The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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MAIN STORE.

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"To Make an Unusually Dull Day a Busy One."

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PARDRIDGES' MAIN STORE,
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DESIRABLE
Real Estate,
AT MASTER'S SALE.

HORATIO L. WAIT,
Master in Chancery, 97 Clark-st.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss., Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.—In Chancery:

Frances D. Reeve, complainant, vs. William D. Chappell, Ida E. Chappell, Horatio S. Chappell, Benjamin G. Blowney, Adolph Loeb, trustee; Thomas E. Miller, trustee; C. H. Jordon, The Firemen's Benevolent Association, Gilbert H. Reeve, P. Lumsy, A. M. Sanford, H. W. Buchanan, Rose Kennington, Oakwoods Cemetery Company, B. R. Van Doozer, and Edward Clark, defendants in bill and amended bill.

William D. Chappell, Ida E. Chappell, and Horatio S. Chappell, infants, by Benjamin G. Blowney, their guardian ad litem, and appointed guardian, complainants, vs. Frances D. Reeve, The Firemen's Benevolent Association, Benjamin G. Blowney, and John S. Howe, defendants in cross-bill and supplemental cross-bill.

The Firemen's Benevolent Association of Chicago, complainants, vs. Frances D. Reeve, Benjamin G. Blowney, the guardian of said infant children of Mary Jane Chappell, deceased, and executor of her said last will and testament, John S. Howe, William D. Chappell, Ida E. Chappell, and Horatio S. Chappell, defendants in cross-bill and supplemental cross-bill.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order made and entered by the said court in the above entitled cause on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1883.

I, Horatio L. Wait, Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, will, on Saturday, the fifth day of May, A. D. 1883, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash at the east door of the Court-house, fronting on Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets, in the said City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, the property in said decretal order described as follows, to-wit:

Lots fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) in block nine (9) in Charles H. Walker's subdivision of that part south of the north thirty (30) acres of the east half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of Section twenty-eight (28), Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, together with all and singular the tenements and improvements thereon situated, and all the right, title, and interest therein of all and each of the parties to this suit.

Said premises are situated on the northwest corner of State and Thirty-first streets, fronting 63.2 feet on State street and 117.8 feet on Thirty-first street, and are improved with three two-story frame stores and dwellings, now known as numbers 3032, 3034, and 3036 State street and one store fronting on Thirty-first street.

An abstract of title to said property can be seen at the office of the undersigned Master in Chancery.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, April 13, A. D. 1883.

HORATIO L. WAIT,
Master in Chancery Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.

Edgar L. Jayne, Solicitor for Complainants.
Henry W. Wolseley, Solicitor for certain defendants.

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made promptly at lowest current rates. Building loans negotiated for responsible parties.
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On improved city property at current rates.
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Manufacturers of the Improved Common-Sense Truss, Automatic Joint, patented March 6th, 1883. The only house manufacturing Trusses for the U. S. Government. Dr. Parker has devoted a quarter of a century to the appliance and improvement of Trusses. The only Truss Makers in the U. S. who are also mfrs. of Elastic Stockings.
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2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 3 TON, $50. 4 Ton $60, Beam Box Included. 240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5. The "Little Detective," ¼ oz. to 25 lb. $3. 300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c. BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10. 40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10. Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs. Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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From May 1,
For Manufacturing Purposes, with Steam Heat and Power.
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Second, third, and fourth floors of 11 and 13 South Canal-st., or parts of same.
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The above building is splendidly lighted, has large steam elevator, and is in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes. Rent and power low. Apply to
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
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2346 Calumet-av., 12-room dwelling, large lot.
Store and basement No. 1432 Wabash-av.
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The entire fifth floor of the Dickey Building, southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.; freight elevator.
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At 168 & 170 Washington-st.
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Each Office to have water and vault. Rents low.
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94 Washington-st.

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Second Floor, 188 and 190 State-st., 48x120 feet. Well lighted front and rear. Passenger and Freight Elevators. Inquire of STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

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One-half of Store 94 State-st.
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Inquire for M. C. ARMOUR.

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2422 Prairie-av., 2-story and cellar, frame.
2007 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement, brick.
2629 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement, frame.
164 Ashland-av., 2-story and basement, stone front.
300 Warren-av., 3-story and basement, brick, steam heat.
Corner Washington Boulevard and Hoyne-av., three elegant pressed brick, stone trimmings.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
16, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT.
The Dock and Coal Yard east of the river and northwest corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st., at present occupied by Wm. P. Rend & Co. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
Room 10 Tribune Building.

OFFICES TO RENT.
In building 90 La Salle-st., several very desirable; immediate possession, and several possession May 1; suitable for commission, law, agencies, etc. Will be nicely fitted up and arranged to suit. Inquire of
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Room 16 in the building.

TO RENT.
Elegantly furnished 3-story and basement House, 228 Dearborn-av., complete in every respect. Will be rented for private family only.
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I have one of the most central offices in Chicago, on first floor, suitable for a bank or private banking-house, large vault, fire-proof building, tile flooring, and fixtures complete; will be vacated May 1.
T. D. HULL, Room 7, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

To Rent,
From May 1, first floor and basement 229 South Water-st., 28x140 feet to alley. Inquire of the ALSTON MFG. CO., 225 & 227 South Water-st.

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Northeast corner MICHIGAN-AV. and RANDOLPH-ST., TWO STORES, five stories and basements, 89x132 feet, with steam elevators. Will be let together or separately.
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3337 Forest-av., furnished, 3-story octagon stone front.
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Store 209 Wabash-av., 23x180 feet, with skylight. Apply to HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT.
New State-st. store, No. 260, between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. Apply to
C. F. GUNTHER, 78 Madison-st.

FOR RENT.
First loft in building 167 and 169 Fifth-av., near the corner of Monroe-st. Location very desirable. Size 45x85. Elevator. Possession about May 1.
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Try Alabastine
FOR YOUR
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Works well over old hard finish, old wall paper, or painted walls. Easily applied. Beautiful tints. Circulars may be had on application.
COFFIN, DEVOE & CO., Gen. Agents,
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CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
Imported Cleveland Bay Coaching Stallion Combination.

He is by Joe, by Master Fenton, of Chaperon, by Newminster, dam by Old Shales. He is 16½ high, beautiful head, good neck, short back, round barrel, even temper, has good knee action, and is a sure foal getter; weighs, when in condition, 1,500 lbs.

Will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on Monday next, April 16, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the stable of OSCAR FIELD, Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., Chicago, by order of mortgagee.
T. E. WHELAN, Agent.

WE SOMETIMES WONDER

THAT OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IS SO WELL REMEMBERED, AS IT RECEIVES ONLY AN OCCASIONAL NOTICE IN PRINT, AND YET THERE'S AN ACTIVE DEMAND FOR OUR SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, SUSPENDERS, AND GENTS' SMALL WARES. ATTRACTIVE GOODS AND REASONABLE LOW PRICES WILL DRAW BUSINESS WITHOUT PRINTERS' INK, YET IT'S AN ADVANTAGE TO US FOR YOU TO KNOW THAT WE SELL ALL THESE FANCY GOODS WITHOUT FANCY PROFITS. OUR

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BRANCH TOO HAS GROWN STEADILY WITHOUT OUR MAKING MUCH NOISE ABOUT IT. IF THERE ARE THREE HOUSES IN CHICAGO DOING MORE BUSINESS IN THIS LINE THAN WE ARE WE HAVE YET TO LEARN IT. THIS DEMONSTRATES AGAIN THE POPULARITY OF OUR C. O. D. LOW PRICES. SUITS $25.00 AND UPWARDS, EACH GRADE WORTH 20 PER CENT MORE THAN OUR PRICE, AND CUSTOM PANTS FROM $5.00 TO $9.00 THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

YOU'LL NOT FORGET THAT OUR MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING OVERCOATS AND SUITS HAVE UNUSUAL MERITS THIS SEASON, AND WE CONTINUE AS LIBERAL AS HERETOFORE IN OUR PERCENTAGE OF EXPECTATIONS.

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To all consumers of Bituminous Coal for steam purposes:

In view of the fact that action is being taken against the SMOKE NUISANCE of this city, the Grape Creek Coal & Coke Company have erected and are erecting additional coke ovens at their mines for the manufacture of coke that will proficiently take the place of coal and avoid the smoke, still be as economical to the consumer as coal. The coal is placed in the coke-ovens, where it is subject to a heat which disposes of the smoke, leaving only the steam-producing qualities. The coal and coke being free from sulphur, slate, etc., it will not clinker on the grate-bars. We recommend a trial of this coke to all who are consumers of coal, believing it will give satisfaction, and also be an economical fuel. Samples of the coal and coke can be seen and examined at the office of Baker Bros., 92 Washington-st., Chicago, where it is for sale in car-lots or by the ton.

Are You Nervous, and Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency, set in letter at our risk.

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Will be found to possess every merit attainable by use of strictly reliable fabrics, cut and made in the most artistic and durable manner.

Our own make "Ready-Made" SHIRTS in three lengths of sleeves for each size neck.

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The Novelty Manufacturing Works, offices at Nos. 11 & 13 S. Canal-st., Chicago, in perfect running order, including leases finishing rooms, patterns, brass foundry, plating department, office fixtures, contracts on hand, stock of brass, etc. Terms made satisfactory. Splendid chance. Only parties meaning business need apply. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 77 South Clark-st., Chicago.

CONSPIRATORS.

Continuation of the Trials of the Assasins of Burke and Cavendish.

Informer Carey, on the Witness-Stand, Details the Doings of the "Invincibles."

He Acknowledges Having Been Promised a Full Pardon for His Testimony.

The London Dynamite Fiends in the Historic Dock of Bow Street.

The Crown Determined to Punish Them for Conspiracy and Treason-Felony.

THE DAGGER.

INFORMER CAREY.

DUBLIN, April 12.—The trial of Joe Brady, charged with murdering Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, was resumed this morning. James Carey was again placed on the witness-stand, and was cross-examined by the counsel for the defense, who elicited the information that, when plotting the murders with the other accused men, he was a member of a sodality which received the sacrament of the eucharist at stated periods. Carey also said he was promised a pardon before he determined to give evidence against his fellow-conspirators. A photograph was handed Carey, which the witness immediately identified as that of the man known as "No. 1."

A FREE AGENT.

He was one of the prime movers in the murder of Burke, but was under compulsion during the time directly preceding the event. Being closely interrogated by counsel on this point, Carey finally admitted he was not under compulsion when he pointed out Burke to the assasins, and urged the murderers to remember the man clad in the gray suit was Burke. Witness said that although he had for sixteen years been working for wages averaging only £2 per week, he had, in 1882, ninety tenants occupying his various houses. Counsel for the defense brought out, in sharp contrast to the points made by the Crown, that Carey drove with his children to the door of the church in Fitzharris' cab, the 6th of May; that he was the first man to suggest that daggers be used, and afterwards suggested that the weapons with which the crime was committed should be put on exhibition as national relics.

IMMUNITY.

The answers of the witness to the questions concerning promises of pardon were given with much hesitation. Finally he said he had been informed by Mallon, Chief of Detectives, that if his evidence should be given freely to the State, and be confirmed by others, he and his brother would be pardoned. This statement caused a sensation. The attention of Carey being called to trifling details discovered lately regarding the movements of Fitzharris' cab in the park on the day of the murder, and which had not been given by the witness, Carey remarked it was significant he had so far only answered questions put to him by counsel, and he could, if unrestricted, and as he desired, tell a great deal more. The cross-examination of Carey was very severe and searching. Counsel for the defense, remarking on the witness' testimony, said Carey's hands were steeped in blood.

Carey—That is not true.

Subsequently Carey said he was only telling half he knew, and was more friendly to the counsel for the defense than the counsel himself was aware of, for he had told the latter to bear in mind he was not telling everything he knew against his client.

Counsel vehemently protested it was his wish to have no friendly intercourse with the witness and no favor from him.

KAVANAGH, THE CAR-DRIVER.

Michael Kavanagh, who drove the car on which the murderers rode, repeated his former evidence in substantially the same language. He made a material amendment, however, saying it was Smith, not Delaney, whom he drove to the scene of the murder with Carey. His previous statement was a mistake. His statement showed it was Brady who directed him where to drive and who designated the place for him to wait for the murderers.

JOSEPH SMITH, INFORMER.

Joseph Smith, another of the accused who turned informer, repeated the story of his doings in Phenix Park, as related at the preliminary hearing. Smith said he was sworn in as an Invincible three weeks before the murders were committed. The Invincibles had a secret sign by which they recognized each other, which was the holding of a knife in the palm of the hand. Daniel Curley had introduced himself to witness by means of this sign.

Other witnesses were called by the prosecution, among them being Godden, the Phenix Park ranger, and a son of James Carey. The latter deposed concerning the search for the knives used by the murderers.

The physicians who examined the bodies of Cavendish and Burke then gave evidence relative to the nature of the wounds.

"NUMBER ONE."

The case for the prosecution closed at 3 o'clock, and the case for the defense was then opened. The photographs recognized by Carey as "number one" were those of Tynan.

DENOUNCING THE TRAITOR.

Counsel denounced Carey's villainy in having betrayed the men whom he had seduced into the commission of a crime. The informers, he said, contradicted each other on important points. The rule was infamous that informers' testimony, unaccompanied by any other evidence, should be accepted. Interested evidence must be corroborated by disinterested testimony. In this case such evidence was lacking.

Annie Meagher deposed that she was with Brady at her uncle's home on the 6th of May at 5 in the afternoon, and again from 6:45 until 8 in the evening.

A keeper of a public house named Little deposed that Brady was in his house at 4 in the afternoon, and again at 8:45 in the evening of the 6th of May. Cross-examination, however, elicited the fact that Little's house was the regular rendezvous of the "Invincibles."

At 6 the court adjourned. It is expected a verdict will be rendered early tomorrow.

A DEMONSTRATION.

As Brady was conveyed back to the prison hisses for Carey and cheers for Brady were heard. The demonstration was so marked that the police arrested two offenders.

DYNAMITE.

THE PRISONERS IN COURT.

LONDON, April 12.—Norman Gallagher, Dalton, Wilson, Curtin, and Ansburgh were taken to the Bow Street Police Court this morning in a prison van driven at a rapid pace, and accompanied by a guard of armed police and mounted constables. A large crowd followed the prisoners to the police court. The whole route was lined with policemen, and every precaution to prevent a rescue was taken. The prisoners appeared perfectly calm.

The prisoners were arraigned before Judge Ingham. Smyth, Gould & Gurney appeared for the defense.

OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Poland, in opening for the prosecution, declared there was no doubt, in view of the evidence obtained by the authorities, that a conspiracy was in existence in America, the purpose of which was the destruction of public buildings in this country; that the factor invoked by the conspirators was dynamite; that some of the men now on trial in court came from the United States for the purpose of putting their schemes into operation; that they had furnished the means and men to establish the recently discovered dynamite manufactory at Birmingham; and that Gallagher, Wilson, and Norman visited the manufacturer Whitehead at his place in Birmingham, with the purpose of sending to London a supply of explosives. In this connection dates were an important link in the chain of evidence. Norman, the 22d of March, went to Euston Square to live. He remained fourteen days. Then, April 2, he went to Birmingham, saying he was going to get his luggage. He did not return at the appointed time. His plan was without doubt changed while in Birmingham, and it was decided he should take a package of nitro-glycerine to the Southampton Street Hotel, where Gallagher hired a room for Norman. The latter telegraphed to Gallagher the 6th of April that he would return to his quarters in Euston square. He did come back, and at Euston square a man took the box brought by Norman, containing some bags of nitro-glycerine, and left them at the place in Southampton street where the police subsequently made arrests.

CONNECTING LINKS.

Poland proposed to show that Norman and Wilson repeatedly communicated with Gallagher, known as Fletcher. Wilson visited Gallagher, saying his tutor telegraphed him the 3d of April, "I am sorry I cannot see you today. I must call on Alfred (supposed to mean Whitehead); will see you tomorrow." He who was known as Wilson went to Birmingham with an empty portmanteau and returned with nitro-glycerine in it. Norman's statement that he had been engaged by a gentleman from the United States as a clerk was a tissue falsehood.

To show that Gallagher was really the dispenser of the funds of the society, Poland pointed out the fact that he had in his possession when arrested £115 in English notes, stamped by a New York firm in the same way in which the note taken from Norman was stamped. It was clear, therefore, that he was one of the principal conspirators, and not an innocent clerk, or even the dupe of a sharp rascal. Gallagher himself brought sinews of war from the United States. Gallagher himself communicated with all the subordinate conspirators. Gallagher telegraphed Whitehead the 27th of March, promising to see him soon. Curtin, on his arrival in London, reported by letter to Gallagher, not being advised of the latter's arrest. When the officers captured Curtin a certain diary of his recorded the places visited since his arrival in England. The list included Glasgow, Blackburn, and Liverpool. It would appear in evidence that Curtin also was one of the chief persons of the conspiracy. Papers in Gallagher's luggage referred to Ausburgh, whom Gallagher visited.

ROSSA IMPLICATED.

O'Conner went to the United States nine years ago, and letters showed that he had established relations with O'Donovan-Rossa, McClure, and Devoy. He returned to this country a short time since under the name of Dalton. Certain of his actions led to the suspicion that he was not a person to be trusted at large, and he was put under surveillance. The 3d of April he was observed taking observations of persons in Parliament.

Poland intimated that he would ask that the prisoners be remanded for a week, so he might become informed of the proceedings in other parts of the Kingdom, where similar cases were being examined. He also intimated that the charge against these men would be changed from the comparatively simple one on which they were now arraigned to the serious offense of conspiracy; and, as it was decided by this band of men to effect the objects of the conspiracy regardless of the loss of life which would result, it was a question that only the Magistrate could decide whether they were not indictable for conspiracy to murder. It was possible, furthermore, that at a future stage of this proceeding a charge would be lodged against them under the Treason-Felony act.

Gould said he watched the case for Gallagher, whose counsel would be engaged hereafter.

A lot of papers were put in evidence, including the catalog of a chemical firm at Birmingham. The latter was found at Norman's lodgings. It contained full directions for making dynamite.

IDENTIFICATION.

The proprietor of the hotel where Norman was stopping when arrested, brought face to face with Gallagher, testified that to the best of his belief he was the person who, under the name of Fletcher, several times visited Norman. The daughter of the hotel proprietor, from whom Gallagher engaged rooms for Norman, positively identified him as Fletcher. The proprietor of the hotel at which Ausburghe stopped identified Gallagher as the man who had visited Ausburghe. The clerk at the Charing Cross Hotel, where Gallagher boarded, failed to recognize any of the prisoners as the men who visited Gallagher.

The examination of the prisoners was adjourned for one week, and they were conveyed back to Millbank prison.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

LONDON, April 12.—Private inquiries at Galway and Ennis, Ireland, show the existence there of societies similar to the "Invincibles." The discovery is regarded as important, and will throw further light on the alleged connection of the "Invincibles" with the Land-League outrages.

AN ALLEGED FENIAN.

The police at Wakefield have arrested a man known as McNulty. He is believed to be a Fenian.

THE TWO BROTHERS.

GLASGOW, April 12.—The prisoner Gallagher will be removed to London tonight, being desired by the officials there during the examination of his brother.

THE SITUATION AT CORK.

CORK, April 12.—The inquiry is proceeding here with great secrecy regarding the dynamite conspiracy. Many arrests will undoubtedly follow.

DEMANDING PROTECTION.

Featherstone, under arrest charged with conspiracy to murder, has written Lowell, the American Minister, asserting his innocence. He claims to be an American, and demands protection from the American Government.

WHITEHEAD.

BIRMINGHAM, April 12.—In order to render the examination of Whitehead secure from interruption it was carried on in the jail where he is confined instead of at the police court. It was announced by the magistrate that a request had come from the Home Office, London, that Whitehead be remanded for eight days. The prisoner, through counsel, consented. He was accordingly sent back to jail.

FRIGHTENED.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE EXCITED.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—The Marquis of Lorne will arrive here by the night express from Montreal, due here at 8:30 a. m., tomorrow. It is given out he comes to meet friends expected from England by the Cunarder Parthia, due Sunday. The party will be quartered at the Hotel Brunswick, where the apartments, so elaborately fitted up for President Arthur on his visit to the Webster centennial last fall, are being got ready for their accommodation. As the Marquis is exceedingly nervous and solicitous about the safety of the Princess just now, by reason of recent developments in the dynamite conspiracies, he notified the British Consul here of his coming, and the latter called upon Police-Superintendent Adams this morning and asked police protection. Superintendent Adams, though satisfied that no violence will be attempted or indignities offered, promised a police detail. A number of inspectors in plain clothing will be at the depot and meet the party on arrival and escort them to the hotel. A patrol will be provided to watch over them at the hotel. So great is the timidity or solicitude of the British Consul on behalf of semi-royalty that he made the proprietors of the hotel promise to give no intimation of the part of the hotel in which the distinguished party would be quartered, but there is no doubt they will occupy the President's suite. Mayor Palmer has not been officially notified of the visit, and has made no arrangements for any official courtesies.

WALSH.

HE ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special.]—John Walsh, the Irishman who was lately arrested in Havre, France, on the charge of being one of the organizers of the "Invincibles" and with being implicated in the Phenix Park assassinations, arrived in this city today by the steamer France, from Havre. He was met on the steamer by his friend Frank Byrne, and the two went to the Astor House, where he was joined by P. J. Sheridan and several other prominent Irish agitators. The party then went to the office of the *Irish World*, where Walsh had a long conversation with Mr. Patrick Ford. When he heard that Carey had mentioned him as having gone to Dublin to start the "Invincible's" organization, and as having been implicated in the Phenix Park assassinations, he determined to make his escape to France, although he denounced the charge as utterly false, and said that he never remembered having seen Carey. He would go back to England tomorrow, he said, if he was sure of getting a fair, impartial trial by jury, but too many men were hanged in Ireland to preclude the possibility of escaping from what the English Government called justice. Mr. Walsh does not know what his future movements will be, but he intends to make his home in this country.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, local rains in northern portions, fair weather in southern portions, northeast to southeast winds, higher barometer, slightly cooler weather in northern portions.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, with local rains in west portions, southerly winds, slight rise in temperature in the east portion, slight rise in barometer, in the west portion stationary or lower barometer.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by local rains during the night, east to south winds, and in the east portion slight rise followed by falling barometer.

For the Lake region, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain in upper portion, east to south winds, lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, threatening weather and rain, stationary or slight rise in temperature, easterly winds becoming variable, falling followed by rising barometer.

For California, fair weather.

For the North Pacific Coast regions, partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

The Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Arkansas rivers will fall. The Mississippi will rise slowly at stations above Memphis.

BULLETIN.

A storm of considerable energy is central in Colorado, and will probably move eastward, causing rains in the Mississippi Valley and Lake region tonight and on Saturday. Local rains are reported from the Lake region, the Northwest, and the Pacific coast.

Fair weather prevails tonight in the Southern States and Ohio Valley.

The temperature has fallen about ten degrees in the Lake region. It has risen from ten to twenty degrees in the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Valleys, with easterly to southerly winds. Northeasterly winds continue in the Lower Lake region.

Warmer, partly cloudy weather and rains are indicated for the Lake region and Ohio Valley on Saturday.

For Colorado, cold and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 12—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn.	Weather.
Albany	50	45	N.	Light	.53	Lt rain
Alpena	34	31	....	....	0	Clear.
Bismarck	54	43	....	....	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	45	49	N.E.	Fresh	*	Clear.
Cairo	67	68	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Concho	90	74	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	35	33	N	Light	0	L.snw.
Chicago	53	48	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	65	59	E	Light	0	Haze.
Cleveland	46	44	E	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	64	58	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Deadwood	45	38	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	54	32	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	66	59	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	53	44	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Dodge City	76	62	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	61	..	....	....	....	....
Duluth	42	40	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Erie	42	40	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	46	38	E	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	46	37	S	Fresh	.13	Cl'dy.
Fort Smith	82	76	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Galveston	78	73	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	60	53	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	57	48	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	56	57	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Keokuk	64	57	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Las Animas	75	63	....	....	0	Clear.
La Crosse	56	56	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	69	65	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Louisville	64	60	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Little Rock	77	74	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	50	43	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	79	73	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	46	45	E	Light	*	Lt rain
Mackinaw	38	36	E	Fresh	0	Fair.
Moorhead	44	43	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	72	65	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
North Platte	65	54	N.E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Omaha	66	60	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	38	40	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	49	48	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	79	75	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Huron	37	34	....	....	....	Clear.
Rochester	42	38	E	Light	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	88	76	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	72	68	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	88	76	S	Fresh	0	Smoky
Springfield, Ill.	64	60	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	66	60	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	51	48	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	42	39	S.E.	Light	.07	Cl'dy.
Stockton	85	65	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	45	41	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	82	74	S.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Yankton	50	50	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Minnedosa	33	34	E	Fresh	.14	Cl'dy.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.871	47.1	76	Calm	0	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.911	47.9	67	E	6	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.899	52.9	60	N. E.	7	......	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.898	46.1	63	E	10	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.912	48.0	74	E	11	......	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 54.3.
Minimum thermometer, 43.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.894.
Mean daily thermometer, 49.7.
Mean daily humidity, 70.0.

THE SAN JUAN GHOUL.

After Nine Years' Wandering He Is Tried for the Murder of Five Men.

DENVER, Colo., April 12.—The trial of Alfred G. Packer, the San Juan ghoul charged with murdering five companions in San Juan country in 1872, which has been in progress at Lake City the last few days, was concluded tonight and the case given to the jury. The evidence shows that a party of six organized in Utah in 1872 to prospect in Southern Colorado. While in the vicinity of the present site of Lake City, blinding storms coming on they lost their way. Their food gave out, and for days together lived on rosebuds. The men became desperate and some crazed. While his companions were in this condition Packer deliberately fell upon and butchered the whole party, and for several weeks lived on the flesh cut from their bodies. Yesterday, in the course of the trial, Packer made his statement calmly, and for two hours he related the experiences of the pary from their setting out from Utah, and closing with the most sickening details of murder and the subsequent feasting on human flesh, claiming that the killing was done in self-defense. The evidence showed that each member of the party except Packer possessed quite a large amount of money, upon which the ghoul has since been living. After nine years' wandering he was captured a few weeks since near Fort Fetterman, Wyoming. While the evidence is entirely circumstantial, yet it is deemed conclusive. A verdict of guilty is confidently expected.

SAD CASE OF DERANGEMENT.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—[Special.]—A sad story comes from St. Mary's, a small town in the western part of Auglaize County, Ohio. W. F. Weimeyer, a well known and prominent hardware merchant, a man of high social and financial standing, has become violently insane because his marriage with an Indiana girl has been postponed. He became enamored of her some years ago, and was to have been married in the fall of last year. She was not in good health, and the wedding was postponed until about a week ago. The same state of affairs led to a second delay, which so preyed upon Weimeyer's mind as to wreck it.

WASHINGTON.

Conclusion of the Arguments in the Illinois Central Rate Case.

Discussion of the Question of the Superiority of Contracts to Legislation.

The Public Lands Rapidly Passing into the Hands of the Speculators.

Whisky Exports to Mexico Impracticable for Lack of Good Warehouses.

The Courts and Weather Bureau in Want of Funds—Judge Gresham and the Gossips.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

AN ABLE ARGUMENT BY JUDGE CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—Judge John A. Campbell, a former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, concluded the argument today in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the case which is to test the right of that company to regulate its own rates of freight and fare. The case is attracting great attention among lawyers, and, of course, is of very great interest to the people of the State, as upon the decision depends the validity of the law by which the Railway Commissioners are authorized to impose restrictions upon these corporations in the public interest.

INTERPRETING THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The gist of the argument made both by John N. Jewett yesterday and by Judge Campbell today in behalf of the road is that the new Constitution, while it declares that all railways are public highways, and that the General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discriminations or extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs, at the same time has an article which provides that no contract shall be altered or impaired, and the attempt has been to show that the charter of the Illinois Central Railroad Company is in every particularly a contract. A considerable portion of the argument both of Mr. Jewett and of Judge Campbell was directed to the proof of this latter point.

JUDGE CAMPBELL'S ARGUMENT.

Judge Campbell spoke considerably more than an hour today, and for a man of his age showed remarkable vigor. Among other things she made the following points: The Illinois Central Company was created by virtue of an act of Congress, designed to induce the State to build the road in order, among other things, that by the construction of the road the lands reserved for the Government might be brought in the market at very greatly enhanced prices, and, in fact, that it might find a market at a at a time when there was no market for them. To accomplish this purpose Illinois created the corporation and concluded the contract with them. The United States Supreme Court has already declared that a charter of incorporation is in itself a contract.

WHAT THE CHARTER SAYS.

In that contract—viz.: in the eighth section of the charter, the language employed is: "The Board of Directors shall have power to establish such rates of toll as it shall from time to time direct and determine, and to levy and collect the same for the use of the company." This power is vested in the Board of Directors and nowhere else, and no person is under compulsion to employ the service of the road. There can be little danger of combination in Illinois, where there are forty-six corporations managing railroads, many of them in direct competition with the Illinois Central. The contract in this eighth section was made before the railroad was commenced.

THE MATTER OF ADEQUATE CONSIDERATION.

The adequacy of the consideration to the contract is not for the court to determine, and the State cannot alter or set aside because it is disadvantageous. The power to assess and collect tolls being defined in the charter, it may be fairly questioned whether any capacity to collect tolls can be employed in any other mode.

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM THE STATE.

The by-law of the Directors, which the Supreme Court of Illinois overrules and disregards, derived its obligatory force from the common consent of the State and the corporation by the terms of their contract, and the Board of Directors derive their authority as legitimately from the State as they do from the company. The existence of the Board of Railway Commissioners is in itself a contradiction of the charter, and the Constitution of the United States will protect the railroad against the retroactive measures of the Railway Commissioners.

JUDGE CAMPBELL'S POINTS IN DETAIL.

Coming to the more detailed technical consideration of the case, Judge Campbell made the following points:

1. The complaint is that the Supreme Court of Illinois affirmed a judgment against the railway company for having made a charge in conformity with rates established by the Board of Directors of that corporation by a by-law adopted before the act of May, 1873, on the ground that the charge was a violation of an act of the General Assembly of that date.

2. The powers given to the Board of Directors were in the nature of a contract, which cannot be impaired by subsequent act of the Legislature.

3. In accordance with that contract the company has paid a large sum annually into the Treasury of the State, which has in great part supported the State Government.

4. By a reservation in the Constitution of 1870 a perpetual first mortgage lien exists on the Illinois Central Road in favor of the United States and the State which the Legislature must not in any manner affect or alter.

5. The statute of May 2, 1873, under which the Commissioners establish their charges does impair the contract.

6. The statute of May 2, 1873, is inoperative and invalid, in that it impairs the obligation of the charter contract and is a violation of the rights of the railroad as secured in the Constitution of the United States.

7. That the act of Feb. 10, 1851, of Illinois gave the railroad the sole use and control of its franchises, and the consequent right to their usufruct.

8. That the act of the General Assembly of 1872 impairs the charter contract and subjects the plaintiff to a new and partial mode of trial and testimony contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company is entitled to an exact performance and to an exact forbearance in conformity with the terms of the contract.

9. The opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois in reference to this charter is not unanimous. Within any reasonable definition of what the doubtless powers of the State are, this regulation is not one of police. It is a specimen of interfering regulation with ordinary business that can rarely be justified.

A SUPPORTING OPINION.

Judge Campbell, in support of his position, quoted the following declaration from a former opinion of a Justice of the United States Supreme Court:

"Experience may prove the contract to be a public injury. Yet, if the contract was within the scope of the authority conferred by the Constitution of the State, it is like any other contract made by competent authority binding upon the parties; nor can the people nor their representatives, by any act of theirs, afterward impair the obligation."

Judge Campbell said: "It is not denied that the charge made by the corporation and condemned as an extortion originated in a by-law sanctioned by the Board of Directors previously to the act of the Legislature of May, 1873. This was the regular mode for determining the rates to be collected. The Legislature has established another board without consent of the company and has armed them with authority to resist the corporation of its destruction through penal enactments. This we claim to be ultra vires."

AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION.

Judge Campbell's argument was full of interesting historical illustrations. A decision in this case is expected at this term. No questions have been asked by the court from which any bias of the judges could be inferred. The majority of the court has been changed since the decision in the Munn and Scott elevator case. Three of the Justices who were against the corporations in that decision are now on the bench, viz: The Chief Justice, Miller, and Bradley. One, who sided with the corporations and who is presumably still in favor of them, Field, is still a member of the court. The remaining five Judges have not given opinions in similar cases. They are: Gray, Harlan, Blatchford, Woods, and Matthews.

OTHER CASES.

The court has not considered the Ruggles, or the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy case, which was submitted without argument some weeks ago. The court has purposely withheld that case until after this argument.

PUBLIC LANDS.

IMMENSE TRACTS SECURED BY FALSE ENTRIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—An officer of the Interior Department says it is not the fault of that department that the Minnesota land frauds just exposed in THE TRIBUNE were possible. As long ago as Feb. 8 President Arthur called the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of stringent measures to suppress the rapidly-increasing evasion and violation of the land laws, but Congress chose to do nothing of consequence upon this subject. The most that was done was to make a larger appropriation for special agents. Those agents are now in the field. Some of them are about St. Paul and Bismarck. Secretary Teller has frequently called attention to frauds in Dakota and to the common practice of locating soldiers' homesteads on valuable timber-lands on forged certificates. Commissioner McFarland maintains that vast tracts of timber and grazing lands have been entered by speculators to the exclusion of actual settlers. He says that the Territory of Dakota cast only 5,000 votes at the last election, yet the number of agricultural entries to the present date exceeds 150,000, and such entries are now being made at the rate of 50,000 yearly. Because the timber-lands of Northern Minnesota have been so largely entered by false affidavits of settlement under these laws, he felt compelled during the past year to place 3,000,000 acres on the market at the minimum price of agricultural land to avoid such wholesale criminality. He states that partial investigations of frauds in Alabama and other States have disclosed the fact that the Government has been defrauded out of millions of dollars through the unlawful entry of coal and iron lands under agricultural laws. Other similar cases to which his attention has been called have not been investigated for want of means. The General Land Office has never been furnished with facilities or means to secure a compliance with the requirements of the public land laws, and the office has only been able to make investigations to the extent of demonstrating the necessity and utility of such service. But the little that has been done has shown that it is within the power of the department to materially check the frauds, and that the cost, while it may appear large, would be trifling compared with the pecuniary saving.

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

There are now before the department claims covering titles to more than 200,000,000 acres of land, of which some 50,000,000 acres are embraced in individual entries. Many of these claims are without merit, yet the Land Office has been and is compelled to treat doubtful claims as valid, because it couldn't investigate facts, and Congress has never given adequate power to make this investigation.

Commissioner McFarland thinks: "If a small portion of the money to be recovered for the use of the United States from the cancellation of fraudulent entries, or a still smaller portion to be saved from the avails from the sale of mineral and timber lands that are now illegally appropriated could be made available for the expense of investigations and the costs of trials, this service could be properly performed. There ought to be in each land district in the United States, in my judgment, at least one competent and reliable Special Agent, and in the office at Washington a sufficient organization to supervise and direct the work of such agents. Within the scanty limits of the appropriations made at the last session efforts are being made to detect these frauds. A special division of frauds has been established, to which all such matters are to be referred. Special Agents have within a few months visited regions where THE TRIBUNE reports that the frauds in sales of timber land have been committed."

Agent Marshall late last fall wrote: "New surveys in the northern part of the St. Cloud and Duluth districts are opening up vast tracts of valuable pine, almost the only remaining Government region of white pine east of the Rocky Mountains. I have reliable information that most extensive operations are now in progress to cover these lands so soon as the plats reach the land-offices, with the preëmption and homestead claims, as baseless and fraudulent as those exposed in the Duluth district. Lumbermen who desire to in some honest way purchase these timber lands earnestly appeal to the Government to prevent these frauds. If the lands can be protected from the fraudulent entries until sold at public sale, it will give honest men a chance to buy them—a thing impossible if the lands are open to preëmption with men ready by false swearing to monopolize them."

"IMPROVEMENTS."

According to THE TRIBUNE exposure these frauds were not prevented. The frauds spoken of as having been practiced in the Duluth district are fully explained in another letter of a previous date. In this Agent Marshall states that he examined fifty-six preëmpted tracts. In the case of fifty-five of them small log-pens from one to four feet high, with no doors or windows and only a little greenbush for roofs, were found on half of them. On the remainder there was no semblance of human habitation or signs of human occupancy. But, Mr. Marshall says facetiously, "The party investigating traveled mostly on snowshoes, and some evidences of the work of the preëmptors might have escaped notice, the snow in the woods being several feet deep."

REPRESENTATIVE HOLMAN STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF FORFEITURE OF UNEARNED GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[New York *Tribune*.]—One of the most active men in the last Congress in his opposition to railroads was Representative Holman, of Indiana. He was reëlected to the next Congress, and has strong hopes that with a big Democratic majority a good deal can be done to embarrass railroad enterprises which are in any degree dependent for their prosperity or success upon grants of land from the General Government. In a recent conversation Mr. Holman bewailed the ill-success of himself and Mr. Robeson in the last Congress, which, he declared, "was not organized for reform."

Being asked whether he thought the land-grant question would be prominent in the next House, Mr. Holman replied: "I think it will. A very large portion of the public lands is placed in jeopardy by this system of land grants, and yet I fear our people are not alive to the importance of the subject. The system is in the main the result of legislation in the last twenty-two years. Before 1861 less than 32,000,000 acres had been granted. The grants since that time amount to more than 192,000,000 acres. Waiving the grant of 37,000,000 acres to the Union Pacific Railroad, I deny that any of the others grew out of any public reason or were designed, except incidentally, if at all, to promote the public interests."

"How many miles of railroad are covered, or to be covered, by this land-grant system?"

"Laying out the Illinois Central and the Mobile & Ohio, about 14,000 miles of railroad and telegraph lines."

Mr. Holman then went into a long explanation of the terms and conditions of the various land grants, most of which, he declared, have been forfeited by non-compliance with the conditions. He criticised very severely the opinions of Attorney-General Devens and Attorney-General Brewster, as well as the decisions of the Supreme Court on the general subject; and when asked what remedy could be applied said:

"The remedy is, that the force of public opinion shall compel Congress, in the interest of common honesty and purity of government, to declare by formal act the forfeiture of all the grants to the extent that the lands were not earned by the companies in conformity with the conditions on which the grants were made."

"What amount of land do you think could be honestly restored to the public domain?"

"There are 96,000,000 acres included in forfeited grants about which there can be no possible ground for dispute."

"What would you do with the public land? Would you have them sold as heretofore?"

"No, sir. I would not consent to the sale of an acre. As we are drifting, this generation will see the public lands adapted to agriculture substantially disposed of and in the hands of corporations and private parties. No, sir; I would not sell an acre of public land which admits of cultivation. I would hold all the public lands adapted to agriculture (subject to grants for education) for the simple purpose of securing homes for bona-fide settlers. This is the whole of my land-grant system. The time has long since gone by when our Government could afford to permit speculation in the public lands; and, let me tell you, our people will never appreciate the value of our public lands until the General Land-Office is closed up. The land-monopoly feature of this land-grant system is the most odious ever devised in any country. Already it is creating imperial landed estates. I see the Northern Pacific Company has lately sold 6,000,000 acres to an English syndicate. We are to have a taste of baronial possessions."

WHISKY.

NO RELIEF IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—In an effort to procure information today in regard to the regulations of Mexico governing the importation of whisky in bond from the United States it was discovered that Mexico has no warehouses nor bonded system whatever. This fact, it is believed, effectually destroys all hope of relief in that direction, and will compel a return to the original plan of shipment to the Bermudas. The first intimation that was had here of the proposed negotiation with Mexico was an inquiry from Louisville, Ky., to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in reference to what his attitude would be in case the scheme was possible. He replied as before, when consulted about the Canadian shipment, that there would be no objection, the law giving distillers the right to export in bond whenever they chose. The Mexican idea seemed to be a very good one, as the cost of transportation by bond to New Orleans and thence across the Gulf would be comparatively light, while the goods would have the benefit of the voyage by water and a change to a tropical climate. This will have to be attained, however, in another direction, unless special legislation can be secured in the Mexican Congress, now in session, to prevent the collection of heavy import duties. A gentleman in this city who is well acquainted with the Mexican custom officers says that about one year ago Mr. Walheim, the Customs Commissioner of Mexico, visited the United States to examine our bonded system with a view of establishing one similar in that country, but a letter received from him two months ago spoke very discouragingly of the prospect of any of his reports being adopted.

NO MONEY.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—Secretary Lincoln has decided that for want of a specific appropriation in the Army bill the eight soldiers detailed for duty on the Lady Franklin expedition sent out by the Signal Bureau cannot be paid on the regular roll, and will have to be provided for out of the appropriation for the signal service. This is very annoying to the Signal Bureau, as its appropriations have been cut so close that it cannot well manage to make such an unforeseen allowance. Another annoyance to the bureau is the practical abolishment of its West Indian stations by the refusal of Congress to appropriate the $4,000 necessary for their support. It is claimed that these stations are of the utmost importance in giving warning of cyclones coming from that direction, and that the shipping along the coast will after the 1st of July be wholly unprotected. There has been some talk among shipowners of raising enough to keep up these stations until Congress can be appealed to for their restoration.

COURT-FEES.

The fact that the appropriation for the fees of witnesses for the current fiscal year is wholly exhausted and that $19,000 only remains for jurors may prove to be a very important one for the courts. Already orders have been issued to court officers informing them of the fact and suggesting that only the most important cases be tried. Nearly all the witnesses in the star-route case have been examined, and the court is not likely to permit that great case to stop even if the appropriation is exhausted.

GRESHAM.

INDISCREET FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—In conversation today Minister Foster, of Indiana, who is the host of the new Postmaster-General, said he was sorry to see that some of Judge Gresham's friends were mentioning his name in connection with the next Presidential campaign. Foster regarded this as indiscreet and ill-timed friendship, and he knew that it was distasteful to and disapproved of by Judge Gresham. There was no political significance beyond the recognition by the President of the fitness of the Judge for the high post to which he had been called. Nor does Foster believe, as has been suggested, that the Postmaster-Generalship was accepted as a stepping-stone to the Circuit Judgship. It has been intimated that Gresham consented to give up his life tenure of District Judge for the Cabinet position in pursuance of an understanding between the President, Judge Drummond, and himself that, upon Drummond's retirement from the Circuit bench, Gresham was to be appointed in his place. Mr. Foster says he has the best of reasons for believing that this statement is without foundation, and that there has been no understanding, expressed or implied, on this subject. He is convinced Judge Gresham will confine his aspirations and his efforts to a successful discharge of the duties of Postmaster-General, and his friends in Indiana and throughout the country ought to be satisfied if he attains the high distinction of a model administrator of that important department.

STAR ROUTES.

THE DEFENSE CONCLUDES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—James E. Waugh, of this city, was the first witness in the star-route trial. He had known Miner for several years, and was familiar with his handwriting. The petition alleged to have been written by Miner was shown witness, and he declared that the first six names had been written by Miner. This answer was somewhat of a surprise to Henkle, who explained that he had not consulted with the witness before he had been called.

William H. Betts, an attorney of this city, testified he had met Moore several times.

Ingersoll asked if Moore had not told him on Friday before he went on the stand Jan. 19 last, that "If you want to hear some music you had better come over to the court-house. The Government wants to put me on the stand, and I want to go on the stand, and I won't testify until Boone has been granted immunity?"

Merrick objected to the question, and the court ruled that it was clearly inadmissable.

Ingersoll then asked witness if Moore had told him he would go to jail rather than testify unless the cases against Boone were first dismissed; that he wanted to protect Boone, and get some money out of Dorsey. These questions were also excluded.

Ingersoll then said: "So far as S. W. Dorsey and J. W. Dorsey are concerned, I am through."

Henkle—So far as Vaile and Miner are concerned, I am through.

Wilson—We rest, your Honor, so far as Gen. Brady is concerned.

Merrick—Does that cover them all?

Henkle—Not Rerdell.

Merrick—O, he has pleaded guilty.

Davidge—Resting in the bosom of the Government.

Merrick—A very rocky one. [Laughter.]

Bliss immediately began the rebutting evidence by calling Messrs. Casey and Brown, and Misses Day and Clare, of New York, telegraph operators, to the stand to prove the semi-annual destruction of telegrams. The object was to lay the foundation for the introduction of secondary evidence of the contents of telegrams alleged to have been sent by Dorsey at Albemarle Hotel to Rerdell on the Washington train in June 1881.

Adjourned.

NOTES.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—[Special.—The President, it is expected, will arrive here the last of next week. According to arrangements made by telegraph today at the Navy Department, he will return from St. Augustine on the Tallapoosa. The President has two reasons for this change of program—he does not relish the long hot journey through the South, and he desires to avoid the crowds at the different towns which insist that he shall give them a reception. Private advices show that the President has been more annoyed at the fact that he occupies a high official station on this trip than on any previous occasion.

THE TREASURY COUNT.

The chairman of the committee which is counting Treasury funds says that another week will be required for the purpose. No discrepancies have yet been discovered.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

H. N. Hutchinson, of the Alaska Seal Company, who had just recovered from a serious attack of kidney disease, has been stricken with paralysis and it is not expected that he can recover.

LEGAL ARGUMENT.

The case of Harvey & Livesly against the United States, which involves the contract for constructing the bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island, was argued in the Court of Claims today.

DORSEY.

Dorsey, in explaining his reasons for assaulting the venerable lawyer, Lilley, who has just brought suit for damages against him, says that while that lawyer had accepted a retainer from him, he learned that he reported his confidential statements immediately to the Government counsel and acted as a spy.

YELLOW-FEVER.

The early appearance of yellow-fever in Cuba has given the health authorities some concern, and the quarantine stations will be opened earlier than usual. They will be established at New Orleans first. Communications received from Southern Boards of Health already indicate some apprehension, and request the National Board to give the earliest possible information of the approach of the fever.

RIGHTS OF THE CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—W. Loo Chang & Co., of Waynesboro, Ga., having appealed to the Chinese Minister here to endeavor through the instrumentality of the State Department, under the treaty of 1844 between the United States and China, to obtain for them reparation for losses sustained by being driven out of the town above named. Some months since the Minister called the attention of the State Department to the matter. Secretary Frelinghuysen, in reply, said that as the complainants were not injured in their rights of person or property through any act of the United States the department can do no more than it has already done—that is: to request the Governor of Georgia to instruct the local authorities to investigate the alleged outrage upon the Chinamen, with a view to securing for them the same rights of protection to person and property which would be accorded to American citizens.

SILVER PURCHASED.

The Treasury Department today purchased 325,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Mints.

SECRETARY LINCOLN'S TRIP.

Secretary Lincoln left the city this afternoon upon the United States steamer Dispatch, as the guest of Commander Green, upon a trip to Norfolk. The Secretary will return Tuesday.

QUARANTINE.

On account of the reported existence of yellow-fever in Cuba and other Southern islands, the National Board of Health decided to establish quarantine stations on the Southern coasts earlier than usual this year. It is proposed to open stations at New Orleans on the 1st prox., and those at other Southern ports not later than the 15th prox.

THE TOBACCO REBATE.

The following is a paragraph from the proposed regulations now under consideration by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the payment of rebate to manufacturers of tobacco, etc.:

Tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., will be regarded as held by a manufacturer where they are goods of his own production, in his possession, either in his factory, or in a warehouse, or other place, where they are held by him in storage only as provided in Sec. 3,235, United States Revised Statutes. On goods so held rebate my be paid in stamps, and payment will not be made in stamps on any other goods.

AQUATIC.

Hanlan, the oarsman, thought of leaving here this week, but has just received a letter from Boston stating the water about there will not be clear of ice for two weeks yet, and he will remain in this city a fortnight. He is about closing arrangements for a double-scull race for Lee and himself with Connelly and Hamm, of Halifax, for $2,000 a side, distance three miles with a turn. They will row at the regatta at Pullman, Ill., about June 22—then Hanlan will dispute honors with Ross at Winnipeg or Ogdensburg.

AN UNFAITHFUL SERVANT.

Stilwell H. Russell, late United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas, recently tried and convicted upon a charge of presenting false expense accounts, was today sentenced by Judge Turner at San Antonio, Tex., to imprisonment for two years in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill. Russell was appointed by President Hayes, and made application to President Arthur for reappointment, but charges of misconduct in office were preferred against him, and an investigation ordered by the Attorney-General ended in his arrest, trial, and conviction. It is estimated that Russell defrauded the Government out of at least $50,000. His official bond, however, is good, and the Department of Justice expects to recover the entire sum from his sureties.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Paul Matthews, son of Justice Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, is lying dangerously ill at his parents' residence in this city with tuberculosis. He is reported somewhat better this evening.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Remarkable Coincidence.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—[Special.]—Some curiosity was aroused at the office of the Governor today by the noticeable peculiarity of two Arbor-Day proclamations received from the Governors of Nebraska and Kansas. These appoint a day for the setting out of trees all over those nearly treeless States. The peculiarity referred to is the marked similarity of the two proclamations. Their phraseology is the same in places for several lines, and again there are only such changes as result from slightly different construction of sentences. The Nebraska proclamation is dated March 30, and that of Kansas April 4. Whether the official who drafted the Kansas document did or did not borrow not only ideas but much of phraseology from his official brother's work in Nebraska is an interesting question. A comparison of both papers, however, leads to a suspicion that both gentlemen lightened their literary labors by remodeling some document of previous years which each had conveniently at hand.

Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—In the Senate the Senate joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt, and vinous liquors as a beverage was taken from the table and again tabled. The House was requested to return to the Senate the House bill to create a new county called Arenac out of the northern portion of Bay County. The House passed the following House bills: To regulate the business of pawnbrokers; to amend the act of 1879 providing for the formation of joint-stock companies. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the House bill to protect the rights of laborers. The Governor has approved the acts to amend the laws relative to marriage and divorce.

Alabama's Revenue Law Unconstitutional.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12.—The Supreme Court holds the Revenue law of the later Legislature void because of the omission from the bill, as enrolled and signed, of certain words in the bill as passed. The new law reduced the tax to five and a half mills.

Other States.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12.—The Governor today signed the bill permitting a non-union resident to become State Printer and perform the work outside the State.

DOVER, Del., April 12.—The Legislature passed a bill concerning murderers. If found insane they are to be confined in a jail or an asylum. If sanity is regained, they will be liable to trial or sentence.

INDUSTRIAL.

Good Painters Can Get Good Wages and Plenty of Work in This City.

The Difficulty Over the Bricklayers' Wages Still Remains Unadjusted.

Labor Riot at Springfield—One Man Killed and Several Dangerously Injured.

Stoppage of Iron-Works—Wage Questions—A Wisconsin Cotton Factory.

Good Painters Can Get Good Wages and Plenty of Work.

There seems to be nothing new regarding the painters' difficulties, and the apprehensions of trouble after the men are paid Saturday are almost groundless. Several persons were seen who employ a large number of hands, and their verdict is that good painters can get $4 per day without belonging to any union, but that botches can't get more than $3 per day even if they belong to a hundred unions. Mr. H. J. Milligan says he has had no trouble with his men, and does not expect any; that he pays his good men $4 per day right along, and none of his men get less than the minimum price asked by the union. He don't care whether a man belongs to the union or not; if he is good for nothing he will not hire him at any price. Mr. Milligan says he thinks the newspapers are making more trouble about the matter than the men themselves.

The Difficulty Between the Bricklayers and the Master Masons Remains Unadjusted.

The bricklayers and the master masons seem as determined as ever to hold out for principle, and both sides express confidence in ultimate success. The master masons held another experience meeting yesterday afternoon, but they were very reticent about divulging any of the proceedings. They say it is only a matter of a few days when they will be able to get all the skilled workmen they want at $3.50 per day. They are now making a strong effort to have the owners of the brick-yards join their association, with a view of preventing any bricks being sold to the coöperate firms formed of union bricklayers. Two such firms have signified their readiness to do work at the established union rates. Keeler, Sawyer & Pearson and Edwards & Dignam are the two firms the master masons are now endeavoring to boycott. The master masons claim they now have 200 skilled men at work, and when they get 200 more, which they expect to do by the end of the week, they will have enough, with those who will become dissatisfied with the union—when the cry for bread becomes general among them—to do all the work contracted for. Among those already dissatisfied the masters mention the only colored man belonging to the union, whom they say expressed himself yesterday as wanting to work very badly, but he didn't dare to go to work for fear of being maltreated by the other unionists. Four union men here and two from New York are said to have gone to work yesterday for C. A. Moses.

THE MEN.

The other side tell their story just as glibly as the masters. They say that the contractors are so hard pushed for skilled labor that Bussey himself had to take the trowel and work yesterday on the new Board of Trade building. Out of the dozen or fifteen men at work there, the unionists claim, not one is a skilled mechanic, and that they are making bad work, even on the common inside building portion of the structure. At the Hayes contract, corner of O'Brien and Halsted streets, their four union men have quit work, and Hayes and his partner are doing the work alone. The only man that Smith & Goebel had, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street, was induced to join the union and quit work yesterday afternoon. Large numbers of the men were congregated about the union headquarters yesterday, and were sent out in squads to every building where men were at work to endeavor to convert them to their cause. They also keep up the excitement about the railroad stations, picking up every man they can find who came here with the intention of going to work.

Another contractor, whose name could not be learned, is said to have agreed to pay $4 per day to his men, in order to finish the building he is now erecting. The unionists claim they are sending their own men out of the city faster than strangers arrive, the number thus sent to other points being estimated at 300. John Dunphy seems to have climbed over on the unionist side of the fence, notwithstanding the assertions of the bosses to the contrary. He told a committee from the union yesterday that he expected to begin a building next week and should employ none but union men. M. A. Wakefield is reported to have taken his contract with Lehman & Co. out of their hands and is paying $4 per day to union men to complete the work. Henry Cole, of the New York Union, has written a letter of sympathy to the strikers here, promising them that no men from that city shall come here to work in their places. Moses A. Luman, of Greencastle, Ind., has sent to the union for a dozen men to complete a job at Terre Haute, Ind., offering $4.50 to $5 per day.

The master masons scout at the assertions made by the union men, to the effect that the non-union men at work are only apprentices and laborers. They hope that the unionists will yet commit some overt act for which they can bring suit against them. It was reported that McMillan Brothers' foreman was told yesterday to quit work or get his coffin ready, and that Henry Homan, the foreman at the new Board of Trade building, was called upon by a union committee, and a like committee called on Homan's wife, threatening her husband with violence if he did not quit work. They did not succeed in frightening Homan to such an extent, however, as to cause him to quit. Beyond this action nothing that could be construed as violence has been perpetrated. The master masons have all been directed to be present at Mr. Prussing's office, No. 178 La Salle street, today to receive the men expected in from the country and other cities during the day.

MR. CARTER'S VIEW OF THE CASE.

"It is not a strike for 50 cents a day, as the newspapers seem to think," said Mr. Carter. "As long as the Bricklayers' Union made such rules as were proper the employers hadn't the slightest objection, but when they came to us and said we must pay every man who belongs to their organization $4 a day they perpetrated a wrong upon the man himself. Here is one who is worth $3.50 a day; he wants to work for that; his employer wants him; his family needs his wages; but the Union says he shall not be employed. That is a legal wrong and a moral wrong, and, as men who regard the welfare of Chicago, we have no right to submit to any such thing. And the union says to the employer: 'You shall have only two apprentices, no matter how many journeymen there may be in your employ, or how many contracts you may have in progress at one time.' That is a great wrong, and extremely arbitrary. So long as there is one boy in the city who wishes to learn a trade, he ought to have the privilege of doing it if he can find any one who will teach him. There are altogether too many idle boys in Chicago. And the union says: 'You must employ no man unless he belongs to our union.' Half a dozen union men may be at work on a building. Along comes a non-union man who wants a job. The six say 'He must join the union first. If you give him work we will quit.' They have half a dozen such rules for the guidance of the master masons, and we have no moral right to submit to them. They want us to get down and eat so much dirt, and we don't propose to do it. The master masons were willing to pay $4 a day to good journeymen after April 1, and are ready to do it now and are doing it. The strike is for these other things. So we take the ground that the only safety is in destroying the union--breaking it up entirely. If a bricklayer wants to work he must withdraw from the organization and settle the matter with his employer and not go to a third party."

Murderous Riots at Springfield—One Man Killed and Others Seriously Injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.—The labor troubles at the Springfield Rolling-Mill have culminated in a series of deadly assaults and perhaps two murders. The union men who were ousted from positions when the mill resumed operations have ever since been very threatening, and sometimes demonstrative toward the non-union men employed by the rolling-mill company. On several occasions there have been reports of personal difficulties, but it was not until this afternoon that organized hostilities on the part of the strikers was developed. It appears, however, from the reports of excited employés of the mill, and persons who reside in the neighborhood, that the union-men had arranged to make a simultaneous attack upon several squads of the laborers. Accordingly, this afternoon, when a party of the rolling-mill hands went to the Sangamon River on a fishing excursion, they were assaulted by double their number of union-men, who used bludgeons and pounded them all in a brutal manner. Three managed to escape through the woods and report the facts at the mill, but two of them, Lawrence Vite and George Updegraff, were so badly injured that they were left in a school-house, and it was feared they were fatally hurt. The affair took on the form of a riot. The Sheriff was notified to go out in search of the missing men. This occurrence was reported at the mill just before 6 o'clock, when the night-relief was to come on duty. A number of men left the mill-yard together and had gone between 200 and 300 feet when the were fired on by four men on the works of a coal-shaft armed with shot-guns. A man by the name of Waldron was shot in the head and breast, receiving the full charge of thirty-four No. 2 shot, and died almost instantly. A Scotchman named Mulooney was shot in the chest and shoulder, and is probably mortally wounded. Another man, William Britten, escaped with only slight wounds, the charge merely taking effect in his lip. The assasination was witnessed by a number of persons, and it is believed the assasins can be arrested and identified. The rolling-mill officers immediately shut down work at the mill to give attention to the wounded men. They also insisted upon the Sheriff's taking prompt steps to rescue the men crippled in the afternoon and capture all of the assailants, but up to a late hour tonight the official and his posse had not returned from the search. The rolling-mill is two miles from the city, and the excitement there is intense. The result of the day's boycotting is one man murdered, one probably fatally shot, two seriously and perhaps permanently crippled, and three others hurt.

Iron-Works Closing Down.

UTICA, N. Y., April 12.—[Special.]—The Franklin Iron-Works near this city are blowing out, after being in continuous blast three years and three months. The stoppage is for the purpose of making improvements whereby the capacity of the works will be increased from sixty to 125 tons daily. Arthur B. Meeker, of Chicago, is here in connection with the improvements, which he thinks will be completed in three months.

READING, Pa., April 12.—It is learned at the office of the Reading Iron-Works that on Monday next the rolling and sheet mills will be shut down indefinitly on account of the dullness in trade. Between 400 and 500 hands will be thrown out of work. The company refused large orders recently at prices which would lose them money. Their pipe-mill is running on half time.

Wage Questions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—The iron manufacturers met this evening and appointed a committee to meet that of the Amalgamated Association on Saturday to adjust the scale of prices of next year. They were unanimously of opinion that wages will have to come down. The prospect of a strike or a lock-out is improving every day.

READING, Pa., April 12.—A committee of the strikers called at the office of the Mellert foundry this morning and agreed to compromise difficulties between the proprietors and men for 5 per cent increase of wages. The men originally wanted 10 to 15 per cent increase all around. All went to work except three.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—The cigar manufacturers made a proposition to the strikers to pay 90 cents per 1,000 advance and give the remainder of the dollar to the packers and others. The strikers emphatically refused, and made an additional demand that hereafter a charge of 30 cents a month for gas burned during the winter months be abolished. One establishment employing seventy hands has acceded to the demand of the strikers.

Wisconsin's First Cotton Factory.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—News is received today from Sheboygan Falls, this State, of the successful starting of the fine new cotton factory in that city, the first established in Wisconsin. The factory is owned by the Beaver Dam Cotton Company, has cost $250,000, and is a perfect institution throughout, full of modern machinery. It contains 300 looms, which turn out a fine web of sheeting, samples of which to preserve as mementoes were eagerly sought by the people present to witness the event. The cotton consumed is purchased in St. Louis, on the transportation charges of which the railway companies make handsome concessions. The company owns a splendid water-power.

Assignments.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 12.—The Assignees appointed in Paige, Sexmith & Co.'s business at Duluth are William Kimball, of Superior, Leonard Choate, of Oshkosh, and George B. Rusk, of Fond du Lac, Wis. There is no foundation for rumors that employés of the company were causing such a disturbance that Gov. Lusk had been called upon for troops to suppress them.

DULUTH, Minn., April 11.—The rumored trouble with the employés of Page, Sexmith & Co., and the alleged call on Gov. Rusk for troops is untrue. All is quiet, and an assignment has been made to William Kimball, of Superior, and a party at Oshkosh.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.—A. H. & G. A. Blood Jr., wholesale fancy grocers, have assigned. Assets, $25,000; liabilities about $27,000. The creditors are principally local.

Another Sewing-Machine Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—A sewing-machine manufactory with a capital of $50,000 is to be started at Rochester, a few miles below Pittsburg. The Directors are Daniel R. Davidson, of Beaver; John B. Young, of Pittsburg; Edwin H. Stowe, of Allegheny; and Samuel P. Keller, William W. Young, Samuel Y. Love, and Joseph F. Denniston, of Pittsburg. The new works will give employment to 500 men and boys. The enterprise will be in full operation by July 1.

Wilson Sewing-Machine Company's Troubles Ended.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—The trouble of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company has been amicably adjusted, capitalists of Little Rock, Ark., taking 71,000 shares at par, and it is believed that manufacturing will begin in July. The first arrangements were made to remove the manufacturing facilities from Chicago to Wallingford.

Cotton Mills Sold.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 12.—The Swift Creek Cotton Mills have been sold at auction for $56,000 to John Arrington & Sons and George H. Davis. The original cost was $110,000.

SUICIDES.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—John P. Haley, foreman in the railroad machine shops at North Springfield, Mo., committed suicide by taking poison and then cutting his throat. He left a letter to his wife and family, who are visiting at Louisville, Ky. Cause, melancholy.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—Johan Seiter, a cooper, arose from breakfast today and went into his woodshed, where he loaded a pistol and then shot himself in the head. His wife hearing the report ran to him, found him reloading, and tried to get the pistol away. He drove her off by threatening to shoot her, and then fired a second bullet into his head, scattering the blood and brains over his wife, who had swooned in fright. Seiter was 64 years old, and had been a victim of rheumatism for years, and often said he would kill himself and be rid of the pain.

CASTROVILLE, Tex., April 12.—A. Klappenback, Postmaster, killed himself.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Arrived, the European steamers City of Richmond, Wisconsin, and France.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—Arrived, the Servia, from New York.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Arrived, Wieland, from Hamburg.

LONDON, April 12.—British Prince, from Philadelphia, and Wyoming, from New York, arrived out.

HEALTH OF THE STATE.

The State Board Meets to Examine Candidates for Medical-Practitioner Certificates.

Dr. Rauch Gives a Detailed Account of the Ravages of Small-Pox in the State.

Dr. Paaren, State Veterinarian, Reports as to the Glanders Near Sterling.

The State Board of Health met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of examining candidates for medical-practitioner certificates in Club-Room No. 4 of the Grand Pacific. There were present Dr. Newton Bateman, the President, and Drs. McLean, Clark, Ludland, and Rauch. The afternoon session was taken up with an executive session, when Dr. Rauch read his quarterly report for the period ending March 31.

DR. RAUCH'S REPORT.

It showed that he received 1,002 communications and that he sent out 1,371, and that he distributed 1,867 copies of the last annual report and 46,620 preventable disease circulars. There were 152 certificates issued to medical practitioners and three to midwives. There were six candidates examined in obstetrics, only one of whom came up to the required standard. There are now only [illegible] non-graduates of medical colleges practicing in this State, as against 3,800 when the board was organized. He calls attention to the fact that some of the colleges do not come up to the requirements of the board in the graduation of candidates, and not even to the requirements which they advertise. Five colleges are now being investigated whose diplomas have heretofore been recognized by the board, and to the graduates of these they have refrained from issuing certificates, because they have not the facilities to carry out their published requirements. In one instance there have been a number of changes in the faculty since the announcement was published, and diplomas issued at the close of the last session bear the signature of one occupant of three chairs—anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. The announcement literature of the college in many instances is looked upon as no better in character than quack advertisements. The study of hygiene is regarded as a necessity. The Secretary recommends that the United States Medical College of New York be not recognized by the board, as it was decided by the Supreme Court of New York that it was not legally incorporated, and that it has issued a diploma to a notorious cancer doctor in this State. There were printed 20,000 each of the circulars on the prevention and control of scarlatina, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, and the demand for them has been larger than was expected. There was a request that an edition of the circular be printed in German, but the board has no power to comply with the request.

There has been very little small-pox in the State thus far this year. Jan. 19 there was one case of small-pox and four cases of varioloid at Moline. Jan. 28 there were three cases of small-pox and a few of mild varioloid in Plymouth and vicinity, in Hancock County, and two deaths. Feb. 5 there was one case, that of an infant, in the Town of Willow Branch, Piatt County. On Feb. 16 two tramps who had caught the disease in St. Louis were found in the streets of Belleville. They recovered. Jan. 27 there was a fatal case at Plano. Feb. 1 there was a case in Honey Point Township, Macoupin County. The most serious outbreak occurred on Feb. 12 in Crouch Township, Hamilton County, where there have been twenty-one cases, the first having been contracted from an emigrant. Had vaccination been enforced last winter only one case would have occurred, as twenty of the afflicted were unvaccinated persons. On March 7 there was one case in Pollonia, Massac County, where further contagion was prevented by vaccination, the case having been contracted in Paducah, Ky., where the disease was prevailing in a very aggravated form. There was another case. Both died. March 8 there were four cases and one death in Grand Ridge, La Salle County. On March 11 Fritz Bocker, a German emigrant, arrived in Verona Township, Grundy County, with a case of variola in suppurative state, having contracted the disease on the steamer Elbe on his way from Bremen to New York. From him several cases have resulted in Verona, Allen, and Brookfield Townships, the last two being in La Salle County. The contagion is not eradicated, but no new cases have occurred for several days.

March 23 there was a case of varioloid in Greenfield, Greene County, and on the [illegible] there was a case in Makanda, Jackson County.

Some progress has been made in the preparation of the history of the small-pox epidemic of 1881-'82, and he submits such figures in regard to it as he has been enabled to arrive at, in order that the board may judge of the importance of the work and the necessity of its prompt completion. The history of the epidemic in fifteen places has been compiled with the following results: Total number of cases, 457; deaths, 183; total cost to communities and individuals, $25,761; average duration of each case, 33 days; aggregate loss of time to patients, exclusive of deaths and loss of time of attendants, members of families quarantined, etc., 16,181 days.

At two out of the fifteen points the disease extended over a considerable period—nearly four months at one and at the other nearly six months. In the other thirteen places the disease was confined to the first cases or families attacked, and the outbreaks were suppressed within an average period of thirty days. This has been the uniform result where the rules of the board have been complied with. Out of the vaccinated cases of small-pox 210 recovered and nine died. There were sixty-four recoveries of unvaccinated and 174 died. The proportion of deaths was 40 to 100, of which only 4¼ per cent of those attacked were vaccinated, while of those who were not vaccinated more than [illegible] per cent died.

THE GLANDERS.

A communication was received from Dr. Paaren, State Veterinarian, inclosing a copy of a letter received by him from Dr. M. R. Trumbower, of Sterling, Ill., asking him (Dr. Paaren) to come out to that place and inspect a number of glandered horses on the farm of a Mr. Conway, thirteen miles from Sterling. Conway had been for a long time treating the horses for nasal gleet, and finally introduced the poison into his own system, from the effects of which he died a loathsome death. Two weeks ago a son of his died from the same disease. Dr. Trumbower inspected all the horses on the farm, and five out of thirteen were afflicted with glanders in various stages of development. Dr. Paaren immediately telegraphed the Town Clerk of the place to convene the Town Board of Health for the purpose of taking immediate action in the matter, and to report back to the State Board the result of the investigation. On the 9th inst. Dr. M. R. Trumbower reported to the State Board that himself and another veterinary surgeon examined the horses and came to the conclusion that they were suffering from "equinia" in its most malignant form. Six of the horses were condemned, one of them being shot and the remaining five were ordered quarantined. The horses have been allowed to mingle with other horses in that vicinity, and the consequence is that they have spread the infection among the horses of the neighboring farms.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The board will be in session today from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. The principal business before the meeting besides the reading of the report was the investigation of certain medical colleges charged with irregularities, and the ventilating of some diplomas held by so-called doctors. The action of the board in these matters will probably be made known today.

THE OUTLOOK FOR ILLINOIS.

Dr. Rauch, Secretary of the board, stated to a reporter that the outlook for a healthy summer season in the South was not very promising. He has just returned from Jackson, Miss., whither he had gone to attend a meeting of the Sanitary Council of the Valley of the Mississippi. This is an organization composed of the State and local Boards of Health. Twelve States were represented, and some very important business was transacted. A petition was drawn up asking the President to have the $100,000 appropriated by Congress for the prevention of diseases in flooded districts placed in the hands of the National Board of Health for disbursement. As it is, much sickness is anticipated in the flooded districts. The Doctor thinks the State of Illinois is in a very fair sanitary condition, and the only thing to be feared is that the State may be affected by adjoining States which were very much flooded during the last winter.

POLITICA[L]

Gen. Martin, of Mississi[ppi] ... vors Hancock for ... Presidency.

Mr. Edmunds Wants Nei[ther] ... Presidency Nor the ... Presidency.

Democratic Politicians Talk... ing Gov. Cleveland ... Effigy.

Senator Sherman on the Ohio ... ship—Democratic Conven[tion] in Georgia.

Views of a Mississippi Poli[tician].

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special ... the gentlemen in the lobby of the ... nue Hotel this morning was Gen. ... tin, member of the Democratic Na[tional Com]mittee from Mississippi. Speakin[g of the po]litical situation in his State, Mr. M[artin said:] "The only political subject spok[en of is the] approaching Presidential campaig[n, and that] is only slightly alluded to."

"Who seems to be the favorit[e] for the nomination?"

"I think that the people of ... would like to see Gen. Hancock ... ard-bearer of the Democratic party ... Senator Bayard is a great favo[rite] ... last National Convention the dele[gation from] my State voted solidly for Mr. B[ayard, but] it became evident that Gen. Hanc[ock was the] popular choice."

"How would the nomination o[f] ... ler be regarded?"

"I do not believe that Missis[sippi is in] favor of Butler. To be sure ther[e has been] a great change in regard to him w[ithin a few] years. Time was when Butler wa[s not received] there with any but favorable op[inion] ... our people have come to know ... now, and they might be induc[ed by] political reasons to vote for him."

"Do you not believe that the ... tion will enter largely into the is[sues of the] next campaign?"

"I think it will be one of the ... tions, so far as the State is concer[ned] ... in favor of protection, and would ... port a pronounced free-trad[e] ... date. There yet remains in M[ississippi a] large following of old line Wh[igs who be]lieve in the protective policy ad[vocated by] Henry Clay. Mississippi is rapi[dly coming] to the front as a manufacturing S[tate] ... years ago two large cotton factori[es were es]tablished at Natchez, as well as ... manufactory. Cotton manufact[ories have] sprung up in other parts of the ... then, until we are in advance of o[thers] in that line. Thus we are natural[ly in favor] of a protective policy."

Vice-President Edmunds' In[tentions].

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—[Special.]— Vice-President Edmunds and par[ty arrived] here, and expect to remain unt[il] ... next. This afternoon he was inte[rviewed in] regard to a statement made by a W[ashington] correspondent of the Cincinnati E[nquirer of] the 10th inst. The statement, wh[ich was at]tributed by a correspondent to a ... Senator Edmunds, is as follows:

Edmunds will not be a candidate fo[r the Pres]idency. He told me he had no de[sire to be a] candidate, and would not be, and ... time he would discountenance any ... on the part of his friends to prese[nt his name] before the National Republican C[onvention]. You may say, too, that when the Se[nate meets] next December Senator Edmunds will ... President pro tempore of the Senat[e. He ac]cepted the place not because he had ... for it, but because his declination o[f it would] have probably involved the selectio[n of one] whom the Senator did not care to ha[ve].

This was shown to Senator Edm[unds, and] he was asked if the statement was ... reply was:

"That's about the truth. I don['t care to] be either President or Vice-Pre[sident. I] don't care to trouble myself abou[t things] that can be done by everybody."

Disgruntled Placehunte[rs].

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—[Special to New] York *Herald*.]—Gov. Cleveland's ... Buffalo Fire bill, which legislated ... lican force out and provided for a D[emocratic] partisan department, caused great ... tion among local Democratic politi[cians] today. All the arrangements had b[een made] for filling places in the department ... Democrats, it being considered ce[rtain that] the Governor would sign the bill ... excitement here today over the ve[to is great]er than at any time since the P[residential] election. Democratic ward politic[ians] ... express the opinion that the ... has gone back on his own ... his own city and denounce him ... ured terms. When the Governor ... Buffalo, three weeks ago, he gav[e the] party managers to understand tha[t he would] not submit to dictation on measures ... solely for partisan benefit here, b[ut they be]lieved up to the last moment he w[ould be ruled] by them and not veto the Fire bill ... and file Democrats call him a trai[tor, and it] has been proposed to burn him in e[ffigy. The] better class of people approve his ... consider it statesmanlike and just, ... as he knows the present Fire Dep[artment is] in excellent shape. Interest now ... his action on the Police and Water ... of which provide for placing the ... ments in Democratic hands.

Georgia Democratic State Co[nvention].

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—[Special.]— ... was apparent when the Democrati[c conven]tion met this morning that every ... ripe for some plan by which the n[omination] for Governor could be secured. U[pon being] called to order Walsh, of Richmon[d] ... the leaders of the Boynton wing ... resolution looking to the appoin[tment of a] committee to consist of delegates ... by Boynton, Bacon, McDaniel, ... the delegates to consider the sit[uation and] recommend a suitable candidate. ... lution was adopted, Boynton ... naming six members, McDaniel ... Cook two. This committee ... session nearly all day. ... members opposed Bacon's ... and Bacon's Boynton's. A ... compromise was agreed on by ... going to McDaniel. When the ... reported McDaniel's name to the ... it was received with great applau[se, result]ing in the adoption of the report a[nd his nomina]tion by acclamation. McDaniel ... record extends no further than to ... lature, he having been first in the ... more recently in the Senate. H[e is con]sidered one of the purest and stro[ngest men] in the State, and but for an impe[diment in] his speech would have gained p[rominence] long ago. He is about 40 years o[f age and] is a resident of Walton County.

The Republican committee deci[ded not to] put up a candidate.

The Cincinnati Mayoral[ty].

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—May[or] ... J. Stephens took the oath of office ... noon. Mayor Means retires with ... wishes and respect of many of th[e citi]zens irrespective of party. Flo[wers were] sent him today in large quantitie[s with] complimentary sentiments. It is c[laimed by] him by his friends that his bittere[st enemies] were among the low elements in p[olitics and] could not control him; that his A[dministra]tion was clean and efficient; th[at his] record as Mayor as creditable as ... marks his career as a business-ma[n, and] Democrats and Republicans un[ite in] saying, "Well done."

The Ohio Gubernatorial Ca[ndidates].

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.— ... Sherman, in conversation this mo[rning con]cerning the coming Gubernator[ial contest] in Ohio, said: "Judge Lawrence ... an excellent candidate. He is a m[an of] ability and would make an admi[rable Gov]ernor. I consider his chances fo[r nom]ination very good. Maj. Butterw[orth is] prominently mentioned in this ... He is very popular, and would be ... executive officer. It seems to me ... Lawrence or Butterworth will be ... ard-bearer of the Republican pa[rty in the] approaching canvass."

A Convention Abandon[ed].

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.— ... nounced last January that a ... would be held in this city in Feb[ruary] ...

POLITICAL.

Gen. Martin, of Mississippi, Favors Hancock for the Presidency.

Mr. Edmunds Wants Neither the Presidency Nor the Vice-Presidency.

Democratic Politicians Talk of Burning Gov. Cleveland in Effigy.

Senator Sherman on the Ohio Governorship—Democratic Convention in Geo gia.

Views of a Mississippi Politician.

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special.]—Among the gentlemen in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning was Gen. W. T. Martin, member of the Democratic National Committee from Mississippi. Speaking of the political situation in his State, Mr. Martin said: "The only political subject spoken of is the approaching Presidential campaign, and that is only slightly alluded to."

"Who seems to be the favorit candidate for the nomination?"

"I think that the people of Mississippi would like to see Gen. Hancock the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, although Senator Bayard is a great favorit. At the last National Convention the delegates from my State voted solidly for Mr. Bayard until it became evident that Gen. Hancock was the popular choice."

"How would the nomination of Gen. Butler be regarded?"

"I do not believe that Mississippi is in favor of Butler. To be sure there has been a great change in regard to him within a few years. Time was when Butler was regarded there with any but favorable opinions, but our people have come to know him better now, and they might be induced through political reasons to vote for him."

"Do you not believe that the tariff question will enter largely into the issues of the next campaign?"

"I think it will be one of the main questions, so far as the State is concerned. It is in favor of protection, and would not support a pronounced free-trade candidate. There yet remains in Mississippi a large following of old line Whigs who believe in the protective policy advocated by Henry Clay. Mississippi is rapidly coming to the front as a manufacturing State. Two years ago two large cotton factories were established at Natchez, as well as a batting manufactory. Cotton manufactories have sprung up in other parts of the State since then, until we are in advance of other States in that line. Thus we are naturally in favor of a protective policy."

Vice-President Edmunds' Intentions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—[Special.]—Vice-President Edmunds and party are still here, and expect to remain until Monday next. This afternoon he was interviewed in regard to a statement made by a Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 10th inst. The statement, which is attributed by a correspondent to a friend of Senator Edmunds, is as follows:

Edmunds will not be a candidate for the Presidency. He told me he had no desire to be a candidate, and would not be, and at the right time he would discountenance any movement on the part of his friends to present his name before the National Republican Convention. You may say, too, that when the Senate meets next December Senator Edmunds will resign as President pro tempore of the Senate. He accepted the place not because he had any desire for it, but because his declination of it would have probably involved the selection of one whom the Senator did not care to have chosen.

This was shown to Senator Edmunds, and he was asked if the statement was true. His reply was:

"That's about the truth. I don't want to be either President or Vice-President. I don't care to trouble myself about anything that can be done by everybody."

Disgruntled Placehunters.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—[Special to New York *Herald*.]—Gov. Cleveland's veto of the Buffalo Fire bill, which legislated the Republican force out and provided for a Democratic partisan department, caused great indignation among local Democratic politicians here today. All the arrangements had been made for filling places in the department with good Democrats, it being considered certain that the Governor would sign the bill. Political excitement here today over the veto is greater than at any time since the Presidential election. Democratic ward politicians freely express the opinion that the Governor has gone back on his own party in his own city and denounce him in unmeasured terms. When the Governor last visited Buffalo, three weeks ago, he gave the local party managers to understand that he would not submit to dictation on measures intended solely for partisan benefit here, but they believed up to the last moment he would stand by them and not veto the Fire bill. The rank and file Democrats call him a traitor, and it has been proposed to burn him in effigy. The better class of people approve his action and consider it statesmanlike and just, especially as he knows the present Fire Department is in excellent shape. Interest now centres in his action on the Police and Water bills, both of which provide for placing these departments in Democratic hands.

Georgia Democratic State Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—[Special.]—It was apparent when the Democratic Convention met this morning that every faction was ripe for some plan by which the nomination for Governor could be secured. Upon being called to order Walsh, of Richmond, one of the leaders of the Boynton wing, offered a resolution looking to the appointment of a committee to consist of delegates to be named by Boynton, Bacon, McDaniel, and Cook, the delegates to consider the situation and recommend a suitable candidate. The resolution was adopted, Boynton and Bacon naming six members, McDaniel four, and Cook two. This committee was in session nearly all day. Boynton's members opposed Bacon's name and Bacon's Boynton's. A friendly compromise was agreed on by each faction going to McDaniel. When the committee reported McDaniel's name to the convention it was received with great applause, resulting in the adoption of the report and nomination by acclamation. McDaniel's public record extends no further than to the Legislature, he having been first in the House and more recently in the Senate. He is considered one of the purest and strongest men in the State, and but for an impediment in his speech would have gained prominence long ago. He is about 40 years of age, and is a resident of Walton County.

The Republican committee decided not to put up a candidate.

The Cincinnati Mayoralty.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—Mayor Thomas J. Stephens took the oath of office this afternoon. Mayor Means retires with the good wishes and respect of many of the best citizens irrespective of party. Flowers were sent him today in large quantities with most complimentary sentiments. It is claimed for him by his friends that his bitterest enemies were among the low elements in politics that could not control him; that his Administration was clean and efficient; that he left a record as Mayor as creditable as that which marks his career as a business-man; and that Democrats and Republicans unite now in saying, "Well done."

The Ohio Gubernatorial Campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Senator Sherman, in conversation this morning concerning the coming Gubernatorial contest in Ohio, said: "Judge Lawrence would be an excellent candidate. He is a man of great ability and would make an admirable Governer. I consider his chances for the nomination very good. Maj. Butterworth is also prominently mentioned in this connection. He is very popular, and would be a superior executive officer. It seems to me that either Lawrence or Butterworth will be the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the approaching canvass."

A Convention Abandoned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—It was announced last January that a convention would be held in this city in February composed of Prohibitionists, Greenbackers, Independents, and the floating element between the Republican and Democratic parties to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers. Later the convention was postponed to April 19, as the scheme did not materialize so rapidly as the projectors had imagined when they boasted of their intention to sweep the State over both the old parties, and their hope to draw largely from the Republican party owing to its minority in the State. Now it is announced that the convention will not be held at all.

Visiting Statesmen—Prominent Guests of the Iroquois Club.

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, accompanied by Mr. Bryan, his private secretary, arrived at the Palmer last evening to take part in the Iroquois Club banquet. A TRIBUNE reporter endeavored to have an interview with him, but found it a hard job.

"I haven't given my attention very much to politics," said the Senator, "since Congress adjourned. I have spent most of my time in driving out with my children. The Democratic party has been so much used to defeat in the past that it has been rather amused by its victories, which have been so great as to prove almost a surprise. It is taking no particular means to effect an organization with a view to conducting the next campaign, but it thinks that it is better to let things alone and drift along with the tide of popular sentiment."

"Who will be the Presidential nominees?"

"O, that I can't tell."

"I see that you are sometimes spoken of as the Democratic candidate?"

The Senator began to move away, and laughingly replied:

"O, no; that can't be. I never thought of such a thing. It is utterly impossible."

R. W. TOWNSHEND.

Gen. J. C. Black and Congressman R. W. Townshend, of the Nineteenth District, of Shawneetown, were found together last evening in the rotunda of the Palmer. Both gentlemen came here as invited guests to attend the Iroquois Club banquet.

"The Democratic party is going in to win," said Mr. Townshend. "It is gaining all the time."

"Who will be the Speaker of the next House?" asked the reporter.

"That's a thing that no fellow can find out. It is one of the mysteries—one of the unsolved problems. So far, very few members have determined whom they shall vote for. There is an idea prevalent that a great contest and canvass is going on for the position of Speaker, and everybody sees it except the members."

"Newspaper talk, I suppose?"

"No, not that; but the public think that an immense pressure is being brought to bear on members in behalf of candidates. This is not so, and I think that very few have determined or care now whom they will vote for, but at the proper time they will all have made up their minds."

"Will the tariff question come up in the next Congress?"

"Yes, sir. I am perfectly free to say that the tariff will be an important issue in the next Congress. The protected classes are as eager to bring the question forward as the tariff reformers, for the present tariff is very unsatisfactory, crude, and ill-shaped."

"Will lapsed land-grants come up?"

"That is a question that will be agitated for years and years. It is simply one of *the* questions. It was thoroughly discussed in the Judiciary Committee, of which I was a member. We brought in a bill, which should have been passed, to forfeit all the railroad land-grants, except those of the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic & Pacific, and the New Orleans & Pacific. I voted to forfeit all the land-grants which had not been earned. I give it as my opinion as a lawyer that the Northern Pacific can never get a title to the land granted to it after the 4th of July, 1879, when the land-grant lapsed. It makes no difference how long it may occupy the land or who may hold it. One hundred years hence the Government will have a right to forfeit it, and therein, I think, lies the safety of the people. Whoever takes lands from the company which were acquired after July 4, 1879, takes it with nothing but a tainted title. In private land transactions there would be a bar against such forfeitures after a certain time, but there can be no limitation against the Government. The Judiciary Committee had just such a case before it two years ago in the Ontonagon Railway land case, and held to the same decision that I have stated, but in the case of the Northern Pacific it dodged the question. THE TRIBUNE is exactly right upon the lapsed land-grant and tariff questions. The tariff question will be the predominating question in the next campaign."

"How is the Presidential fight shaping itself?"

"It is too early in the day to talk about that now, but I think that Arthur has taken into his Cabinet a man who will develop into a candidate on the Republican side. Gresham is a growing man in the Republican party, and he is coming to the front in the Presidential canvass. He is as strong a man as the Republican party has at present."

FOOD PROSPECTS.

Reports from Kansas Counties—The Outlook More Encouraging.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 12.—[Special.]—The following special crop reports have been gathered from correspondents of the *Daily Price Current*. They show that the average acreage so far heard from is probably 20 per cent less than last year. The condition of the growing crop in the main is favorable, that portion referring to winter-killed and damaged by dry, windy weather covers but a very small portion of the State, while the area planted will be fully as large as last year. When the winter's snow and sleet passed away the plant looked good and thrifty, and the appearance was fair, though thin. Dry, cold weather followed, which foreboded but little good, but early and timely rains removed all apprehensions, and a better outlook was never had for "the Sunflower State." The questions propounded and answered were the following: (1) What is the condition of winter wheat in your locality? (2) If damaged, state what per cent and causes. (3) How does acreage compare with last year? (4) What per cent of last year's crop is still on hand? A summary of the reports by counties is as here detailed:

REPORT.

Atchison—Condition quite favorable; if weather continues crop will be over average; some portions damaged 25 per cent by freezing and dry winds; average about one-fourth less than last year; the per cent of crop still on hand about 25.

Barton—Winter wheat is fair; average in some portions backward, but not much winter-killed; all doing finely; recent rains favorable; damaged, if any, by freezing; will be a big spring wheat sowing; rye never looked better; acreage is about the same as last year; per cent on hand not more than enough to supply home demand before new crop.

Brown—Condition not as good as last season by 30 per cent; damaged 30 per cent by freezing and late planting; acreage short about 25 per cent; 35 per cent of old crop still on hand.

Butler—Condition of winter wheat is fine; very little damage done from any cause; a few fields frozen; acreage one-fourth larger; 10 per cent of old crop on hand.

Clay—Condition below the average; damaged by freezing and winds; acreage 25 per cent less; very little of last year's crop on hand.

Cloud—Outlook of wheat is poor and thin; 20 per cent is damaged considerably by dry fall, as wheat failed to get a good start; acreage less by one-half; none of last year's crop on hand.

Doniphan—Condition of what not favorable; damaged about 15 per cent by winter freezing; acreage one-half less; but little crop on hand; more flour will be shipped in than wheat out.

Harvey—Four reports all represent the condition is good with fair prospect with but few fields damaged; condition of early sown good; late sown damaged by cold, but favorable weather now is bringing it out; would judge that 20 per cent of late sown is bad, in some instances has been plowed up; acreage is one-quarter less; about 10 per cent of old crop on hand.

Jackson—Condition of winter wheat is very good, is not damaged at all, with acreage same as last year, and but little of old on hand.

Jefferson—Condition on upland poor; one-quarter killed, but rain of late has made prospect fair; some portions 20 per cent is damaged by freezing and dry windy weather; acreage is 10 per cent less; and same amount of last year's on hand.

Lyon—Condition not very good; fields are spotted; cold and dry weather caused damage about 15 per cent; acreage is 25 per cent less and old wheat on hand about one-quarter of crop.

Marshall—Condition very promising and growth looks well; no damage from any cause to report; acreage is about 25 per cent less; none on hand as mills consume more than can be raised and ship flour out.

Mitchell—Condition very uneven; all drilled lands good; others nearly all dead; if damaged, caused by cold dry weather, and equals 25 per cent in some localities; acreage same as last year; not enough of old crop on hand to supply local wants.

Orange—Outlook for winter wheat is good and prospect never better; no damage of any kind; acreage same as before; about 20 per cent of old crop on hand.

Pawnee—Condition is small plant, growing fairly well; 25 per cent killed by winter cold and winds; acreage is about the same; should think 10 per cent of last year's crop is in the county.

Richardson—Condition hardly favorable, but may come out with good weather; cold, dry winter damaged growing plant 25 per cent. Acreage about one-half less; amount no hand not over quarter of last year's crop.

Reno—Growing crop is conceded to be in better condition than for many seasons; no damage to report; acreage is same as last year, if not larger; not more than 10 per cent of last year's on hand.

Sedgwick—Weather has been very favorable and condition stated to be good; damage in county will not be 5 per cent; acreage larger; per cent of old crop on hand, 15.

Sumner—Condition good, and extra in some cases; late planted was plowed up on many farms for corn; late planted is below average; acreage about the same; amount on hand about 15 per cent of last year's crop.

Valuable Statistics from Three States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—Since the Bureau of Statistics, under its new Democratic management, has ceased to be of any public benefit, by abandoning all crop and weather bulletins, J. B. Conner, the former Chief of the Bureau, has put the old machinery in operation for the compilation of the former at private expense, and the reports will therefore be just as valuable as those heretofore issued under official authority. He has just prepared the report for April, made up of observations taken on the last day of March, and covering the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In regard to wheat in Indiana and Illinois, the bulletin says: For April 1, last year, the per cent of an average acreage was 102.1, and the condition 111. This year the per cent of acreage is 100 and the condition 75. Nearly all reports state that it is possible, under favorable weather, in the next two weeks, that the condition of the wheat crop may be greatly improved. Many counties report more or less damage by the Hessian fly last fall. All who refer to the matter say that in undrained clay soils the wheat plant has suffered most from the freezing, and that this cause chiefly has lowered the percent of condition. The broadcast sowing, as a rule, is much below that of the drilled wheat, but it is fortunate that only a small percent is sown broadcast.

For Illinois, the percent of the acreage of a fair average crop is reported for April 1 at 99 and the percent of condition at 76. Much damage is reported from the freezing in March. Damage by the fly last fall is reported from several counties also. The reports nearly all state that ten days would work a great change in the condition of the crops. Rye is not a large crop.

In Indiana the condition is 86 per cent; last year it was 101.1. In Illinois the condition is reported at 98. Barley in Indiana shows 82 per cent; in Illinois 80, but little is grown. The clover crop in Indiana is reported at 91; in Illinois at 81. Timothy stands in Indiana, 96; Illinois, 90.

A high condition is shown of live stock. Very little disease is reported from any quarter. Hogs appear to be unusually exempt from what is known as cholera. Feed of the best grade has been in abundance all the winter. Some of the flooded districts suffered from losses in feed, but otherwise there has been no complaint. Farm wages in Indiana average $17 per month; In Illinois, $19.18.

The Illinois Situation.

CLINTON, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Farmers are very busy here this week sowing oats and spring wheat, and the weather has been very favorable for that purpose. A large acreage of ground is being plowed for corn. The fall wheat under the favorable weather is coming out all right in every instance. The prospect is now good for that cereal.

MACON, Ill., April 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper of yesterday you give a special report on the state of the growing wheat crop in this and the neighboring counties, Shelby and Christian. Your correspondents state that "the wheat is in first-class condition, except in high and rolling ground." Now, from the best information to be obtained, one is compelled to differ from them, so far as Macon County is concerned, as there is no doubt but that the earliest sown wheats, although they looked so well in the fall, have been materially injured by the severe winter. Many fields of from forty to 100 acres will be plowed up and put in corn, and the prospect is not good for over two-thirds of a crop. There is but little old wheat left in growers' hands in this section, and it is somewhat problematical if 5,000 bushels could be bought within a radius of five miles. ROBINSON.

Indiana.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—The outlook for the wheat crop in Putnam County has materially changed in the last week. The dead appearance which marked the wheat a few days since has, by the magic of a few spring days, changed and given place to the green appearance characteristic of healthy wheat. The crop will be an average one. The farmers are busily engaged in breaking ground for corn. A large acreage will be planted.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder in Arkansas—United States Officials in Trouble—Other Crimes.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12.—A special from Texarkana says: About 1 o'clock this afternoon two brakemen, named Conners and Ray, became involved in difficulty, when Ray shot Conners. Conners died in about three hours. Ray has not been apprehended. Conners was a new employé, and Ray one of the men engaged in the brakemen's strike.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—Jacob Nepel, a diamond-setter here, was arrested on the charge of washing African diamonds with a chemical preparation and passing them off as the genuine article.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12.—The United States grand jury today indicted ex-United-States-Marshal J. T. Brown for forgery, perjury, and presentation of false accounts while chief clerk under the late Marshal Tarran.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—The trial of R. B. Mumford, Commissioner of Revenue, and deputies, charged with conspiring to obstruct voters in the November election, proceeded today, the Judge overruling a motion to quash the indictment.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—Abraham D. Hackman, Postmaster at Pipersville, Bucks County, has been arrested charged with reusing old postage stamps.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—Further developments in the city-hall frauds made today indicate that Cope Snapp, as far back as 1776, misapplied the sum of $1,452 of the city taxes paid by Gen. William Preston. The matter will be laid before the grand jury at its next meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—[Special.]—Pete Connelly, a notorious character, known as "the terror of Kerrypatch," died at the City Hospital this morning. Monday night, at McCarthy's saloon, Pete had a dispute with the proprietor. The latter seized a base-ball bat and dealt Connelly a blow. Connelly put his hand to his hip-pocket. McCarthy struck Connelly twice, sending him to the floor. Assistance arrived and McCarthy surrendered himself. Connelly had a bad reputation among the police.

ONE KIND OF ARGUMENT.

A Disgraceful Demonstration by a Mob of Irishmen in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—A mob of about 1,000 Irishmen tonight assailed the house of the father of Lizzie M. Gannon, who brought an action against Father Fleming to recover damages for removing her paper "angels." Bonfires blazed upon the sidewalk and the steps of the house. Sticks and stones were hurled against the house and windows. The police finally dispersed the crowd. Another large crowd gathered later, but the police and the rain sent all home.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12.—William Pritchard was killed today by a Constable whom he attempted to shoot when arrested.

NO YELLOW-JACK THERE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12.—The Board of Health state that there has not been one case of yellow-fever at quarantine station this year, nor on any vessel during the voyage hither.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The Validity of Prohibition to Be Tested in the Supreme Court.

Refusal of the Connecticut Legislature to Submit a Liquor Amendment.

Ohio's New License Law Removes Prohibition from Politics—Local Option in Fact.

A Test Case.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 12.—[Special.]—The question of the validity of the prohibition law of Kansas is to be tested before the Supreme Court of the United States. Last year the authorities of Salina brought suit against Peter Mugler, a brewer there. He claimed that the law was damaging in its nature, as it compelled him to close his brewery and did not allow for his personal loss, and in a recent suit before the Supreme Court of Kansas it held that the State was not liable; but Justice Brower dissented, stating that the State could not destroy property without rendering the owner compensation. On the strength of this the National Brewers' Association have determined to take the case to the highest tribunal, and to that end have employed United States Senator G. G. Vest of Missouri to prepare the papers for presentation before that court. This gentleman has been in Topeka for some days obtaining the facts necessary, and came to this city to obtain the signatures of Chief Justice Hanlon to certain documents. A reporter interviewed the Senator, who spoke as follows:

"On what do you base the groundwork for this case?"

"I hold that the Constitution of the United States guarantees the right to sell and manufacture liquor, and that no State has the right to abridge any right which is guaranteed by that Constitution by amending an organic act. In other words, the United States having recognized the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors as a constitutional right, no State can say that the manufacture and sale is unlawful."

"And what is your opinion of prohibition?"

"I think prohibition cannot succeed."

Prohibition Defeated in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—[Special.]—Prohibition was again killed in the Connecticut Legislature this afternoon, the question being on passing a resolution submitting the question to the people at the polls in the election of next fall. It was urged by opponents of the measure that as the vote in towns on the local-option system of prohibition was four to one against prohibition, there was no possible chance of success of any constitutional amendment providing for prohibiting in the State generally. The friends of the measure urged that it was only fair that the people should have the privilege of deciding the question for themselves at the polls. However, the House decided otherwise. A two-thirds vote of the House was necessary, or 165 members. The yeas were 128 and the nays 81—so prohibition failed. The affirmative vote was 115 Republicans and 13 Democrats, and the negative vote 6 Republicans and 75 Democrats. This was a closer party vote than had been anticipated. The Republican platform of last fall favored submitting prohibition to the people, and this plank had much to do with the loss of the German vote and defeat of the Republican ticket. Hence it was supposed the party would drop the question altogether, but it stood today quite compactly for the platform.

The Scott Liquor Bill Passes the Ohio House—Its Passage in the Senate Certain.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.—[Special.]—The Republican members of the Ohio House of Representatives this afternoon complied with the platform adopted at the last Republican State Convention and passed a bill further providing against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It was sent to the Senate this evening by a messenger and read the first time, and ordered printed in advance of other matter. From the indications tonight the bill will become a law before tomorrow evening.

The first section provides that upon the business of trafficing in intoxicating liquors there shall be assessed yearly and shall be paid into the County Treasury by every person engaged therein, as hereinafter provided, and for such place where such business is carried on by or for such person, the sum of $200, provided, if such business continue through the year, to wit—from the second Monday of April—exclusively in the trafficing in malt or vinous liquors, or both, such assessment shall be but one-half the foregoing sum.

Sec. 2 provides that assessments, together with any increase thereof, as penalty thereon, shall attach and operate as a lien upon the real property on and in which such business is conducted, as of the second Monday of April each year, and shall be paid on or before June 20 following; and that whoever shall engage or continue in the business aforesaid of selling intoxicating liquors in or upon land not owned by him, and without the written consent of the owner thereof, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to be indicted and punished by a fine not exceeding $100 nor less than $25, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court, and each day's continuance upon such premises shall be an additional offense.

Sec. 3 provides for the manner in which returns shall be made by assessors, and if any person shall, on demand, refuse or fail to furnish the requisit information, such assessment upon his said business shall be $375; and if any person having made a return that his business is confined exclusively to malt or vinous liquors, or both, shall thereafter, during the assessment year, sell any other intoxicating liquors, the assessment upon his business shall thereby be increased by the sum of $250. And if any assessment aforesaid shall not be paid when due there shall be added a penalty thereto of 20 per centum, which shall be collected therewith.

Secs. 4 and 5 provide for the way that the County Auditor disposes of the money, as well as the way the County Treasurer receipts for the same.

Sec. 6 says that the phrase "trafficking in intoxicating liquors," as used in this act, means the buying or procuring and selling of intoxicating liquors otherwise than upon prescriptions issued in good faith by reliable physicians in active practice, or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical, or sacramental purposes; but such phrase does not include the manufacturing of intoxicaing liquors from the raw material and the sale thereof by the manufacturer of the same in quantities of one gallon or more at any one time.

Sec 7 provides that revenues and fines resulting under the provisions of this act shall be distributed as follows—to-wit: In every county three-fourths of the money paid as herein provided into the County Treasury on account of any business aforesaid carried on in any city or village therein shall, upon the warrant of the County Auditor, be paid into the Treasury of such corporation, one-half to the credit of the police fund, and one-half to the credit of the general revenue fund thereof; provided, that in incorporations having no police fund the entire three-fourths shall be passed to the credit of the general revenue fund thereof. The other fourth, together with all other revenues resulting hereunder in said county shall be passed to the credit of the poor fund of such county.

Sec. 8 provides the compensation the County Auditor shall receive.

Sec. 9 is the Smith Sunday law of last winter, with the following amendment: That nothing in this section shall prevent the Council of any municipal corporation in this State from regulating and controlling on such first day of the week the sale of beer and native wines in such manner as may by ordinance be provided; and any municipal corporation shall have full power to regulate, restrain, and prohibit ale, beer, and porter houses and places of habitual resort for tippling and intemperance.

Sec. 10 provides that whoever sells intoxicating liquors to a minor, except on the written order of his parents, guardian, or family physician, or to a person intoxicated or in the habit of getting intoxicated, shall be fined not more than $100 nor less than $25, or imprisoned not more than thirty or less than ten days, or both.

Sec. 11 provides that Sec. 6,941 of the Revised Statutes is suspended during such period as and while this act shall continue in force.

This act will go into effect on the third Monday of April, 1883. The suspension of Sec. 6,991 means that no prosecution will be made for selling liquors to be drunk upon the premises.

All the Republican State officials are considerably elated over the passage of the bill, and if the Senate will only finish the good work partly done by the House Ohio will go Republican this fall by at least 25,000 majority.

In speaking about the passage of the Scott Tax law the *Ohio State Journal* will say tomorrow:

As it now stands, the measure reënacts the so-called McConnellsville ordinance, while it also empowers certain municipal authorities to suspend the action of the Smith law under certain circumstances. While this latter feature may be objected to by the more rigid temperance people, they are referred to the fact that the law is already in operation in every city which will exercise the power granted, so that nothing really is lost. On the other hand, the same class of men will find that the McConnellsville ordinance gives to municipal authorities the power not only to prohibit the saloons on Sunday, but on any other day of the week, so that it is in effect a local-option measure. While there may appear to be a technical step backward in regard to the Sunday law, it is only technical and sentimental, and gives no liberty that is not already exercised. That it makes one law for the city and another and different for the country is an objection that can be urged with equal force against a large portion of our statutes. Cities require different laws from the rural districts in other matters besides temperance, as the experience of all time demonstrates, and it will become more apparent to us as our cities increase in size and extent. The great feature which taxes the traffic is preserved in the bill, though the amount is somewhat reduced. It is still large enough to operate as a wholesome restriction, while producing a handsome revenue to our large cities. It is to be hoped that the Senate will be able to concur in the House bill without material alteration. We see no valid reason why it should not, as a careful examination of the provisions of the measure will certainly commend it to all who are sincere in their desire for some practical law on the subject of the liquor traffic. Such a law will operate to take the temperance question out of politics, for the time being at least, and will afford a better chance for the pending amendments to be discussed and voted upon apart from any partisan considerations. With such a law the Republican party can carry the State in October beyond a doubt.

Compulsory Temperance.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—[Special.]—Fowler Bros., the packing-house men, who employ about 1,000 workmen at this point, have begun a war upon the whisky business and gambling-houses, and today gave every employé a copy of the following circular:

To our workmen: Having suffered great trouble and annoyance in consequence of some of our employés injuring themselves by the use of alcoholic liquors, thereby causing distress and suffering in their families and defrauding their wives and children of the comforts of home, we hereby give notice that any of our employés who are seen in or hanging around drinking saloons, or gambling-houses, whether during working hours or at any other time, or are known to use alcoholic liquors or other intoxicating beverages in any form or degree, shall be immediately discharged by us without notice.

A little more than one year ago verbal orders were given as above, but the result did not prove satisfactory, and now heroic means are to be used.

It Will Wipe Out Doggeries and Bring More Trade to Chicago—A Case in Point.

PARIS, Ill., April 11.—[Special.]—The reelection of Carter Harrison as Mayor of Chicago will prove very detrimental to her trade. Country merchants have, to a large extent, come to the conclusion that it is not safe to go there to trade on account of the insecurity of their lives. They do not relish the idea of being knocked down and robbed, and perchance murdered. Your correspondent has heard a great deal of talk among business men and merchants especially in regard to trading in Chicago—that it was not safe to risk their lives among the thugs and sandbaggers of your city. As a general thing they prefer to trade with your merchants to going to Cincinnati or Indianapolis, as they can do better with the former; but when it is hazardous to go to Chicago they prefer to go elsewhere, and run no risk in doing so.

Now, what the solid men of Chicago should do is to urge the passage of the high-license bill by our Legislature, which will have the effect of wiping out one-half or two-thirds of the low doggeries and dens of iniquity, where the meanest kind of liquors are sold, and thereby lessen the influence of the bummer element in your municipal elections. If it does not succeed in doing that, it will greatly lessen the amount of crime in that great city of yours, which is greatly to be desired by all decent, respectable people. Let the Legislature give the people a high liquor-license law, and they will be surprised at the revolution created in favor of good order and the morals of the people; and it will have the effect of taking the question of temperance entirely out of politics and wipe out a troublesome element for all time.

This city having tried the high-license system for two years, the citizens (aside from the fanatics) are perfectly satisfied that it is the best that has ever been adopted. Our city has been the most orderly of any other in the State. As your correspondent has said in a former communication to THE TRIBUNE, there has not been in the two years of high license a single row or disturbance of any kind. The saloons have been conducted in the most orderly manner. No screens are allowed in them, and customers go in and out as quietly as in any dry-goods house in the city. The penalty, which provides for revoking a license costing $800 a year for a violation of the ordinances made and provided in such cases, acts as a great incentive to good order and good government. If the Legislature will pass the high-license bill, Chicago will soon be rid of a very large portion of her bummer element, and make it not only safe, but a pleasure for the country merchants to go and trade in your city, and also make it possible for her to get back to good honest government once more and remain there.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Phipps Bound for Philadelphia—A Reporter's Troubles—Canadian Taxation.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 12.—[Special.]—The celebrated Maj. Phipps, of Philadelphia, who has been in jail here for months awaiting the issue of legal proceedings by the State of Pennsylvania in the Canadian courts, had with a view of extraditing the Major for forgery committed while he was boss of the Philadelphia almshouse, left on the 5 p. m. train today for Philadelphia in charge of Capt. Linden and Detective Bell, of Pinkerton's force, and Detective Leslie Wright, of Hamilton. G. W. Hawkins, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Phipps accompanied the Major, who seemed quite willing to go back to his own city. The legal fight has been a long one, but the Pinkerton men and the attorneys for Pennsylvania have stuck it through, and now see their efforts crowned with success.

Robert McWade, city editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has been in the city for two days. This afternoon while waiting at the Grand Trunk Railroad Station to accompany the Phipps party to Philadelphia he took occasion to curse the Queen, whereupon A. Carter laid information against him, and though McWade tried to evade arrest by running among freight cars he was gathered in, taken before a magistrate and fined $10. He also reports having been robbed of $300 since he has been in this city.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 12.—[Special.]—In criticising Sir Leonard Tilley's budget speech, G. W. Ross in the House of Commons used the following language: "We find that under the head of ordinary expenditure what is called civil and miscellaneous the people of the United States are taxed at the rate of $1.10 per head. The people of Canada, taking the same departments of expenditure, are taxed to the extent of $2.03 per head—or, in other words, they are called upon to pay almost $2 for every $1 exacted. If from the people of the United States. If you take the expenditure for all purposes, the rate in the United States is $5.19, and in Canada $6.20. Besides the expenditure in Canada has increased at a much more rapid rate than the expenditure in the United States.

"From 1881 to 1882 there was an actual reduction of $25,177,982 in the expenditure of the United States, whereas in the same period there was an increase of $1,500,000 in the expenditure of the Dominion of Canada. This fact itself should be a sufficient warning to us, that if we are going to hold our own and compete with the American Republic in all respects, we must not heap upon the people of this country intolerable burdens weighing them down and crippling our resources."

OTTAWA, Ont., April 12.—In event of the amalgamation of the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay and Nelson Valley & Hudson Bay Railway Companies, it is proposed to organize an expedition to explore Hudson Straits. The proposition is that if the Dominion Government will contribute one-third of the cost and the Imperial Government one-third, the new company will furnish the remainder.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 12.—The American steamer Goliah has been seized for infraction of the coasting laws. She towed a ship with steel rails from Victoria to Port Moody. A fine of $400 was paid under protest.

TORONTO, Ont., April 12.—[Special.]—It is expected that Flemming, of Chicago bucket-shop fame, will leave here in a few days for Montreal. The capiases on which he is held will be set aside by his Chicago friends. The latter are of the opinion that he will not long be an inmate of the Montreal jail, as nothing can be proven against him by his clients there.

DUNNVILLE, Ont., April 12.—The water in the Grand River is within five inches of the top of the banks. Should it overflow Dunnville will be submerged, being seven feet lower than the river.

BURRITTS RAPIDS, Ont., April 12.—The floods in the Rideau River are doing great damage. The piers of the bridge on the north side of the village were swept away. There were many narrow escapes and great excitement, the village being on an island and communication with the main land completely cut off.

ST. GEORGE, Ont., April 12.—Six cars of a freight-train of the Grand Trunk were precipitated over an embankment near this station this evening. All were smashed into atoms. The loss is heavy.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 12.—A deputation of news importers waited upon the Minister of Customs today in regard to the duty on papers from the States. It is probable that the old free rates will be resumed.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Carelessness the Cause of a Terrific Explosion at Hudson, Wis., Killing One Man—Another Fearful Explosion at Ashtabula.

HUDSON, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—The boiler of the Hudson Chair Company exploded with terrific results. The loss of life and limb was surprisingly small. William Poaska, for some weeks the engineer, was picked from the ruins soon after the concussion, burned, bruised, and blackened almost beyond recognition, though still alive. He died at 7:30 this evening. Superintendent Fisher also was standing a few yards away from the building, was hit upon the head with a flying missile, and one of Mrs. Rielly's sons was slightly hurt, but none other of the fifty men employed about the premises were injured. No one is able to give the cause, though the general impression is that the water was permitted in some way to get low in the boilers and cold water was pumped in upon a red-hot crown-sheet, which never fails to produce a similar result. The wreck is one of the most complete ever witnessed. There is hardly one brick left upon another. Large pieces of débris were thrown more than a quarter of a mile from the wreck. The castings of the monstrous boilers are torn to ribbons and thrown rods away. The flues are standing on end in all directions, some far off in the pond. The very foundations of the engine-room are upheaved, and the spokes in the gigantic fly-wheel are snapped off like pipestems, while thick mortar and other ruins are strewn about like stones from a volcano. Hundreds of panes of glass are also shattered from the main building from both ends and sides, while some of the employés declare they were lifted bodily from their feet by the force of the concussion. The loss is estimated at nearly $10,000, which no insurance can cover. The factory was new throughout, and had only recently been started up.

AT ASHTABULA.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—[Special.]—At 6:25 this morning one of the two large boilers in the works of the Hitchcock & Bradley bending-works at Ashtabula, O., exploded, demolishing the engine-room, a large three-story brick building adjacent, and badly damaging a third building belonging to the McGuire Carriage-Works, a large three-story brick. Charles Grubham, the night-watchman, was the only person in the building at the time of the explosion. He was buried under tons of débris and machinery. Incident to the explosion a fire broke out in the ruins, but was soon extinguished. The immediate cause of the explosion is of course the usual defective boiler. Both of them in the building are old ones and have long been suspected as dangerous. Last Tuesday one of them was found to be leaking badly. The workmen became alarmed and threatened to leave work. Grubham, the man killed, is said to have told his wife that Tuesday was the last day he would work in the place. The boiler, however, was repaired. The work was finished last night, the boiler pronounced safe, and Grubham directed to fire up this morning. It is presumed that he did so. Fragments of the boiler machinery were hurled nearly 1,000 yards from the scene, and the dome of the boiler, weighing nearly half a ton, was found in a field an eighth of a mile away. The search for Grubham's body bore fruit about 10:30. It was found on the boiler-room floor, covered with broken machinery and brick work, crushed beyond recognition. He leaves a wife and six young children. The loss is between $12,000 and $15,000.

THE INDIANS.

Conference of Gen. Crook and Mexican Officials—Fight of Prospectors with Apaches.

HERMOSILLO, Mex., April 12.—Gen. Crook and staff left for Arizona last night after having an all-day session with Gen. Topete and Gen. Torres. Gen. Carbo did not join the conference. He said he had to leave Sonora very soon to visit other districts in this command, but said he would agree to any action that Gen. Crook, Gov. Torres, and Gen. Topete thought advisable. Gen. Crook would only say that the conference had been very satisfactory. Gen. Topete and Gov. Torres would not give any information as to what plan or plans had been agreed on, but it is generally understood that a system of signals has been arranged between the general officers in case of further outbreak. The treaty was also fully extended in regard to troops pursuing Indians into Mexico and vice versa. This last was from a Captain who received his orders in regard to this. Gov. Torres says he does not think there is an Indian in Sonora at the present time.

A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., April 12.—Reliable news reached town today of a desperate fight last Sunday in Swisshelm Mountains, about forty miles distant, between hostile Indians and two Americans. The latter killed two Apachés and wounded several more, while one of prospectors received a severe flesh wound in the left shoulder. The Indians were armed with Government rifles, and were undoubtedly from San Carlos.

SILVER IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 12.—[Special.]—Prof. William E. Colton, State Geologist for Tennessee, accompanied by Mr. Com. Whitthorne, a well-known scientist, has for a week been on a prospecting tour through East Tennessee, the real object of which was little known. It now develops that their expedition was of great importance, not only to them, but to an entire section of the State. They traced up a very valuable silver mine at the head of Wolfe Creek, in Cocke County, and purchased the entire vein. An analysis by Prof. Colton develops the startling fact that the ore contains from $25 to $35 of silver per ton, which is fully as rich as the majority of great mines in the West. They are bound under their contract to sink a shaft seventy-five feet and tunnel 100 feet within six months. A company will at once be formed to develop the mine on an extensive scale.

FATALLY EFFECTIVE POWDER.

LEBANON, Pa., April 12.—W. A. Lerou and Augustus Everhard, representing the Rend Rock Powder Company, New York, were killed at Cornwall today while making a trial blast.

BANQUET TO JUDGE KELLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—The manufacturers of Pennsylvania entertained Judge Kelley at a banquet tonight.

INCENDIARIES IN DANGER.

WESTMINSTER, Md., April 12.—The incendiaries had a private hearing in jail. Caution was taken lest the incident of the hearing became known for fear of lynching.

WHO DID IT?

The Mysterious Burglary of Mr. John Morrison's Safe.

The Detectives Have Their Theory of the Case—Morrison's Assets and Liabilities.

John Morrison, carriage-maker, at No. 201 Washington street, confessed judgment for $2,537 in favor of his brother, William M. Morrison, in the Superior Court yesterday morning, and an hour or so subsequently reported at the police headquarters that his safe had been robbed of $8,500 Wednesday night.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

Lieut. Shay and Detective Bonfied visited his shop—a frame building near the corner of Franklin street, looked it over thoroughly and examined the safe, and reached the conclusion that no professional burglar had visited the premises. Entrance was said to have been effected through a back window. In the yard, under this window, was a table covered with dirt and bird-lime, which had not been disturbed. Shay climbed through the window, and in so doing left traces on the table. To have gotten in that way the burglar must have opened the window and leaped over the table without touching it. There were no finger-marks on the outside of the panes of glass, but there were on the inside. The rear door was found open, and Morrison's idea was that the thief made his escape that way. Near by, scattered about, were some checks, papers, and money. Inside were some more, and there were also a few papers in front of the safe. The outside door of the safe was locked when Mr. Morrison arrived in the morning. Shay looked inside, and discovered scratches on the door of the little iron box. Mr. Morrison's first idea was that the door had been forced open with a jimmy. Shay tried to get the small blade of his penknife into the crack, but couldn't insert it more than an eighth of an inch, demonstrating that no purchase could have been gotten that way. Besides, the lock was intact. Mr. Morrison then said the door must have been opened with the key. The lower drawer is of wood. A hole had been punched through on the outer edge of the bottom—a hole which appeared to Lieut. Shay to have been made from the inside. There were some scratches around the lock, yet the lock itself was sound. The strip on which this box rested had been torn off, but the side grooves were firm. It was in these two drawers that the $8,500 were said to have been kept.

A QUEER LOOK TO IT.

As the money, according to Mr. Morrison's statement, was in $50 and $100 bills, it seemed strange that any of it should have been put in the wooden drawer, since the iron one was large enough to hold it all, and was much more secure. When the officers said: "This si no burglary," Mr. Morrison, who stood by, made no denial, remarking: "It may seem strange to you boys, but I have lost $8,500."

William Morrison, who has been salesman and bookkeeper for his brother since Jan. 1, did not know how much John owed other parties, but said he was indebted to him for money loaned, and had confessed judgment in his favor for $2,537, and he was going to have the first "whack" at the assets.

After looking over the books and examining the stock on hand, the detectives clung to their theory, and were firmer in it when they learned something about Mr. Morrison's bank-account. He had been depositing at the Illinois National for about two years, his monthly balances ranging from $10 to $100 until two or three months ago, when his deposits within two weeks ran up to $1,500, which he checked out one day, owing to a little difficulty with the bank officers.

In view of all the circumstances the detectives concluded to let the creditors hunt for the man who got the $8,500.

MORRISON'S ACCOUNT OF IT.

"When I reached the shop this morning," said Mr John Morrison to THE TRIBUNE reporter, "I didn't see anything different from what it usually is, but one of the men told me that the safe had been opened—that he had found checks, papers, and some money which had been carried to the rear end of the building, where the door was open. I went to the safe and found it locked. Opening the door, I saw that a little wooden drawer had been forced out and that the iron door above was open. I could see the marks of a chisel on the iron door."

"How did the burglars get it open?"

"With a key. But I had the key."

"Wasn't there a duplicate?"

"Not that I know of. Yes, now that you have reminded me of it, it seems to me that when Mr. Terwilliger sold me the safe he said there was a thing in the drawer to change the combination and two small keys—one for each drawer."

"How much money was there in the safe Wednesday night?"

"There was $8,580, less $266, which I used to take up a note Tuesday."

"Where did you get the $8,500?"

"I had an account with the National Bank of Illinois, but five or six weeks ago I went there with some notes that I wanted discounted. I considered them good. The Cashier, however, didn't seem to take any interest in the matter—didn't know the parties well enough, and all that sort of thing; and I thought if I couldn't get some accommodation, there was no use in continuing my account. I had never borrowed any money from the bank, and I felt sore about it, and drew out what I had, about $1,500. I made a good many sales since then, and I happened to have a little paper coming due—one or two small notes—and I accumulated the $8,500. And I had bought a lot on Indiana avenue, near Thirty-first street, and was to pay $3,500 cash for it when the abstract was examined. I have a good deal of paper coming due the latter part of this month and May."

HIS INDEBTEDNESS.

"How much do you owe altogether?"

"I can't tell exactly; I suppose somewhere in the neighborhood of $9,000."

"What have you left?"

"The stock, which is worth about $7,000 or $8,000."

"When was the judgment note given your brother?"

"That was past due. He didn't need the money at all. I got cash from him whenever I wanted to use some. He had no use for it, and said he wouldn't give me any trouble."

"How came you to confess judgment right off?"

"I didn't know what to do, and I went to see my lawyer, Judge Hutchinson, and took his advice."

"What is your idea as to the way the burglars got into the shop?"

"They got in through the rear. I always knew a man couldn't be kept out of there, because the whole rear end of the building is a shed—that one could come in if he wanted to, but I thought no one would touch the safe, as it was near the front window, and I didn't think any one would believe there was much money in it. I felt safer than if I had been in a fine building."

"How much of your paper is coming due this month and next month?"

"I think in the two months $4,000 or $5,000. It is due to the Chicago firms—Kelley, Maus & Co. and S. D. Kimbark—for material, and to firms East and South for carriages, buggies, and wagons."

"The robbery will be apt to cripple you?"

"All I can do is to give my creditors what little I have. I will know tomorrow what I can do."

"The detectives think you robbed yourself, or know who got the money?"

"I know they do; but if I wanted to fail I could have made something out of it. I had just passed through a hard winter, and the busy season was commencing. The stock is all clear. I could have mortgaged it and raised a good deal of money on it. But this robbery will break me up—put me flat on my back. And I can prove where I was every minute after I left the shop Wednesday night. I may have left the safe open, because I did that once."

Having both sides of the story, the reader can draw his own conclusions.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—The Board of Directors of the Exposition Company met tonight and organized by the election of S. M. Kennard as President; John T. Davis, Vice-President; R. M. Scruggs, Treasurer; Henry V. Lucas, Secretary. The conditions of the city ordinance granting Missouri Park as a site for the building were accepted, and the park was formally accepted as the place for the Exposition. The park is bounded by Olive, St. Charles, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth streets, in the heart of the city. Its dimensions are 512x530 feet. A committee on plans for the building was appointed, and the construction will be pushed vigorously.

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Madison Square Theatre Co. in "Hazel Kirke."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Knight in "Baron Rudolph."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Standard Opera Co. in "Heart and Hand."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Robson and Crane. "Sharps and Flats."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "The Devil's Auction."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin. "The Danites."

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Dime Museum.
158 and 160 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1883.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The issue of THE TRIBUNE Sunday morning will consist of twenty-four pages. Last Sunday's TRIBUNE contained 102 columns of advertisements. From present indications this amount will be considerably exceeded Sunday. In order to insure the proper classification of this large amount of advertising matter it is specially requested that advertisers hand in their "copy" at as early an hour as practicable. THE TRIBUNE will not guarantee the classification of advertisements handed in at the branch offices later than 9 p. m. or at the main office later than 10 p. m.

SLIGHTLY warmer and partly cloudy weather for the Upper Lake region today.

PROHIBITION suffered another defeat yesterday, a proposed amendment to the Constitution being defeated in the Lower House of the Connecticut Legislature.

CAPT. PATRICK MCGRATH has been renominated as West Side Park Commissioner, and the Senate Committee to whom the appointment was referred will report favorably upon it.

THE steamer Wylly, of the Central Line of steamers, plying on the Chattahoochee River, struck a bridge at Fort Gaines, Ga., and immediately sank. Her crew of ten men were drowned, and the boat and cargo will be a total loss.

THE Democratic State Convention of Georgia, on its third day's session, agreed upon a candidate for Governor to fill out the unexpired term of Alexander H. Stephens. Henry D. McDaniel, of Walton County, was presented by a committee of conference and received the nomination.

THE Illinois State Board of Health is in session in this city. Reports as to small-pox were presented at yesterday's meeting, from which it appeared that the disease has been practically stamped out in Illinois. The outlook for a healthy summer in the Mississippi Valley is not considered good, and it is believed that much sickness will follow the floods.

FOR the purpose of completing a railroad from Baltimore to Wilmington and Philadelphia, so as to secure a direct line from Baltimore to the last-named city, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has issued $12,000,000 worth of bonds and executed a mortgage of the Philadelphia branch of the road to cover the same. The bonds were all taken in London, have fifty years to run, and will pay 4½ per cent interest.

ONE man was killed and another seriously, if not fatally, wounded yesterday evening by a mob of riotous strikers at Springfield, Ill. The assasination was of the most cowardly character, the men being fired on by a party armed with shotguns, who were lying in wait for them. Earlier in the day a gang of union rolling-mill hands attacked and brutally beat two non-union workmen. The Sheriff and posse are searching for the murderers, but so far without success.

A SIGNIFICANT declaration was made by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday, while explaining to the Parliament the alliance which has been entered into between Italy, Austria, and Germany. He said it was hoped that a way might be found for solving the Tunisian complication, but that Italy would not for a moment permit any single Power to obtain an exclusive preponderance in the Mediterranean, nor would she allow the constitution of a great empire in Africa. Backed as she now is by Austria and Germany, Italy calls a halt to France, and speaks in tones which she would hardly dare to use unless assured of the moral and physical support of these two great Powers. The task of dealing with Tunis has not been an easy one for France in the past, and will be more difficult now that the views of the tripartite alliance will have to be consulted at every move.

AN attempt to call up the Bradwell-McNally case in the House yesterday was met by the Democrats with their usual tactics of obstruction. They refused to vote, and as there was not a quorum of Republicans present the public business came to a standstill, and an adjournment was taken. Five Republicans were absent yesterday, but are expected to be at their posts in a day or two. What business they had anywhere else than at their post of duty they may perhaps be able to explain. The Republicans intend, it is said, to press the question of seating Judge Bradwell, having made up their minds at last that nothing fair or manly is to be hoped from the other side, and that the fight had better be settled without further delay or equivocation. In the Senate the vote by which Senator Ray's bill making juries the judges of the facts only failed to pass was reconsidered, and the bill went through by a vote of 28 to 16.

EXPERIMENTS which have been conducted by Dr. J. H. Long, chemist of the Chicago Medical College, throw considerable light on two very interesting questions—the condition of the air we breathe and that of the water we drink. It has been shown that the city breweries exercise a deleterious effect upon the atmosphere, but their evil influence is ten times exceeded by that of Bridgeport. The purest air in the city is on the North Side, and the air is at its best when the wind blows from the lake and immediately after thunder-storms. Dr. Long found that during the recent floods the drinking-water contained a dangerous amount of organic matter. At that time there was a marked increase in the number of reported cases of winter-cholera, diarrhea, and kindred diseases. The experiments now in progress contemplate a comparison between the condition of the air and that of the public health in various districts, and their result will be watched with interest both by medical men and the general public.

A DRUNKEN saloonkeeper on South Halsted street, who has devoted his time for the last few months to assimilating his own vile whisky and abusing his wife, yesterday committed a crime for which he may possibly grace the gallows. The unfortunate woman who calls Mauritz Stadelmann her husband tired of his abuse at last, and swore out a warrant for his arrest. This was given to Constable Thomas Mooney to serve, and the officer with two assistants visited Stadelmann's saloon. Mooney proceeded to read his warrant, when the saloonkeeper drew a revolver and fired a shot which passed through Mooney's lung. The latter fell, and his assistants made their escape after Stadelmann had fired half-a-dozen more shots at them. When the police arrived they found the would-be murderer barricaded in an outhouse, but they broke in the door and captured him before he had time to use his weapon, which he had reloaded for the purpose. Mooney, who is an able and efficient officer and an elderly man with a wife and large family of children, was taken to his home, and there is very little hope of his recovery.

IN the trial of Joseph Brady for the Phenix Park murders the witness Carey was subjected to a strict cross-examination, and confessed that he was one of the prime movers in the murder of Mr. Burke. He declared that he acted under compulsion directly preceding the killing, but was not under such compulsion when he pointed out Mr. Burke to the assassins, and urged them to remember that the man in gray was Burke. He confessed that he was the first to suggest that daggers should be used by the murderers, and had proposed the weapons should be retained as national relics. A sensation was created by his acknowledgment that he had been promised a pardon for himself and brother if he testified freely and his evidence was corroborated. Carey declared significantly that he had not told half of what he knew, and it is evident that he will be perfectly ready with testimony against the other prisoners when their turn comes. The examination of the dynamite conspirators in London was postponed after the prosecuting counsel had made a statement declaring that the Government had ample proof of the connection of all the men arrested with a plot originating in America and supported by funds contributed on this side of the Atlantic. It was intimated that the charge against the prisoners would be changed from the minor one of unlawful possession of explosives to the graver one of conspiracy, and possibly to treason-felony.

THE HESING-HARRISON LICENSE BILL.

The License bill introduced into the Legislature by Haines, of Waukegan, and said to have been brought from Chicago by Mr. Hesing, after receiving the approval of Mayor Harrison, is a fraud. Its only mission is to confuse the license question in the Legislature and serve as a hindrance to the passage of a proper measure. The Haines bill fixes no fee for saloon-licenses. It purports to establish conditions which shall enable the Mayor to exercise better discretion than under the existing laws, and it is backed up by the statement that at present the granting of a saloon-license is compulsory, regardless of the reputation of the person asking for it. This is not true, and, as a matter of fact, the bill in question will weaken the authority of the Mayor as it stands now, by imposing certain conditions. At present the Mayor has the absolute and unquestioned right to grant or refuse licenses for saloons according to his own personal judgment. The courts have repeatedly declined to review this authority, holding it to be a prerogative attached to the office of Mayor under the laws, and the exercise of a power for which he can be held accountable only by the people or under formal prosecution for malfeasance in office.

In order that there may be no doubt about the status of the license power under the present laws and the purpose of the bill proposed by Haines, at the instance of the Harrison-Hesing crowd, we summarize below the laws and ordinances bearing on the subject:

1. The General Incorporation act, under which Chicago is organized, confers upon the Council (Art. V., Sec. 1, paragraph 46) the power to license, regulate, and prohibit the sale of liquor.

2. The old charter conferred the same power upon the Council with the exception that this body had no right to *prohibit* the sale of liquor.

3. The Revised Ordinances (Art. I., Sec. 498) provide that "the Mayor shall grant licenses for the purposes authorized," etc., "unless the City Council shall otherwise designate, *and may revoke the same at pleasure.*"

4. Art. XXXVI., Sec. 1,565, of the Revised Ordinances reads: "*All* licenses shall be granted by the Mayor from time to time *to such persons as he may deem proper* residents of the City of Chicago."

5. The power of the Mayor is even more specifically set forth in other ordinances, but it will be sufficient to quote the two which follow:

> *Art. LIII., Sec. 1,850, R. O.* The Mayor of the City of Chicago shall, from time to time, grant licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous, and fermented liquors to any person who shall apply to him in writing, *upon said person furnishing sufficient evidence to satisfy him that he or she is a person of good character,* and upon such persons executing to the City of Chicago a bond with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, in the penal sum of $500, conditional that the licensed party shall faithfully observe and keep all ordinances now in force, or hereafter to be passed, during the period of such license, and that he will keep closed on Sunday all doors opening out on any street from the bar or room where such liquors are sold, and that all windows opening upon any street from such bar or room where such liquors are sold shall be on Sundays provided with blinds, shutters, or curtains, so as to obstruct the view from such streets into such rooms.
>
> *Sec. 1,854.* Any license so granted may be revoked upon written notice by the Mayor, whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the party so licensed shall have violated any provision of any ordinance of the City Council relating to spirituous liquors or any condition of the bond aforesaid.

A perusal of the above extracts from the existing laws and ordinances will convince any intelligent person that there is no necessity for any further legislation as a means to give the Mayor discretionary powers. On the contrary, the bill introduced by Haines will to some extent restrict the ample power now enjoyed by the Mayor. It proposes, for instance, to attach certain conditions to the granting of saloon-licenses, such as "a certificate of at least five reputable citizens and taxpayers to the good character of the applicant." But under the present law the Mayor may require the evidence of fifty reputable citizens if he chooses to exact such a condition as preliminary to his own satisfaction as to the good character of the applicant, and he may refuse a license if a hundred such persons indorse an applicant whom he regards as objectionable. In point of fact, the power of the Mayor is that of an autocrat in the matter of saloon-licenses. If he issues licenses to prize-fighters, sluggers, confidence-men, and the keepers of low variety dives, it is simply because he chooses to do so, and not because there is any constraint by law or otherwise upon him. There will be no guarantee of more prudent discrimination on the part of the Mayor in the bill proposed by Haines nor in any other bill of conditions which may be devised than there is under the present law, except a minimum price be fixed for licenses which shall be large enough to restrain the reckless competition of the saloon business and make it especially hazardous to risk a forfeiture of license by violation of the ordinances or the laws of common decency. So long as the Mayor has absolute authority to withhold a license from any and every applicant, and to revoke a license which has been issued for any and every violation of the city ordinances, there is no means to confer additional powers in that regard, and the only way to limit the number of saloons and make them more orderly and responsible is to increase the fee. It is precisely this thing which the Haines (Harrison-Hesing) bill does *not* do, and it is in order to defeat this condition that it has been introduced. It should receive no attention whatever from the Legislature, since its passage would in no wise change the present conditions of saloon-licenses. The license issue should be fought out on the basis of the bill proposing a minimum fee of $500, modified, perhaps, by authorizing the sale of beer alone for half that amount. If that bill cannot be passed, then there is no need for any other legislation on the subject.

THE RAILROAD CHARTER CASES.

A case involving the power of the State to regulate the rates of fare to be charged passengers and the rates to be collected for the transportation of freight was argued yesterday and the day previous before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. The case is that of a man who shipped salt over the Illinois Central Railroad, and who was charged more for its transportation than the rates established by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. It was decided in the Circuit and the Supreme Courts of this State adversely to the railroad company. The Supreme Court of the United States had, in a long series of cases known as the "Granger cases," affirmed the power of the State Legislature to regulate by law the rates of fare to be charged by the railway companies. These decisions covered cases brought up on appeals by railway companies in several States, and it was substantially considered that the question of power was clearly settled by the court. Later on a new ray of hope dawned upon the railroad companies. A more careful examination of the opinion in Pick vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company [96 U. S., 166] discovered these words:

> In Munn vs. Illinois and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Iowa we decided that the State may limit the amount of charges by railroad companies for fares and freights, *unless restrained by some contract in the charter.*

As a last resort, it was determined to seek the overthrow of the doctrine laid down in the "Granger cases," by setting up the inviolability of the contracts as set forth in the railroad charters, in all of which in some form the companies were given the power to fix the rates of transportation and to collect the same. Upon this ground these cases have been carried through the courts of Illinois and have now been argued for a final decree in the Supreme Court at Washington. The principle involved is the same in both cases, the one relating to passenger fares and the other to the rates of freight transportation.

The original charters of the several railroad companies now consolidated under one and bearing the title of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road were substantially the same so far as this question is concerned. The charter provides:

> The said corporation shall have the right . . . to prescribe the manner in which said railroad shall be used; by what force the carriages to be used thereon may be propelled; to regulate the time and manner in which goods, effects, and passengers may be transported and carried on the same, and rates of toll on the transportation of persons or property thereon.

Under a like or substantially like provision in the charters of all the railway companies in the United States it is claimed by the two companies whose rights are involved in these cases that:

1. These charters by the State expressly grant to the companies the right to establish from time to time the rates of transportation over their roads.

2. That these charters are contracts made between the State and the companies.

3. That these contracts are made inviolable by the Constitution of the United States.

4. That the Legislature is prohibited from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

For the State the argument has been thus stated:

1. That the act of the Legislature was passed under the exercise of the police power inherent in every State.

2. That the Legislature under no circumstances could surrender this power by charter, contract, or otherwise.

3. A charter can give no right except what is given by express terms; that all charters must be construed strictly, and nothing is to be taken by implication.

4. No railroad charter gives to the company an exclusive right to fix the rates of fare. The State in no case has surrendered its police power to regulate.

The only point left undetermined by the court in the "Granger cases" was in regard to the right of the companies exclusively to establish rates of fare on these roads, and this is now to be determined. There is a long series of decisions by the court to the effect that the Legislature has no power to make any contract of any kind with any persons by which the State surrenders or parts with its right to exercise its police power.

As the court had previously held in all the "Granger cases" that the power of the State to regulate by law the charges of the railroads for the transportation of freight and passengers, unless restrained by something in their charters, was a constitutional one; and also that the Legislature could not divest itself of any of its legal powers, nor part with them, nor surrender them under any circumstances, the argument of the State seems to be irresistible.

An important case involving similar questions is now on its way from Georgia to the Supreme Court for final decision. The facts of the case are peculiar and interesting. In 1833 the Legislature of Georgia chartered a company for the construction of a railroad and turnpike, with various branches, in that State. This charter contained the following remarkable provision:

> The said Georgia Railroad Company shall at all times have the exclusive right of transportation or conveyance of persons, merchandise, and produce over the railroad and railroads to be by them constructed while they see fit to exercise the exclusive right; provided that the charge of transportation or conveyance shall not exceed 50 cents per 100 pounds on heavy articles and 10 cents per cubic foot on articles of measurement for every 100 miles; and five cents per mile for every passenger. Provided always that the said company may, when they see fit, rent or farm out all or any part of their said exclusive right of transportation or conveyance of persons on the railroad or railroads, with the privilege to any individual or individuals or other company, and for such term as may be agreed upon, subject to the rates above mentioned.

The State a few years ago by law provided a Board of Railroad Commissioners with the ordinary powers to establish rates of transportation, and the board undertook to enforce its regulations. The railroad company sought by bill to restrain the board, claiming that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional, and also pleading its rights and powers under the charter. The case has been two years in the courts of Georgia, and the decisions of these courts have all been adverse to the railroad company. The exclusive right to exact the fares granted over fifty years ago by the charter is thus disposed of in the decision of the Supreme Court of the State:

> The charters of incorporated companies must be strictly construed. Whatever is not expressly given therein, or not necessarily implied therefrom, is withheld. The power must be in plain words or by necessary implication. All powers not given in this manner are withheld. A doubtful charter does not exist. The doubt is against the corporation. . . . This company was incorporated to build a rail or turnpike road. After naming other rights the charter specifies that the road "shall at all times have the exclusive right of transportation or conveyance of persons, merchandise, and produce over the railroad," etc. The exclusive right of transportation here granted was only to be enjoyed on condition that no more than 50 cents per 100 pounds on heavy freights per 100 miles and five cents a mile for each passenger be charged.

JOKING IN POLITICS.

At the recent election in Allegheny City, Pa., an episode occurred which has a decided bearing upon municipal elections elsewhere, not excepting Chicago. The people of the First Ward, regardless of party and in a spirit of fun, got together and nominated one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of the ward as Constable. He protested against the candidacy, but despite all his protests they turned in and elected him. It was supposed that he would resign, and the joke would be at an end, but the gentleman did not look upon it in that light, and turned the joke into a very serious reality. As soon as he found that he was elected he promptly made arrangements with some of his relatives to transact his business, accepted the election, and notified his constituents that he was going to perform the duties of the office without fear or favor, and in a thorough, emphatic, and exhaustive manner, and that every law which it was his duty to enforce would be enforced to the very letter. The joke, therefore, was really turned upon those who elected him, and they and all others are setting their premises in order against any visitations from the new Constable. The result of all this is that the law will be more faithfully executed and more generally obeyed in the First Ward of Allegheny City than in any other municipal ward of any city in the United States.

It is a pity that jokes of this kind were not more frequent in our cities. Here was a substantial citizen and man of property who was willing to make a sacrifice in order to take an inferior position in the service of the city. He was not only ready to obey the will of the people, but to execute it. He belongs to a class of men who ought to be in politics, but unfortunately are not. He was ready to take an office where the pay is insignificant and the duties exacting. He has a thorough comprehension of his duties. He will be respected and his orders will be obeyed without any question, and there will be no exemption from obedience to the laws. The rich and the poor will obey alike or pay the penalty. If more such men could be found, ready and willing to make some sacrifice for the popular good, men of character and influence and public spirit who would accept office when elected and fearlessly perform their duties, the problem of municipal reform would not be a difficult one to settle. If a few such practical jokes could be played in Chicago the city would not have such a bad name abroad. If men were once elected here who would enforce the laws there would soon be an end of the ruffianism, violence, immorality, and crime which have disgraced our public streets. So long, however, as it is no disqualification that a candidate is disreputable or ignorant there is little prospect of reform. We commend the case of the substantial citizen of the First Ward of Allegheny City to our own Mayor. He has expressed an intention, or a desire at least, to inaugurate reform. If he will commence work in the same manner as the Allegheny City man, and enforce every law to the letter, he will be surprised himself at the changes he can make. If some of our stanchest citizens would follow the same example, and announce themselves as willing and ready to take executive offices and help enforce laws, Chicago would soon be a different city.

SOUTHERN COTTON MANUFACTURING.

It is announced in our New York dispatches that the Eastern railroads have refused to grant the lower rates asked for by the agents of the New England cotton-mills on shipments to the West to enable them to meet the competition of the new cotton manufacturers of the South who are reaching out for the Western markets. The grounds of the decision are not stated, but it is probably due to the clear perception of the fact that if they should interfere the Southern roads could and would neutralize all that they did by lowering their rates to the Southern shippers. This would put the New England manufacturer or his New York agent back where he was before the Eastern roads acceded to his request for an auxiliary tariff.

The cotton manufacture of the South has had so quick a success that there is some exaggeration in the popular opinion that it is destined to revolutionize the cotton industry and probably uproot the business in New England. A recent letter by the entertaining Frank Wilkeson in the New York *Sun* takes a rather lurid view of the outcome of the results to follow the competition of the South with the established mills of the East. He speaks in his own graphic way of the "prospect that the products of the New England mills will be driven out of the Mississippi Valley" and that the latter manufacturers "will be fatally crippled." His prophetic eye sees the New England mills "overthrown," and he has the cause of this not inconsiderable revolution ready made in slavery. Slavery ground down the poor whites to such a depth that they are ready to work for starvation wages. The Massachusetts operatives in 1880 received an average of $259 a year, while the Southern operative got only $169 a year. "There is," he says, "doom in these figures."

It is a singular fact that while those on the outside see such a roseate light playing about the new factories of the South the Southern cotton-spinners themselves have recently formed an association to limit their output. They have found it necessary to take concerted measures to prevent the mills from pouring their products into a glutted market. President Hanson, of the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association, does not by any means take the same view of the value of the poor white labor as Frank Wilkeson. Mr. Hanson says: "We get labor cheaper than New England, but they get better labor." Again: "There is not a man in my mills getting $3 a day or more that is native to the South. We import our skilled labor from New England, and we do not get the best, for they keep those at home." If he advertised for a clerk, Mr. Hanson said, at $50 a month he would have 100 applications a day. If he offered $300 a month for a Superintendent he had no answer except from New England. In consequence of Southern pride and detestation of actual work, the boys grow up and spend anxious days looking for $50 a month places, while $300 a month places are anxiously looking for them.

The sole advantage that the Southerner has, according to President Hanson, is the difference of about one cent a pound in the cost of his cotton, which he saves in cost of transportation. Against this the New England spinners bring the very best training, fifty years of experience, the most accurate system of business, perfect organization, and a thorough knowledge of the cotton market in which they buy and of the goods market in which they sell. In the face of this competition he asserted that the Southern mills are losing ground and had made less in 1882 than in 1881.

In refusing to reduce their rates on the shipments of New England cottons to the West the railroads have expressed their opinion that the New England industry has considerable vitality left and is not likely to be exterminated at once by a competitor that had to use the poorest, and therefore dearest, labor in America. If the New England cotton manufacturers want to better their position in a thorough and effective way they can do it by insisting that Congress relieve them from the taxation on all their machinery, transportation, and labor. The excessive taxation is the real obstacle in the way of their successful competition with foreign manufacturers.

OUT OF FASHION.

Wall street changes its skies like an April day. A week ago the brokers of the New York Stock Exchange spent their time in the chess parlors of the exchange, and deserted the floors, where there was no commission to be earned. A clever cartoon in one of the pictorial weeklies represents Mr. Gould looking down Wall street and wondering why Wall street is so blue. Opposit him is the Stock Exchange symbolized by a reservoir through whose parting sides great streams of water are beginning to flow, a warning to the passers-by that the dam must soon give way. But the scene has suddenly changed. In the last few days stocks have been more active, prices have advanced, the bulls are tossing their horns, and it looks as if the good old booms of 1878-1880 were about to return.

But we do not believe any such buoyant anticipations are to be realized. While the commercial situation is universally pronounced to be sound, trade is not likely to show in any quarter such liberal profits as to leave business-men a large surplus for investment in stock deals. The attempt in every direction to reduce wages, the running of mills and factories on short time, the condition of the iron market, are all conclusive evidence of that ominous condition of things known as "overproduction." Our iron mills can make iron enough for a market one-third larger than they have. Our cotton and woolen mills could supply a good section of the European market besides that which they enjoy in this country. The farmers have been holding their stuff, and the recent break in prices will not add to their means or their disposition to buy.

Still, Wall street is being galvanized by all the old tricks of manipulation. It is announced that the Wabash is to be consolidated with the Missouri Pacific. The Wabash is a bad egg, and the Missouri Pacific, the capital of which has been raised from $800,000 under Commodore Garrison to $80,000,000, is an aggregation of good and bad eggs. The mixture, the public are asked to believe, will be a good omelet. When the stimulus of this story flags it is announced that the Gould Southwestern roads will be consolidated with the East Tennessee system. This union would add nothing whatever to the value or earning power of any of the constituent corporations, but it serves the purpose of a day. So the market is fed with the tales that were so potent during the craze of 1880, in the hope that the lambs may be mesmerized once more into taking upon their backs the loads which are almost more than the cliques can bear.

The remarks of a foreign banker quoted by the New York *Herald* uncover the reason why the cliques will not succeed in their attempt to unload upon the public. He said:

> This country presents the grandest opportunities in the world for profitable investments in developing its vast natural resources, and the capital of the whole world might be expected to come to us, yet there is today no demand in Europe for the shares of our railroads or other corporations. Why? Because of the intense distrust that has been created by the dishonest manipulations and tricks of those having control of them. Directors and executive officials of your railway companies almost invariably gamble in the shares of the property they control, and the roads are managed, not for the benefit of the real owners—the shareholders—but to further personal schemes. The collapse of Erie gave such a shock to the confidence of English and Continental capitalists in American securities that it took years to recover from it. The stock waterings, the "consolidations," the "mergers" and "operating agreements," with all their attendant jugglery of issuing the securities of one company in an arbitrary ratio for those of another, the frightful frauds perpetrated through construction companies, the corruption of Judges and legislators, and the frequent lack of simple honesty and truthfulness among those at the head of your enterprises—all these have operated to produce the existing distrust of American investments. Look at what has been done right under your nose in the city here with the Western Union and with the elevated railroad companies and tell me what security can anybody three thousand miles away feel when he puts his money under the control of the men who have perpetrated those abuses? The same feeling exists among your public here.

"The public always come back again," the veterans say. True, they come back to speculation, but by no means do they always come back to the same thing. They did not come back to "tulips" in Holland after the collapse of the tulip mania, nor did they come back to the South Sea bubbles, nor will they come back to the fraudulent watered stocks of the swindling Wall street corporations. The fun was fast and furious while it lasted, but it is over now as completely as the speculation in the artificial mines of the Chicago Mining Stock Exchange. Legitimate business will flourish on the New York Stock Exchange. Good railroad bonds and stocks will sell. But the next great speculation will not be in the manufactures of Wall street. It is difficult to foresee the future, but the gigantic transactions in land reported in almost every issue of the daily press seem to forecast the next fashion in speculation. Fashion rules as strongly here as in dress. Watered stocks are out of style.

THE *Commercial Gazette*, of Cincinnati, professes to be satisfied with the action of the Ohio Legislature in submitting to the people the alternative of voting for a prohibition amendment or a regulation amendment to the Constitution with regard to the liquor traffic, notwithstanding the prospect that neither will receive the requisit majority of all the votes that shall be cast at the general election next fall. The main reason advanced by the *Commercial Gazette* for approving an opportunity to vote which shall not dispose of the question is because it would "like to know how many citizens there are in Ohio who think it is the chief end of man to reform the world through prohibitory legislation." We cannot see how such information is likely to be of any value. As a mere matter of statistics it will have no weight whatever. Even if a majority of the Ohio people should declare in favor of prohibition, and that policy should be adopted (which is not at all likely), no practical progress would be made toward the suppression of the liquor traffic or the solution of the question. The conditions in Maine attest that fact. Prohibition has been the law of that State for about thirty years, but the books of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue show that 768 Federal licenses to sell liquor have been issued, and there is a saloon for every 155 persons in Portland and one for 110 people in Bangor. If there is nothing to hope from the adoption of a prohibition amendment, certainly there is nothing to be gained from the defeat of a license and regulation amendment by interposing the prohibition amendment at the same election. The point made by THE TRIBUNE is this: When the prohibition and the regulation amendments are submitted together the fanatics will all vote for the former, the conservatives for the latter, and the elements controlled by the whisky men will not vote at all. The result will be that both amendments will fail to receive a majority of all the votes cast, while a regulation amendment, if submitted alone, would stand a good chance to be adopted.

THE following intercepted letter explains itself:

> STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, April 9, 1883.—*To the Democracy of the United States:* I learn from the Boston *Herald* that, taking time by a long forelock, you have already dissembled your love for me as a Presidential candidate in 1884 to the extent of kicking me down the stairs of your National Convention. O, what have I done to deserve this cruel, cruel treatment? O, why do you abandon me in so cold-blooded and pitiless a manner? Is it possible that my bright smile does not haunt you still? Am I no longer to regard myself as your own darling Ben? Do you demand your letters back, and the ring, and the lock of your hair? Who will care for Massachusetts in the future? O, you cannot be in earnest.
>
> Had we never loved sae kindly,
> Had we never loved sae blindly,
> Never met or never parted,
> I had ne'er been broken-hearted!
>
> Sobbingly yours, B. F. B.
>
> P. S.—If you can get along without me, I can get along without you. So! B. F. B.
>
> P. S.—Now that I have had time to think it all over, I'm glad that you broke the engagement, so I am. I have read in history that the most dreadful punishment known to the ancients consisted in binding a live man to a corpse. Think I want to be tied to you in 1884? The idea is revolting beyond description, Mittened? I thank you for it. It breaks my chains. I had some slack allegiance till this hour. But now my sword's my own. B. F. B.
>
> P. S. (confidential)—Can't this thing be arranged? B. F. B.
>
> —*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE reported new triple alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy is an important combination, if it really exists, for it is probably directed against France. The alliance between Germany and Austria has never been disputed, and it is well known that Italy on more than one occasion has sought to gain admission to it, especially since the operations of France in Tunis. The organ of Bismarck, however, promptly denied the truth of the report when it was at first made public, but since then articles in the same paper of a very cordial nature towards Italy, but especially towards King Humbert, have revived the report. Some of the French papers sneer at the report, and others treat it seriously, as weakening the influence of France on European affairs. If the alliance has been made there is but one Power to which France can look, and that is Russia; but what can Russia in her present condition do for France? In case of war a Franco-Russian alliance could not hope to cope with the tremendous odds against it, for it could not expect the sympathy of England. In reality, however, may not such an alliance as that between Germany, Austria, and Italy be the strongest of all possible guarantees for peace in Europe?

THE eight bureaus of which the Navy Department is composed are somewhat exercised over the building of the steel cruisers authorized by the last Congress. The able managers have something to do, and their first step is to quarrel about it. Some want one feature and others want another in the new vessels. The head of one bureau wants to build the vessels by contract, while another is sure the work can best be done in the navy-yards. Altogether there is not as much harmony as there might be. But this is all right and will be satisfactory to the country. Anything which will show that some of these gentlemen are really doing the semblance of something will both relieve and surprise the public. They have been so long idle that even their bitterest quarrels would be greedily welcomed as giving assurance that a padded department could do work if it had to do it. The present navy and the gallant tubs which lie rotting in the yards or rest on the bottom of the sea were built without quarrels; but they cost three or four times as much as they were worth. Perhaps some well-developed quarrels will save many dollars and thus be productive of honesty and efficiency in Government shipbuilding.

A CASE of some importance to those policemen who rush sick or injured men to the station-house on a charge of drunkenness has just been before the New York courts. Philip Duffy, of that city, fell on the sidewalk and broke his leg. He appealed to a policeman to get an ambulance and have him taken to a hospital. Instead of complying with this request the policeman summoned a comrade and the two officers dragged the wounded man to the station and had him committed for being drunk. The accident occurred Dec. 19, 1879. Duffy was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he was confined till the 30th of May following. Claiming that he was crippled for life and that his permanent injuries were caused by the rough treatment he had received at the hands of the officers, he sued them for $5,000 damages. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,500 and costs. The defense charged drunkenness on the part of the plaintiff, but were unable to sustain the charge by proof. While it is not probable that Mr. Duffy will be able to make his money, as the lawyers would say, the finding of the jury gives some encouragement to peaceably-inclined citizens. They have still some rights that policemen are bound to respect.

[PHILADELPHIA *Times*.]—The election in Chicago will make bad government and ring management more apparent and more impudent than ever. The rule of Mr. Carter Harrison has resulted in the supremacy of gamblers and ruffians, the presence of men who have rendered human life unsafe, and the general riot of crime and disorder. The liquor interests have not been curbed under the law, but have openly dictated to the City Government. Murderers have stalked abroad almost without detection, arrest, or punishment. The laws of the land and the demands of decent life have been openly defied. And through it all the Mayor has either been powerless or a consenting party. He has gone on talking without ceasing, demonstrating at every turn his unimpeachable ability as a blatherskite. The good resolution of one day has been set aside the next, when the influence of bad associates or the representations of small politicians could be brought to bear. The material affairs of the city have been neglected and its morals and government put aside as if they were matters of no importance.

A COLORADO man, who expected a gang of lynchers to come for him about the middle of the night, betook himself to the cellar, leaving a pet grizzly bear in his place in bed. The lynchers didn't bring any lights, and made a very plucky attempt to get the bear out and lynch it; but gave it up after three of them had lost an eye apiece, two had suffered the loss of thumbs chewed off, and the other six were more or less deprived of skin. The man now has a tremendous reputation as a fighter, and the bear didn't mind the work one bit.

MR. ROMAINE, in his recent work on "Animal Intelligence," cites the fact that fish recognize their names when called, and mentions Lacepede's statement that fish kept in one of the basins of the Tuileries would come when called. Sir Joseph Banks would collect fish when he sounded a bell. Some time ago a paragraph went the rounds of the press in regard to a farmer who raised eels somewhere on Long Island. It was his custom to feed his eels with chopped food, principally horseshoe crabs. This he would throw to them with a shovel. No sooner did the eels hear the clatter of the shovel than they would all rise to the surface. There is no doubt as to the truth of this.

THE latest mining sensation in Colorado is the "Cave Strike" at the new camp of Red Mountain, in Ouray County, which a couple of prospectors discovered by the accident of falling through a crust of snow into the mouth of a cavern. Curiosity led them to explore the cave, and they were rewarded, as the story goes, by finding it lined with rich mineral. The embellishment which always lends fascination to a properly constructed mining story is found, in this instance, in the announcement that the cave was evidently the lair of some wild beast, its sides and floor being covered with hairs and infested with fleas.

FRENCH-CANADIAN circles are exercised over the attempt of a nun of the order of Les Saints Noms de Jesus et Marie at Montreal to be relieved from her vows. The Bishop has put the matter off from time to time, and now says he is waiting the decision of Rome, which will not be reached for several months. To invoke the law means excommunication, and aside from a deal of sympathy that her pathetic letters are exciting the consolations of her position seem meagre indeed.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is having some bad luck in his travels again this year. His car gets unhitched and causes trouble. He had bad luck last year on board one of the United States vessels, and he finished his vacation in another way. Perhaps he will wish that he had gone South by water. Let us hope he will have good luck with the fish. It would be a shame and humiliation if the President of the United States should not be able to catch any fish after going so far to find them.

LAWYER BIGELOW wishes it distinctly understood that he has no mercenary designs upon the consolation fund placed in Mrs. Sergt. Mason's hands shortly after the imprisonment of her husband. He has sued her and the fund simply because he understands that Mrs. Mason has no notion of applying the money in further efforts to release the man who shot at Guiteau. Bigelow says he is willing to withdraw the suit if the money he has spent is refunded, in which case he will reinvest it in behalf of his client.

SIX men and one woman in Philadelphia have organized the "National Cremation Society," which is in substance a sort of insurance company. Members are to be admitted upon payments graduated according to the expectations of life—those 21 years old for $3 a year, those 30 at $4, and so on—and at their death the society will furnish coffin, hearse, and one carriage, pay all expenses of transportation, and have the person's remains cremated.

A DISPATCH from one of the lumber centres of Pennsylvania states that "the booms are filling up rapidly and about 60,000,000 feet of logs are already in." On the other hand, Sam Randall says that his boom for the Speakership of the next Congress fills up so slowly that he is afraid he will have to roll about that many feet of logs in order to secure his election.

GOV. BUTLER, at a recent hearing before referees, was referred to as "the Governor" several times, when he snappishly remarked to the opposing counsel: "Better drop the Governor—it is true I hold the office, but you had nothing to do with making me so." "No," replied his legal brother, "that sin is not upon my soul."

LABOUCHERE, who has a faculty of picking up interesting bits of English court gossip, asserts that "nothing will be settled as to the Governor-Generalship of Canada for four months to come"; but that Lorne's successor will not be Lord Wolseley, Mr. Forster, or the Duke of Albany.

THE complete costume of a fashionable lady of the Friendly Islands has been lately presented to the public library of Woburn, Mass. It is a square blanket, tattooed with various devices, and made from wood-pulp, or rather bark-pulp.

INDIAN-AGENT WILCOX does not seem to appreciate red angels. He thus announces the outlook in his region: "The wings are sprouting from the armpits of my Indians on the San Carlos Reservation."

PERSONALS.

Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, is beloved by all religious denominations of that city. He keeps aloof from controversies and all purely wordly affairs. He is tall, erect, and benignant-looking, and makes every one his friend at once.

Mrs. Langtry and Miss Mary Anderson are not on speaking terms, although each might learn something from the other. Coming East from Buffalo on Tuesday they traveled on the same train, the former's car being at the head and the latter's at the rear. Although so near together they were yet so far apart that Miss Anderson said, in response to the question whether she had met Mrs. Langtry: "No, I have never seen the lady, and I hardly think we shall ever meet."

Miss Kate Field is said to enjoy keenly the many funny things that are said and written about her. Her personality is a sort of whetstone to the wit of the paragrapher. No one laughed more heartily than she at a line widely copied from a Western newspaper a short time ago: "Kate Field says that she shall never marry. Young men, come out of your holes." The paragraph would gain point if it were known how many brilliant matches she has declined.

The American Minister at Rome, Mr. Astor, occupies the highest floor of the Palazzo Rospigliosi. It is a colossal palace built on the ruins of the Thermæ of Constantine. It is the healthiest spot in Rome, and has the purest water. It has courts where regiments might manouvre, and hanging gardens, and has been decorated by Michael Angelo, Leonardo, Rubens, and Titian. The Astor apartment includes five spacious salons.

As fortunes are considered nowadays Peter Cooper was not a very rich man. Four years ago he gave $1,000,000 apiece to Edward Cooper, his only son, and A. S. Hewitt. He reserved for himself an income of about $100,000, the most of which he gave away. During the War his income from his iron works, which are among the largest in the country, averaged $1,500 a day, but during the last few years the losses have been heavy, the firm refusing to discharge any of their men.

Krupp's name is familiar to all as the manufacturer of large cannon, but few are aware of the extent of his establishment at Essen, a few hours from Berlin, founded in 1810. In it are made all kinds of iron and steel, and almost everything that can be manufactured from them, from locomotives and cannons down to the most delicate tools and instruments. His engines, of 12,000-horse power in all, consume 2,680 tons of coal a day; and the pretty village in which his 16,100 workmen live rivals Pullman in its attractiveness, with schools, churches, dancing-halls, etc., and neat homes surrounded by nicely-kept gardens—those showing the most care and attention receiving prizes every summer.

The Rev. J. S. Swift, who died at Wilton, Me., a few days ago, was one of the oldest journalists in the State, and probably the most enthusiastic. In his youth he purchased "for a song" a small font of worn-out brevier type which had been pied in a Bath newspaper office. He sorted it, arranged it in a case of his own construction, made a wooden chase and some tin rules, engraved a heading on a block of wood with a jack-knife, and with a worn-out cheese-press printed a seven-by-nine weekly paper, called the *Harpswell Banner*. He continued this publication for six months, and then secured a position in a regular newspaper office. He was actively engaged in journalism for nearly fifty years.

Two years ago, according to the Boston *Herald*, a newspaper correspondent attempted to explore a Florida jungle in which is "De Debbil's Tar-Kiln," a deep hole in the ground from which sulphurous vapors arise. Everybody in the neighborhood counted him as good as lost, except a dark-eyed Tallahassee girl. In a week he returned with scarce a rag on his back, almost blind, and nearly dead from exhaustion. The negroes were all afraid of him, believing that no one could get out of there except by express permission of "de ole bad man." The girl nursed and cared for him until he was able to return to his home in New York, where he finally recovered from the effects of the inhalations of the sulphurous-acid gas. The same train that bore David Davis to Fayetteville to be married carried Thomas Hodson on a similar mission to Palatka, where he met and was united to his Tallahassee girl in the same house where she nursed him back to life after his perilous adventure.

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FOREIGN.

Feeling that Parnell Should Remain on Duty in England.

Increased Vigilance in Russia—Nihilists Weakening under the Great Pressure.

The Rebel Victories in Hayti—Another German Attack on American Pork.

Specie Payments Resumed in Italy—Comments on the Triple Alliance.

A Large Fire in France—Danish Defiance of German Insolence—The Austrian Budget.

BRITISH NEWS.

WANT PARNELL TO REMAIN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 12.—At the meeting of the Irish members of Parliament today Justin McCarthy presided. Parnell was not present, owing to the condition of his health. A resolution was adopted by a large majority, declaring that, while the good work done by Irish-Americans was fully recognized and appreciated, it was advisable at the present juncture that Parnell should remain in England to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

REWARDING BRAVE POLICEMEN.

The Government contemplates asking the Commons for extra compensation to the city police as a reward for perilous and skillful service in connection with the discoveries of dynamite and the arrest of the men carrying it.

URGENT NEED OF IRISH AID.

The Irish members of the Commons on the ministerial benches will make united representation to the Government setting forth the most urgent necessity of meeting the distress in Ireland, owing to the inadequate supplies of food.

SETTLING RAILROAD DIFFERENCES.

The Presidents of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways have united in a dispatch to their General Managers in Canada, instructing them to prepare at once the agreement which shall settle all differences.

NEW LOAD LINE.

The Board of Trade has decided to publish a register to show the degree the load line fixed by ship-owners differs from that required by the Board of Trade. The latter will make a special rule for Atlantic winter voyages. The register will first deal with steamers.

RELIEF SOCIETY BANQUET.

The Society for the Relief of Distressed Foreigners gave its annual banquet this evening. Minister Lowell presided, and in an eloquent speech proposed the health of the Queen on behalf of himself and the American people. He emphasized the all-embracing nature of the society, which only asked a distressed stranger two questions: "Do you need help?" "Do you deserve it?" Three thousand two hundred and six pounds was subscribed in aid of the society.

RAILWAY NEGOTIATIONS.

Many rumors are current that a check has occurred in the negotiations between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. It is learned, however, from the best authority that very satisfactory progress is still being made. No difficulty whatever has been experienced in settling the general basis of the contemplated agreement, but the arrangement of details will necessarily occupy considerable time.

RUSSIA.

INCREASED VIGILANCE ORDERED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—A ukase has been issued by the Government ordering that increased vigilance be observed on the frontier to prevent suspicious persons from entering the country. It is supposed that this precaution is taken owing to the approach of the time fixed for the coronation of the Czar.

APPROVERS.

At the trial of the Nihilists, one of the prisoners, Boreisha, turned approver. No reporters were admitted. One of the accused stated that work on the mine in Little Garden street continued night and day.

HAYTI.

THREE REVOLUTIONIST VICTORIES.

LEWES, Del., April 12.—The brig James Miller, from Miragoane, Hayti, reports that on the night of March 26 the revolutionists landed at that port, overpowered the Government troops, and seized the fort. The following day Gen. Basley, the revolutionary commander, ordered all able-bodied citizens to join him, giving them one hour to decide. The majority joined the revolutionists. A battle followed. The revolutionists were again victorious, and they fortified the town. March 31 two steamers arrived with Government troops, and another battle resulted in scattering the Government forces with a loss of eighty-five killed and 350 wounded. The loss of the revolutionists was slight. April 1 the Government steamers left, apparently driven away by the arrival of a Spanish frigate. The shipping was undisturbed by the revolutionary party, but in consequence of the disorganized condition of business the Miller sailed under protest with half a cargo.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER REPORT AGAINST AMERICAN PORK.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Committee of the Bundesrath has reported favorably on the letter of Bismarck in which he advises that the importation of hog products from America be prohibited.

COMMERCIAL.

Negotiations looking to a treaty of commerce by Germany and Italy are in progress.

VON BATSCH.

Admiral von Batsch retires because his endeavor to bring the navy into the hands of experienced seamen proved unsuccessful.

ITALY.

SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.

ROME, April 12.—Specie payments have been resumed by the Government, and are proceeding regularly.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Senate, speaking of the alliance of Italy, Austria and Germany, expressed the hope that they be able to solve the question of capitulations in Tunis. Some circumstances were calculated to arouse an unpleasant impression in Italy, but he hoped some acceptable arrangement would be effected. Italy could not for a moment suffer any single Power to obtain exclusive preponderance in the Mediterranean, nor could she admit the constitution of a great empire on the Continent of Africa.

FRANCE.

A THEATRE PANIC.

PARIS, April 12.—The papers this morning report a terrible catastrophe, in a theatre at Revel, caused by an explosion of gas. A performance was in progress at the time, and the theatre was crowded. Many are said to have been killed in the panic which ensued.

[Revel is a small French manufacturing town situated in the Department of Haute-Garonne, about thirty miles southeast of Toulouse. It has less than 10,000 inhabitants, who are engaged chiefly in the manufacture of linen, leather, cotton thread, hosiery, and dyestuffs.]

SUICIDE.

PARIS, April 12.—Garner Benoit, the former French Consul at Shanghai, committed suicide.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

It is stated the Count de Chambord suffers from incipient disease of the heart.

A LARGE FIRE.

BORDEAUX, April 12.—A fire this afternoon completely destroyed the military bakehouse and a large quantity of provisions and military stores. The flames are now under control.

DENMARK.

DEFYING GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—A special committee of the Folkething presented a report upon the order issued by the Prussian Government the 7th of January. The committee says the order dealt unjustly with the Danes in Schleswig-Holstein; and although the German Minister to Denmark disclaimed that his Government was actuated by any feeling of hostility, the wrong done Denmark was not removed by any disclaimer.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE BUDGET.

VIENNA, April 12.—The Upper House has passed the Austrian budget.

ARRESTED.

Sponga, the Italian implicated in the murder of Count von Majlath von Szekhely, was arrested at Pressburg. He fired five shots at his captors, but no one was injured. He then shot himself in the mouth, inflicting a severe wound. He confessed his guilt.

[The Count von Mailatte von Szekhély was the President of the Court of Cassation who was so brutally murdered at his residence at Ofen, where he was found strangled, his hands bound tightly together, and his tongue cut out.]

MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS.

MEXICO, April 12.—The Mexican Agricultural Society passed a resolution asking the Mexican Railway Company to reduce the freight rate on the Jalapa & Vera Cruz Line to promote the exportation of field products; also requesting the Governors of different States to cause the abolition of taxes on coffee and other farm products in the interest of export trade.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of the Continental Oil and Transportation Works—Other Fires.

DENVER, Colo., April 12.—[Special.]—The oil works of the Continental company of Iowa were destroyed by fire last night. The grounds, overflowing with oil, are still covered with flames, giving the appearance of a great conflagration. The loss is estimated at $150,000 and the insurance does not exceed $32,500. The companies are given as follows: Scottish Union & National, $2,500; Franklin of Boston, $1,500; Watertown (formerly Sun, of London,) $1,000; Indiana, $500; Argentine, $500; Susquehanna of Harrisburg, $500; British American, $1,500; Phœnix Assurance, $2,500; Manufacturers', $1,000; London & Northwestern, $1,000; South British & National, $1,000; Commercial of California, $500; State Investment of California, $500; Kittanning of Pennsylvania, $1,000; Western California, $1,400. Clay, Wadsworth & Co. are representatives of companies interested in the insurance with amounts as follows: German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., $2,000; German Fire of Peoria, $1,000; Citizens' Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., $1,000; Mechanics' & Traders' of New York, $1,000; Lion of London, England, $2,000.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 12.—The Beecher basket manufactory burned this morning. Loss, $25,000. Thirty-eight thousand peach-baskets were destroyed, for which orders had been received from peach-growers all over the State and Delaware. One hundred and twenty persons are thrown out of employment.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—A $6,000 fire visited Waynesburg early this morning, the work of an incendiary. Among the property destroyed were a marble shop, carriage factory, and two frame dwellings. There was but little insurance on the property. The Snowhill Coal Works, near Coal Centre, were destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a heavy loss.

THE RIVERS.

Bad Break in a Louisiana Levee—High Waters in Arkansas and Dakota.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 12.—A Vicksburg special says: A large volume of water is going through the break in Ships Bayou levee, two miles above Hardtimes Landing, La. The break is about 300 yards wide, and is 400 yards below the Government light. The current is going through very swiftly. All the back lands are inundated.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.—A Helena, Ark., special says the water is rushing through Oldtown Creek in the levee, and many plantations will be again overflowed. The water now in sight will bring the river up to within two feet of the late rise.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12.—A Camden, Ark., dispatch reports a heavy rain and hail storm Wednesday night and considerable damage to crops. The road-bed of the St. Louis Narrow-Gage Railroad is badly washed north of the town. Ouachita River is rapidly rising this afternoon, and is thirty-one feet on the Government gage.

BISMARCK, Dak., April 12.—The military telegraph line to Stevenson was not working today because of high water at that point, but a dispatch via Helena says the gorge broke below Stevenson this evening at 5 o'clock and the water is now falling there. This rise of thirty feet will reach Bismarck tomorrow morning, and the excitement here is great, as such a field of ice can hardly pass through the bridge without gorging, in which case water will overflow low lands on both sides of the river.

MADISON, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—The Milton (Ky.) flood sufferers this afternoon received an additional $500 from the New York *Herald* relief fund.

BARRED FROM ITS MAIL.

The Portable Electric-Light Company of Boston on the Black List.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—The following dispatch was received here last night from Washington: "The Post-Office Department has declared the Portable Electric-Light Company of No. 22 Water street, Boston, to be engaged in conducting a scheme to defraud the public, and the Postmaster in that city has been directed to discontinue delivery to that firm of money-orders and registered letters." The company's office is under the National Bank of the Commonwealth, and is fitted up in a substantial manner. The name of the concern, "The Portable Electric-Light Company," appears on the windows of the office, but cannot be found in the directory. The firm has advertised its "lighter" largely in New York and the South and West in the following language: "A portable electric-lighter for $5 is being extensively sold by the Portable Electric Light Company, of No. 22 Water street, Boston. It is an economical and safe apparatus for lighting for home and business purposes." On just what grounds the company has been declared a swindling concern is not as yet known to the post-office authorities in this city, but full information is expected by today from the department. It is said that several weeks ago Special Agent Field, of the department, intended to arrest the managers of the concern, but owing to a change made in the manner of conducting the business the parties came within the law regulating such matter, and no arrests were made.

THE SADDEST OF WORDS.

BUFFALO, April 12.—Gen. Fitz John Porter while in the city today was handed the following dispatch by Maj. P. C. Doyle, of this city, telegraph operator with Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg in the second Bull Run campaign, and all of Porter's dispatches passed through his hands:

"*Col. H. J. Hunt, Aquia:* Many of Edwards' horses are behind. Where are Benson and Robinson? Did you see Weed and Randal and my cavalry. F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

"FALMOUTH, Aug. 26, 1862."

Gen. Porter said if he had known of the existence of this dispatch it might have been of great use to him during the court-martial.

FINE SALE OF POLLED-ANGUS CATTLE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—The sale of Polled-Angus and Galloway cattle belonging to A. B. Mathews, of this city, and Geary Bros., of London, Can., was begun yesterday at Riverside Park and nearly completed today. One hundred and eighteen animals were sold at an average of $.32. Total amount of sale, $62,745. The highest price paid was $1,160, for Maria, bought by Hewin & Titus, Cedarvale, Kas.; next highest, $1,025, for Carpie, by J. W. Prowers, of West Las Animas, Colo. The attendance was very large, including stockmen from Missouri and Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska. About forty head remain to be sold tomorrow.

Poisoned Cheese.

Cleans out all rats, mice, roaches, water-bugs, bed-bugs, ants, and all vermin, 15c. Druggists.

NEW YORK.

Speculators Controlling Hundreds of Thousands of Bags of Rice.

New-Yorkers Excited Over a Rumor of the Death of Gen. Grant.

The Physicians of New York Give a Dinner to Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A RICE POOL

WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT INCREASE THE PRICE OF THIS CEREAL.

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FOREIGN.

Feeling that Parnell Should Remain on Duty in England.

Increased Vigilance in Russia—Nihilists Weakening under the Great Pressure.

The Rebel Victories in Hayti—Another German Attack on American Pork.

Specie Payments Resumed in Italy—Comments on the Triple Alliance.

A Large Fire in France—Danish Defiance of German Insolence—The Austrian Budget.

BRITISH NEWS.

WANT PARNELL TO REMAIN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 12.—At the meeting of the Irish members of Parliament today Justin McCarthy presided. Parnell was not present, owing to the condition of his health. A resolution was adopted by a large majority, declaring that, while the good work done by Irish-Americans was fully recognized and appreciated, it was advisable at the present juncture that Parnell should remain in England to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

REWARDING BRAVE POLICEMEN.

The Government contemplates asking the Commons for extra compensation to the city police as a reward for perilous and skillful service in connection with the discoveries of dynamite and the arrest of the men carrying it.

URGENT NEED OF IRISH AID.

The Irish members of the Commons on the ministerial benches will make united representation to the Government setting forth the most urgent necessity of meeting the distress in Ireland, owing to the inadequate supplies of food.

SETTLING RAILROAD DIFFERENCES.

The Presidents of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways have united in a dispatch to their General Managers in Canada, instructing them to prepare at once the agreement which shall settle all differences.

NEW LOAD LINE.

The Board of Trade has decided to publish a register to show the degree the load line fixed by ship-owners differs from that required by the Board of Trade. The latter will make a special rule for Atlantic winter voyages. The register will first deal with steamers.

RELIEF SOCIETY BANQUET.

The Society for the Relief of Distressed Foreigners gave its annual banquet this evening. Minister Lowell presided, and in an eloquent speech proposed the health of the Queen on behalf of himself and the American people. He emphasized the all-embracing nature of the society, which only asked a distressed stranger two questions: "Do you need help?" "Do you deserve it?" Three thousand two hundred and six pounds was subscribed in aid of the society.

RAILWAY NEGOTIATIONS.

Many rumors are current that a check has occurred in the negotiations between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. It is learned, however, from the best authority that very satisfactory progress is still being made. No difficulty whatever has been experienced in settling the general basis of the contemplated agreement, but the arrangement of details will necessarily occupy considerable time.

RUSSIA.

INCREASED VIGILANCE ORDERED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—A ukase has been issued by the Government ordering that increased vigilance be observed on the frontier to prevent suspicious persons from entering the country. It is supposed that this precaution is taken owing to the approach of the time fixed for the coronation of the Czar.

APPROVERS.

At the trial of the Nihilists, one of the prisoners, Boreisha, turned approver. No reporters were admitted. One of the accused stated that work on the mine in Little Garden street continued night and day.

HAYTI.

THREE REVOLUTIONIST VICTORIES.

LEWES, Del., April 12.—The brig James Miller, from Miragoane, Hayti, reports that on the night of March 26 the revolutionists landed at that port, overpowered the Government troops, and seized the fort. The following day Gen. Basley, the revolutionary commander, ordered all able-bodied citizens to join him, giving them one hour to decide. The majority joined the revolutionists. A battle followed. The revolutionists were again victorious, and they fortified the town. March 31 two steamers arrived with Government troops, and another battle resulted in scattering the Government forces with a loss of eighty-five killed and 350 wounded. The loss of the revolutionists was slight. April 1 the Government steamers left, apparently driven away by the arrival of a Spanish frigate. The shipping was undisturbed by the revolutionary party, but in consequence of the disorganized condition of business the Miller sailed under protest with half a cargo.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER REPORT AGAINST AMERICAN PORK.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Committee of the Bundesrath has reported favorably on the letter of Bismarck in which he advises that the importation of hog products from America be prohibited.

COMMERCIAL.

Negotiations looking to a treaty of commerce by Germany and Italy are in progress.

VON BATSCH.

Admiral von Batsch retires because his endeavor to bring the navy into the hands of experienced seamen proved unsuccessful.

ITALY.

SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.

ROME, April 12.—Specie payments have been resumed by the Government, and are proceeding regularly.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Senate, speaking of the alliance of Italy, Austria and Germany, expressed the hope that they be able to solve the question of capitulations in Tunis. Some circumstances were calculated to arouse an unpleasant impression in Italy, but he hoped some acceptable arrangement would be effected. Italy could not for a moment suffer any single Power to obtain exclusive preponderance in the Mediterranean, nor could she admit the constitution of a great empire on the Continent of Africa.

FRANCE.

A THEATRE PANIC.

PARIS, April 12.—The papers this morning report a terrible catastrophe in a theatre at Revel, caused by an explosion of gas. A performance was in progress at the time, and the theatre was crowded. Many are said to have been killed in the panic which ensued.

[Revel is a small French manufacturing town situated in the Department of Haute-Garonne, about thirty miles southeast of Toulouse. It has less than 10,000 inhabitants, who are engaged chiefly in the manufacture of linen, leather, cotton thread, hosiery, and dyestuffs.]

SUICIDE.

PARIS, April 12.—Garner Benoit, the former French Consul at Shanghai, committed suicide.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

It is stated the Count de Chambord suffers from incipient disease of the heart.

A LARGE FIRE.

BORDEAUX, April 12.—A fire this afternoon completely destroyed the military bakehouse and a large quantity of provisions and military stores. The flames are now under control.

DENMARK.

DEFYING GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—A special committee of the Folkething presented a report upon the order issued by the Prussian Government the 7th of January. The committee says the order dealt unjustly with the Danes in Schleswig-Holstein; and although the German Minister to Denmark disclaimed that his Government was actuated by any feeling of hostility, the wrong done Denmark was not removed by any disclaimer.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

THE BUDGET.

VIENNA, April 12.—The Upper House has passed the Austrian budget.

ARRESTED.

Sponga, the Italian implicated in the murder of Count von Majlath von Szekhely, was arrested at Pressburg. He fired five shots at his captors, but no one was injured. He then shot himself in the mouth, inflicting a severe wound. He confessed his guilt.

[The Count von Mailatte von Szekhély was the President of the Court of Cassation who was so brutally murdered at his residence at Ofen, where he was found strangled, his hands bound tightly together, and his tongue cut out.]

MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS.

MEXICO, April 12.—The Mexican Agricultural Society passed a resolution asking the Mexican Railway Company to reduce the freight rate on the Jalapa & Vera Cruz Line to promote the exportation of field products; also requesting the Governors of different States to cause the abolition of taxes on coffee and other farm products in the interest of export trade.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of the Continental Oil and Transportation Works—Other Fires.

DENVER, Colo., April 12.—[Special.]—The oil works of the Continental company of Iowa were destroyed by fire last night. The grounds, overflowing with oil, are still covered with flames, giving the appearance of a great conflagration. The loss is estimated at $150,000 and the insurance does not exceed $22,500. The companies are given as follows: Scottish Union & National, $2,500; Franklin of Boston, $1,500; Watertown (formerly Sun, of London,) $1,000; Indiana, $500; Argentine, $500; Susquehanna of Harrisburg, $500; British American, $1,500; Phœnix Assurance, $2,500; Manufacturers', $1,000; London & Northwestern, $1,000; South British & National, $1,000; Commercial of California, $500; State Investment of California, $500; Kittanning of Pennsylvania, $1,000; Western California, $1,400. Clay, Wadsworth & Co. are representatives of companies interested in the insurance with amounts as follows: German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., $2,000; German Fire of Peoria, $1,000; Citizens' Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., $1,000; Mechanics' & Traders' of New York, $1,000; Lion of London, England, $2,000.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 12.—The Beecher basket manufactory burned this morning. Loss, $25,000. Thirty-eight thousand peach-baskets were destroyed, for which orders had been received from peach-growers all over the State and Delaware. One hundred and twenty persons are thrown out of employment.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—A $6,000 fire visited Waynesburg early this morning, the work of an incendiary. Among the property destroyed were a marble shop, carriage factory, and two frame dwellings. There was but little insurance on the property. The Snowhill Coal Works, near Coal Centre, were destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a heavy loss.

THE RIVERS.

Bad Break in a Louisiana Levee—High Waters in Arkansas and Dakota.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 12.—A Vicksburg special says: A large volume of water is going through the break in Ships Bayou levee, two miles above Hardtimes Landing, La. The break is about 200 yards wide, and is 400 yards below the Government light. The current is going through very swiftly. All the back lands are inundated.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.—A Helena, Ark., special says the water is rushing through Oldtown Creek in the levee, and many plantations will be again overflowed. The water now in sight will bring the river up to within two feet of the late rise.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12.—A Camden, Ark., dispatch reports a heavy rain and hail storm Wednesday night and considerable damage to crops. The road-bed of the St. Louis Narrow-Gage Railroad is badly washed north of the town. Ouachita River is rapidly rising this afternoon, and is thirty-one feet on the Government gage.

BISMARCK, Dak., April 12.—The military telegraph line to Stevenson was not working today because of high water at that point, but a dispatch via Helena says the gorge broke below Stevenson this evening at 5 o'clock and the water is now falling there. This rise of thirty feet will reach Bismarck tomorrow morning, and the excitement here is great, as such a field of ice can hardly pass through the bridge without gorging, in which case water will overflow low lands on both sides of the river.

MADISON, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—The Milton (Ky.) flood sufferers this afternoon received an additional $500 from the New York *Herald* relief fund.

BARRED FROM ITS MAIL.

The Portable Electric-Light Company of Boston on the Black List.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—The following dispatch was received here last night from Washington: "The Post-Office Department has declared the Portable Electric-Light Company of No. 22 Water street, Boston, to be engaged in conducting a scheme to defraud the public, and the Postmaster in that city has been directed to discontinue delivery to that firm of money-orders and registered letters." The company's office is under the National Bank of the Commonwealth, and is fitted up in a substantial manner. The name of the concern, "The Portable Electric-Light Company," appears on the windows of the office, but cannot be found in the directory. The firm has advertised its "lighter" largely in New York and the South and West in the following language: "A portable electric-lighter for $5 is being extensively sold by the Portable Electric Light Company, of No. 22 Water street, Boston. It is an economical and safe apparatus for lighting for home and business purposes." On just what grounds the company has been declared a swindling concern is not as yet known to the post-office authorities in this city, but full information is expected by today from the department. It is said that several weeks ago Special Agent Field, of the department, intended to arrest the managers of the concern, but owing to a change made in the manner of conducting the business the parties came within the law regulating such matter, and no arrests were made.

THE SADDEST OF WORDS.

BUFFALO, April 12.—Gen. Fitz John Porter while in the city today was handed the following dispatch by Maj. P. C. Doyle, of this city, telegraph operator with Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg in the second Bull Run campaign, and all of Porter's dispatches passed through his hands:

"*Col. H. J. Hunt, Aquia*: Many of Edwards' horses are behind. Where are Benson and Robinson? Did you see Weed and Randal and my cavalry. F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

"FALMOUTH, Aug. 26, 1862."

Gen. Porter said if he had known of the existence of this dispatch it might have been of great use to him during the court-martial.

FINE SALE OF POLLED-ANGUS CATTLE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—The sale of Polled-Angus and Galloway cattle belonging to A. B. Mathews, of this city, and Geary Bros., of London, Can., was begun yesterday at Riverside Park and nearly completed today. One hundred and eighteen animals were sold at an average of $.32. Total amount of sale, $62,745. The highest price paid was $1,160, for Maria, bought by Hewin & Titus, Cedarvale, Kas.; next highest, $1,025, for Carpie, by J. W. Prowers, of West Las Animas, Colo. The attendance was very large, including stockmen from Missouri and Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska. About forty head remain to be sold tomorrow.

Poisoned Cheese.

Cleans out all rats, mice, roaches, water-bugs, bed-bugs, ants, and all vermin, 15c. Druggists.

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Speculators Controlling Hundreds of Thousands of Bags of Rice.

New-Yorkers Excited Over a Rumor of the Death of Gen. Grant.

The Physicians of New York Give a Dinner to Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Condition of the School Buildings—New Buildings Ordered—Purchase of a Site—Over 68,000 Pupils Enrolled.

The City Board of Education met last evening, all of the members present except Mr. Healey.

REFERRED.

A proposition from Richard Fitzgerald to purchase eighty acres of school property in the vicinity of Washington Heights at $65 per acre was read and referred to the Committee on School Fund Property.

CONDITION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. Stauber reported as to the condition of the schools under his charge. His complaint as to the Carpenter School was that the stairs were out of repair and should be replaced with new ones, and that the boiler was inadequate and the ventilation bad. The Division and Cleaver Street School had a leaky roof, and the stairways were imperfect. The Lincoln School was in good repair, and the most he had to recommend was the cindering of the yard. The Oakley School had some defects, but none of them were material.

Mr. Floto reported as to the Franklin School, complaining that the joists were too near the boilers. The Vedder Street School was reported as in bad condition, the boilers needing replacing. The Sheldon Street School had been found in about the same condition as the Franklin School as to joists, and the Oak Street School was not dissimilarly situated.

Mr. Garvey reported as to the Lawndale, Sheridan, Walsh, and other schools under his charge, and had no particular complaints to make.

The reports from the other schools, as far as heard, were quite favorable.

THE OGDEN SCHOOL.

A proposition was submitted, which was urged by Mr. Garvey, to introduce a new system of heating and ventilation in the new Ogden School building, at a cost of $5,585. It was laid over for one week after some discussion.

THE SCHOOL AGENT'S REPORT.

The School Agent's report for March was presented and referred. It showed the receipts to have been $140,151, and that the balance on hand unexpended was $9,664, and that the rents due and uncollected amounted to $3,967.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that the basement of a church adjacent to the Carpenter School had been rented at $35 per month for school purposes; that the rent for the board rooms for the coming year would be $2,600—a raise of $200; and that bids had been received for filling school grounds, which were read. All of the recommendations were concurred in.

CONTRACTS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The same committee reported in favor of letting contracts for the construction of the Irving, Keith, and Wells Schools except the plastering. The bids for the Irving School aggregated $46,728; the Keith School, $45,577; and the Wells School, $49,711. Bids for the finishing of the South Division High-School were also opened, the lowest aggregating $5,741.

Mr. Story objected to the bids on the ground that they were too high. He cited that similar buildings had been put up in 1872 for much less money, and contended that there was no good reason for the exorbitance of the figures presented.

Mr. Brenan raised the point that the increased price was largely represented by the increase in the thickness of the walls, they being twenty inches.

Mr. Keith thought there had been too much economy in erecting school-buildings, and was decidedly opposed to continuing the plan of shaping them after modern barns. There would be very little saving, in his opinion, in reducing the thickness of the walls, and for one he wanted to see all future school-buildings erected in keeping with the character and reputation of the city.

Mr. Stensand could not understand why the bids for the Wells school should be $5,000 higher than for the other buildings, and thought nothing could be lost by laying all of the bids over.

Mr. Dunne argued that the only remedy for the prices offered was the changing of the plans and the cheapening of the buildings. The reduction of the thickness of the walls would be a saving, no doubt, but he could see no necessity for rejecting the bids, even it this was done, for the reason that the architect could make the deductions for the brick saved, which the contractors would not hesitate to allow.

Mr. Kraus moved that the bids for the Irving and Keith Schools and South Side High-School be accepted, and that the bids for the Wells School be recommitted.

Mr. Brenan moved as a substitute that all of the bids be laid over, giving as his reason therefor that he wanted to inquire into the necessity of the walls being twenty inches thick, which was lost.

Architect Willett, who had drawn the plans for the buildings, explained that he had drawn them in accordance with the building ordinances, and said that none of the brick walls were thicker than sixteen inches.

After some further discussion the motion of Mr. Kraus was concurred in.

The bids for building the Webster School, which had been presented at a former meeting, were then taken up and approved, except the bid for plastering, which was laid over. The building will cost about $44,000.

PURCHASING A SCHOOL SITE.

A report was submitted in favor of the purchase of a school site, 150 by 137 feet, corner of Monroe and Leavitt streets, at a cost of $20,750.

Mr. Storey called attention to the fact that a bid for a lot on Warren avenue, near Oakley street, 144x124 feet, had been offered for $18,500. He thought this lot was the more desirable of the two, to say nothing of the price, and that it was time the board had commenced to exercise some economy in such matters, and moved that the Warren avenue lot be substituted for the report of the committee.

The substitute was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Brenan, Niehoff, Stauber, Strong—4.

Nays—Boyne, Keith, Stensland, Burroughs, Dunne, Maass, Kraus, Floto, Gary, Bridge—10.

The purchase of the Monroe and Leavitt street lot was then ordered, those voting in the negative being Messrs. Brenan, Niehoff, Stauber, and Story.

A REFUSAL TO LEASE.

The Committee on School-Fund Property reported adversely on the proposition to lease the Third avenue school property to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, which was adopted.

FOR SALE.

The same committee reported recommending the sale of all the school property belonging to the city in the Towns of Jefferson, Orland, and Worth, and authorized the School Agent to invite proposals for the same. It was concurred in.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Superintendent Howland reported that the enrollment of scholars for March had been 68,023, the average daily membership 56,138, and daily attendance 53,003. The half-day pupils had been 12,696, and the number of teachers 1,096.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. Floto introduced a series of resolutions in memory of Norton W. Boomer, late Principal of the Franklin School, who died on the 1st instant. They were unanimously adopted.

A PRINCIPAL ELECTED.

Albert R. Sabin was then elected to the vacancy caused by Mr. Boomer's death.

A CONUNDRUM.

Mr. Story introduced an order instructing the Committee on Text-Books to report at the next meeting whether or not any fonetic system of spelling was being taught in the schools of the city, and the board adjourned for two weeks.

$124,000 IN AN OLD COAT.

[Philadelphia *Record*.]—Antonio Luggi, an Italian sailor, who has been staying at the "Seamen's Rest," made the astounding discovery that, instead of being almost penniless, as he supposed himself to be, he was the actual possessor of ready money to the value of nearly $125,000. While overhauling a bundle of clothes, before starting with two other sailors for Girard Point, to go aboard the bark E. A. Sanchez, which sailed yesterday afternoon for Havana with machinery, Luggi detected in the back lining of an old coat what seemed to be a quantity of paper padding, and a convenient rent in the garment enabled him to bring to view what was indeed paper, but paper in the shape of notes of the Bank of France the face-value of which added up the startling total of 619,000 francs, or $123,800. It is needless to say that he did not go to sea.

TILDEN FOR PRESIDENT.

Some of the Papers That Have Declared for Him—From Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, an Tennessee.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5.—[Correspondence Jackson (Miss.) *Ledger*.]—About one year ago I left Philadelphia for a tour of several of the States. My business caused me to meet the newspaper men of every town I visited. Being a Democrat, I mentioned politics in nearly all the Democratic offices. Knowing you to be a true Democrat and editor of one of the best newspapers in the country, and at the same time an admirer and friend of that pure and grand statesman, the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, I thought, since returning home, that you would be pleased to hear of the many stanch friends that Mr. Tilden has.

The first town that I visited was West Chester, Pa., where I had a long talk with the editor of the *Democrat*, who, by the way, is one of the best Democrats in the State. He said his first and only choice for President in 1884 was Samuel J. Tilden. I went from there to Salisbury, Md. The *Advertiser* is the leading paper in that place, and its editor is a good Democrat and wants Mr. Tilden nominated in 1884. He said his nomination meant success for us in the next Presidential race. My next town was Georgetown, Del., a beautiful place, with two good Democratic newspapers, and both for Tilden in 1884. At Easton, Md., the Democratic paper is for Tilden in 1884. At Centreville, Md., I had the pleasure of meeting the editor of the *Record*, who is an able writer and stanch Democrat; said his only choice for President in 1884 was Gov. Tilden, and he said if the Democrats will nominate him at the next convention that he will receive the largest majority that has ever been given. The *Defender*, of Morristown, Pa., is one of the cleanest sheets in Pennsylvania, and its editor is for Tilden. The *Chronicle* is the leading paper of Pottsville, Pa., and is for Tilden. At Shamokin, Pa., there is but one paper of any note; it is independent in politics, but the editor informed me if Tilden was nominated in 1884 he would support him. At Danville, Pa., I met Mr. Chalfant, editor of the *Intelligencer*, who said Tilden will carry Pennsylvania by 40,000 and New York by 75,000 majority. The *Democrat*, at Bellefontaine, Pa., is for Tilden, and its editor says he will carry Pennsylvania without the least doubt. At Erie, Pa., William L. Scott, the editor of the *Herald*, is for Tilden, and says he is the ablest man in America. At Ashtabula, O., the editor of the *Standard* is a strong Tilden man. At Sandusky, O., the *Journal* is for Tilden. At Norwalk, O., the *Experiment* is a Tilden paper. At Toledo, O., I met Gen. Steadman, editor of the *Democrat*, who is a warm supporter of Mr. Tilden. The editor of the *Volksfreund* says that Ohio will give him a majority of 50,000. The Germans look upon Tilden as a true exponent of a free country. At Napoleon, O., to the northwest, is for Tilden. At Huntington, O., the *Democrat* is strongly for the old man, and its editor says all we want to win in 1884 is Tilden and reform. The Wabash (Ind.) *Courier* is for Tilden. At Peru, Ind., the *Sentinel* is for Tilden. At Lafayette, Ind., the *Dispatch* is the only Democratic paper there, and is for Tilden to the bitter end.

From this point I crossed over into Illinois. My first stop in this State was at Danville, and here we found the *Leader* for Tilden. At Pekin, Ill., the *Times* is for Tilden, and says he can poll more votes than any other man in the United States. At Peoria, Ill., the *Democrat* is for Tilden. The *Review* and other able papers are also for him. At Monmouth, Ill., the editor of the *Review* is a strong Tilden man. The *Ledger*, at Canton, Ill., is a full-fledged Tilden paper. At Quincy, Ill., Mr. Wheeler, the editor and proprietor of the Quincy *Herald*, is an able writer, and his first choice for President is Samuel J. Tilden. At Des Moines, Ia., the *Leader*, an independent paper, wants Tilden nominated. At Chotau, Ia., the *Democrat* is for Tilden. At Council Bluffs, Ia., Mr. Morgan, editor of the *Globe*, is for Tilden in 1884, and says to win he must be our candidate.

I crossed the river to Omaha, Neb., and found the editor of the *Herald*, one of the most influential men in that State, was a warm supporter of Mr. Tilden. At Hastings the *Democrat* was for Tilden.

St. Joseph, Mo., was my next point. The *Gazette* is the Democratic paper of that city. It is well edited and has a very large circulation. It is solid for Tilden in 1884.

I entered Kansas at Atchison. The *Patriot* is a very strong Tilden paper. Messrs. Park & Stivers, the editors and proprietors, are true Jeffersonian Democrats. They have a most excellent paper. Whilst in Atchison I had the pleasure of being introduced to a great number of Democrats, and they were to a man for Tilden. The Sheriff, Mr. Blair, who has been elected twice by very large majorities, and who has made an excellent officer, said that the Democrats of Atkinson County would not be satisfied without Mr. Tilden. At Leavenworth I met ex-Senator Ross, editor of the *Standard*. He is for Tilden. The *Freie Presse*, the leading German paper of Kansas, is for Tilden. At Kansas City I met Mr. Nelson of the *Star*, an independent paper. He says if Tilden is nominated he will support him. The editor of the *Demokrat*, a German paper, says he will fight for Tilden to the bitter end.

I next stopped at Denison, Tex. The *Herald-News* and the *Post*, edited by Mr. Byrne, will both support Tilden. The Mineola *Hawkeye* and Tyler *Courier* are both for Tilden, and the Texarkana *Democrat* will also give him its support. The Luling *Signal* is a strong Tilden paper, and the editor says if he is nominated he will be elected. The *Enterprise* is the only paper at Schulenburg, and it is strongly for Tilden. In going from Texas to New Orleans I stopped off at Houma, La., where I met Judge Saunders, editor of the *Courier*. He says the masses of the people of Louisiana are for Tilden. I next visited Mississippi, where I met a great number of Tilden Democrats, among them Col. Tyler, of the Holly Springs *South*. Maj. Grafton, editor of the Natchez *Democrat*, is a strong Tilden man, and hopes to see his name on our banner in '84. He thinks the State would give him 60,000 majority. At Water Valley I spent a pleasant day with Mr. Garland, editor of the *Central*. He is for any man the Democrats nominate, but prefers Tilden. At Bolivar, Tenn., there is but one paper, edited by G. W. Armistead, and it is for Tilden first, last, and all the time. I stopped at St. Louis, and while there met the Hon. H. C. Conde, one of the leading lawyers of that city. He is strongly in favor of Tilden, as are three-fourths of the Democrats of the State. In my travels I have met all classes of men, and four-fifths of the Democrats are for Tilden. The farmers and mechanics are solid for him. In the last four years I have visited every State in the Union, and if there was a vote taken tomorrow Mr. Tilden would carry all but ten. I am sure he is the only man the Democrats can elect, for there are thousands of the good old Jackson Democrats who believe that the office belongs to Mr. Tilden. I will now close, hoping that the next Democratic National Convention will give us Mr. Tilden to vote for. As a statesman he stands head and shoulders over any other man in the country. S.

GAMBLING.

Where the Stakes Are Known Under the Polite Title of Margins—Chicago Grain-Options—A Careful Speculator Gives His Experience of Twenty Years.

NEW YORK, April 10.—[Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—I was talking last night to a constructor and superintendent of telegraphs in an important part of the country. I had ventured to remark that, while the American people had the name of being natural gamblers and speculators, I thought that there were less speculators here proportioned to our population than in any country.

"No," said my telegraphic friend, "gambling is very general, especially in the Western and Southern States. Gambling in grain options and kindred things in Chicago cleans out nearly every town within a very large radius of that city of its surplus capital. For instance, there is the little City of Ottawa, Ill. Some time ago there was $250,000 taken out of that town by the Chicago grain sharpers. After that was over nobody could do a speculative business in Ottawa. But as soon as they get a surplus again gambling rooms will be opened in that town, and the same old lesson will be repeated. In short, the Americans are such an intelligent people, and use the telegraph, the newspapers, and similar facilities so thoroughly that they are bound to speculate as soon as they get some money ahead. When they lose the surplus they sit down awhile and engage in regular labor, and take the lesson to heart; but, being of a sanguine temperament, they start in again when the times look rosy. Thus I am afraid it is going to be for the long future."

"How do you get informed on matters like that?"

"Why, the agents of the Chicago brokers, or their principals, are approached by me to extend my telegraphic business. I will say to such a man on the Stock Board: 'Why don't you go to Ottawa and open a room and put up a blackboard and let me put in a wire for you, and I will give you the quotations as fast as there are sales in Chicago?' 'No Ottawa for me,' the broker will say; 'we have beaten that town all up and cleaned it out. In three or four years it may do to beat up again, but not now.'"

Said my friend: "There was a town called Louisiana. Two or three Chicago agents went down there and opened rooms to speculate with the telegraph blackboard, etc., and they took out of the town not only all the citizens had loose, but the men in the bank got away with $120,000 of deposits. It made such an excitement that the City Council resolved that no more exchanges, so-called, should be licensed; and the citizens, besides, organized a vigilance committee to shoot any man from Chicago who should come down there and open an office. Several fellows went down and scanned the place, and found it advantageous to leave. Yet Louisiana will make money normally again, and again be bled by Chicago."

"What do you think about this dealing in short ribs, grain, corn, lard, etc., on the option plan?"

"Why," answered my friend in a burst of confidence, "there isn't a man in the United States smart enough to deal with those brokers in Chicago. Everybody tries it, but they all end the same way. There are, perhaps, 2,000 members of the Produce Exchange in Chicago. Seats are now quoted at about $4,000 apiece. About 300 of the men in that board are what are called scalpers—merely operating for themselves. The regular brokers, those who are looking out for customers, scour this whole country up and down, and put their blackboards and wires into every village which is thrifty and with capital. Their game is to get all you have got, and you may as well make up your mind that they are going to have it if you commence dealing with them."

"Then they do not get their principal business right in Chicago?"

"Lord bless you, no. New York City sends to Chicago probably three-fourths of the business done on that exchange now in a speculative way. The Chicago produce broker has a factor in New York. The shave, or commission, is one-quarter of a cent per bushel on grain, or $2.50 on every 1,000 bushels. An ordinary deal is 10,000 bushels, or $25. The man in the Chicago board takes one-half of that commission and gives the New York chap the other half for sending him the customer. It would be hard to tell how many of these half-commission agents are pitched all over the country. They are generally Chicago men, as smart, or a little smarter, than the brokers on the spot. They strip the speculative men of New York of nearly all their money, and that is one reason why the New York Stock Exchange does not recuperate. Ever since Jim Keene introduced in New York the system of dealing in options and futures at Chicago, the New York Stock Exchange has been depleted of that speculative work of which it once had the monopoly."

Here a New York gentleman, who has been a dealer in everything for years and has made his $500,000, remarked: "I have been an occasional speculator during the period of about eighteen years. Being also a merchant, I have kept my books in such a way as to show the net result of my speculation, as I would of any other part of my business. The average speculator does not keep his accounts as close as that. At times I have made thousands of dollars, and I would have supposed, but for my books, that in the long run I was clear. But recently, being about to close my business up and take a long holiday, I had my speculative account balanced. When I took out the commission paid to the brokers I found that I was really short. In other words, the profits on my speculations have been more than absorbed by the brokers' commissions. Toward the end I made a large operation in a piece of property, which I myself made, and there I was ahead about $20,000. That represents eighteen years of stock speculation, or less than $1,000 a year profit. I have been a favored speculator, too, because I hardly ever touched anything that I did not help to make. How much worse do you suppose those persons have fared who speculated without being on the inside, and had to pay the same commissions that I do?"

I asked this gentleman if he ever dealt in grain and produce options.

"Never but once," said he. "I got 'a point,' as they call it, one time from a Chicago man, to put up $1,000. He told me that I was ahead, in a few days, and I went off and let the account run. When I came back he said he wanted more margin, so I gave him another $1,000. After a second absence I returned and said I thought I would like to close that account. He presented me with a bill for $2,280.50 losses. I smiled, but let Chicago alone after that."

Here the Chicago man spoke up, saying: "Are you aware, Gath, that the stock-brokers down town have to find a new set of customers every eighteen months? It is true. So disastrous is stock speculation on the customer, with his losses and his commissions included, that he is stripped and turned bare every eighteen months, and a new man has to be found to take his place."

"Now tell me whether the brokers themselves are not also cut up a good deal?"

To this the New York man replied, saying: "There is a certain proportion of brokers who are like common-sense barkeepers that never take a drink, although they hand the bottle to thousands. Those brokers never speculate themselves, but make up their minds to live strictly on their commissions. Men of that class, if they never deviate and have the tact to get enough customers around them, often make a fortune and go out of business at a certain time, and never enter it again. But, as the temptation to the barkeeper is to taste his liquors, so the temptation to a broker is to speculate on his own account. A few men in the Stock Exchange here acquire very large sums of money by buying and selling for themselves. They save the commissions by being in the business. The commissions to buy and sell are $25 on every 100 shares. To keep this up for 300 days in the year the aggregate is very great. There are other men in this Stock Board here who may be called scalpers, who never buy or sell for any person but themselves. They use their seat in the Stock Exchange to go in there and save commissions and make rapid turns. Keene, who introduced Chicago speculation into New York City, has not only ceased to be a powerful quantity in Wall street, but I apprehend that he will go out of business and be a perfect 'has been' some day."

"What did he lose his money in?"

"Not in one thing, but in every thing. He was like one of Thackeray's characters—it may have been Pendennis—who went to college at Oxford, and, being given a liberal allowance by his father or mother, was unable to account for the fact that he was constantly in debt. He was not eminent for rowing, or for gambling, or for pictures, or for women, yet the net result was debt. But when he came to investigate himself he found that he was a little on rowing, and a little on pictures, a little on horses, and a little on women—in fact a little on everything, and the aggregate was running behind. Keene bought everything or sold everything, and the aggregate is deficit."

A WHIPPING STORY.

[From "Seven years at Eton."]—A boy—no matter his name, for he sits in Parliment now—a boy who was both nervous and credulous, had been made to believe that a decoction of fresh walnut juice used as ointment would harden any part of the body to which it was applied. Having been complained of on a half-holiday, and anticipating that he should have to "stay at nine" on the morrow, he procured some green walnuts, squashed their juice out into a basin, and daubed himself freely with the liquid over night.

Next morning he found to his dismay that he had stained himself to a rich mahogany color, which would not wash off. It was in vain that he rubbed himself with a soapy sponge and called upon his neighbors to assist him in this operation; the stains would not go; several of his friends, however, reassured him by saying that they did not show much, and it was on the faith of these statements that the self-painted one went into school. At 9 o'clock he appeared in the swishing room, and being too shy to give the head master a hint of what had happened, knelt down without a word. Dr. G. fairly recoiled. But when the sixth form praepostor, who had got an inkling of the story, laughingly explained how and for what purpose walnut juice had been used, the doctor's mirth was too great to allow him to proceed with the castigation. He threw down the birch and hurridly left the room.

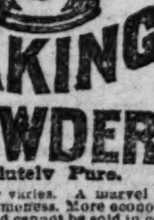
DIVORCE IN CALIFORNIA.

Californians rejoice in the fact that there are no statistics of divorce for the State at large, so that whatever the sins of their people in that direction the figures cannot conveniently be quoted against them. San Francisco, however, is an exception to this rule. In the last three years the divorces in that city were as follows: In 1880, the decrees were 333; in 1881, the divorces were 364; while in 1882, the total was two greater than in 1881. Leaving the Chinese out of the account, one divorce for every 609 inhabitants was granted in the year last mentioned in San Francisco, which has thus a worse record than Chicago or St. Louis. It is a paper of San Francisco which admits that while Maine has a bad reputation for divorces, the average in that State is one to 819 inhabitants, a much better showing than San Francisco. Connecticut, too, comes out well in the comparison, having, proportionately, only one-third as many divorces as the Californian city. Less than 10 per cent of the San Francisco divorces last year were for the scriptural reason, and nearly 56 per cent were for desertion, failure to support the wife, and neglect.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Homœopathic medicines only one prize medal was awarded at the Centennial Exhibition, and that to Boericke & Tafel, whose business was founded in 1835. Their Chicago branch is at 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson.

ROYAL



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ILLINOIS.

Disgraceful Democratic Tactics in the Bradwell-McNally Contest.

Present Status of the Various Measures for Criminal-Law Reform.

The Senate Votes to Make Juries Judges of the Facts Only.

Lively Exchange of Compliments Growing Out of the Salary-Grab Discussion.

The Investigations—Gambling—Officials—County Commissioner Districts—Woman Suffrage—Appointments.

BRADWELL-M'NALLY.

DEMOCRATIC BEAR-GARDEN SHOW.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The session of the House today was one of dire disorder. Immediately upon the reading of the journal the Democrats were knocked out of time by the presentation as a matter of high privilege of the report of the Committee on Elections seating Judge Bradwell and ousting McNally. They were on their feet in a moment, objecting and interposing motions indiscriminately, in order to gain time and to recover from the surprise. Then Crafts appealed from the ruling of the Chair admitting the report, and the deadlock was established, because the Democrats at once broke the quorum. The scenes which ensued were simply disgraceful. The Republicans made an effort to compel a quorum to vote, sending into the gallery for members who were visiting ladies, and the Doorkeeper brought them on to the floor in the midst of applause, laughter, and jeers. Nearly all of the Democratic members were standing in the aisles, and indulged in all manner of interruptions when attempts were made to address the Chair, acting very much like a party of hoodlums out on a racket. The Republicans had apparently started in determined to sit out the day entire rather than yield; but when the climax of the confusion came and the Democrats had organized a glee club and sang "We'll hang Judge Bradwell on a sour-apple tree," in defiance of rules of order, the Speaker's gavel, and the Doorkeeper's persuasion, the Republican backbone got very weak and permitted an adjournment.

POOR MANAGEMENT.

To the ordinary observer, the reason Judge Bradwell is not now in his seat is purely because of the weakness and imbecility of the Republican side. This report to seat Judge Bradwell should have been presented two months ago, and the contest now on hand should have been made at that time. Cooke, the Chairman of the committee, and Morrison both favored introducing the report several weeks since, but were overruled by the House Steering Committee. They had to bring it up today with five of the Republicans absent—Owen, Rankin, Hawker, Fairbanks, and Kennedy. They had all the others in their seats, but were powerless to act against the tactics of the Democrats in breaking the quorum.

NO MORE NONSENSE.

The Republicans are determined to make a square stand-up fight and to decide the question whether Judge Bradwell shall be seated or not without any further fooling. There are rumors that some of the Republicans will refuse to vote for Bradwell any way. None of the Democrats, however, back up their vague intimations with names or facts. Those who believe that Judge Bradwell was honestly elected and then cheated out of his seat by the man who now holds it, insist that it is the duty of the Legislature to do justice, and have dinned into the ears of the Republican members a warning very much like this: "Fail to right this wrong now and next time you'll have half a dozen McNally's instead of one, and possibly lose control of the Legislature into the bargain." It is already apparent that arguments of this sort are having a decidedly stiffening effect. The supply of backbone has been visibly enlarged and the fight is on, and evidently bound to last until this matter is settled.

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The Republicans at last have apparently waked up to a realization of the fact that the Democrats have not a particle of honesty in their action, that they have permitted the House to proceed with unimportant measures for four weeks without this character of obstruction, but the moment a measure is proposed to which they object on political grounds they decline to meet it fairly and resort to the deadlock. No other circumstance ought to be necessary to convince the Republicans of the disposition of their opponents. But the latter now threaten that if the Republicans get a quorum the Democrats will thereafter refrain from voting on all measures, and thus compel the attendance of the Republicans for the remainder of the session in order to pass the appropriation bills. In other words, they will starve the State if their votes are necessary to provide the means for its subsistence. There is a good deal of "bluff" in this threat, of course, for there are Democrats in the house who are just as anxious to pass appropriation bills for the State institutions in their districts as are the Republicans, and who will vote for such bills when the time comes, Bradwell or no Bradwell. But the "bluff" apparently only serves to give the Republicans more nerve.

ABSENTEES RETURNING.

Meanwhile the absentees have been telegraphed to return at once. Kennedy came down from Chicago this afternoon, and Fairbanks will be here in the morning. Hawker is in Kansas City, but both he and Rankin are relied upon to show up in a day or two. Owen has expressed a willingness to come, even if he has to be carried on a couch. In short, the Republicans have evidently got to the point where they mean business. Just how long the deadlock will last, of course, depends upon the promptness or otherwise with which the absentees respond; but that they will respond, and that every Republican vote will be cast for Judge Bradwell, is the impression which seems to be growing stronger every hour.

FILIBUSTERING.

There has been some criticism, principally from the Democrats, over the sudden springing of this issue in the midst of the pending consideration of an appropriation bill. To this the Republican managers retort that all they wanted was to get the two reports before the House, have them ordered printed, and set the main question as a special order for next week. The Democrats, instead of allowing them to carry out this perfectly fair program, entered at once on their game of filibustering.

A POOR EXCUSE.

Unable to present any good excuse for their action, they have invented one. They now claim to have heard late last night that the move was coming and that the Speaker had agreed to rule that a simple majority of those present, instead of seventy-seven votes, was sufficient to adopt the majority-report and fire McNally out of his seat. It is sufficient to say that the Speaker made no such absurd agreement, and the Democrats' surprise when the report was actually presented knocks the story endwise.

THE JUSTICES IN A POCKET.

The Republican Senators virtually took a hand in the muss this afternoon by coolly deciding not to even consider the question of confirming the Chicago Justices of the Peace until they get ready. In the meantime they are perfectly willing to let the Democrats in House sweat over the failure of their friends, the appointees, to emerge from the somewhat unpleasant "pocket" in which they now find themselves.

CRIMINAL CODE.

THREE POINTS GAINED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—After making proper allowance for the abnormal laziness of the present Legislature, the friends of criminal-law reform have no reason to be discouraged. Considerable has already been accomplished. Three bills have passed the Senate—Senator Ray's bail-bond bill, his bill making juries in criminal cases judges of the facts only, and Senator Fifer's continuance bill. The first-named measure is in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, with a good chance of coming out intact. The second has not yet gone to the House, but hangs fire on a motion to reconsider. That motion, under the rules, must be called up tomorrow, and the friends of the bill propose to prevent its being set up for a special order and to knock it out of time right then and there. The third measure has run the gauntlet of the House Committee on Judicial Department and is now on second reading.

HUNG UP.

Two measures are still hung up in the Senate without much prospect, it is to be feared, of their getting out. Senators Ray and Morris will keep up their fight for them, but the fact remains that several members who are generally friendly to reform question the propriety of allowing a Judge, as they put it, to pass on the question of his own prejudices or freedom from prejudice, or of allowing State's-Attorneys to amend indictments. They admit the gravity of the evils attempted to be cured, but criticise the proposed cure as apt to lead to evils worse than those which already exist. The former measure failed to get to third reading the other day, but a motion to reconsider will come up tomorrow under the head of unfinished business. The other was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee some time ago, and the most that can now be said for it is that it has a chance of getting out with an amendment allowing State's-Attorneys to amend criminal informations, not criminal indictments. The latter, as most of the lawyers seem to hold, are the work of a grand jury, and therefore not susceptible of amendment by a State's-Attorney.

IMPORTANT MEASURES.

In addition to the Senate bills already referred to, several important measures were liberated today from the House Judiciary Committee. One is intended to accomplish the same object as Senator Ray's jury and fact bill. Another is Mr. Tryon's Habitual Criminals' bill, a third, Mr. Fuller's bill, giving the people the right of appeal in all criminal cases, and the fourth, a bill by the same gentleman, which provides that where the accused in a criminal trial sets up the defense of insanity it shall be incumbent on his counsel to prove it affirmatively, thus reversing the present practice, which requires the prosecution to show that he isn't insane. The sub-committee reported unfavorably on the first and fourth of these bills, and favorably on the second and third, but the main committee set the seal of its approval on all of them, and they will be reported to the House when that body breaks the present deadlock and is in a condition to do any business whatever.

THE PROSPECTS.

As for the prospects of these various measures of reform on the floor of the House, it is, of course, very difficult to speak with any approach to certainty. Very few, if any, of the members are in favor of the whole lot right through from first to last. The conservative Morrison is down on most of them. Calhoun, Kimbrough, Bethea, Gregg, Linegar, Yancey, Hoffman, and others favor some, though not all of them. In the general shake-up it is purely guesswork to attempt to say which will come out alive. What adds to the difficulty is the fact that the House hasn't voted on a single criminal code bill yet, and has therefore given no indication of its complexion on the general question. The most that can safely be said at this time is that the friends of reform will make the very best fight they know how, and that they hope to secure the passage by both Houses of what are generally regarded as the most important of the pending measures.

GOSSIP.

CHESTER INVESTIGATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The three investigations now on hand are slowly winding up. The last witness in the Chester business—a former assistant physician by the name of Adderley—testified this afternoon, but told the committee nothing of importance and very little that it didn't know before. The committee in executive session went over some of the ground covered by the investigation, and appointed Senators Torrance and Bell and Representative Messick to prepare and submit a report. The document will hardly be laid before the committee before the middle of next week. From present indications it will not only be a verdict of not guilty, but one entirely exonerating the prison management.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

As for the Illinois Central investigation, the House Committee on Finance turned over the preparation of the forthcoming report to Mr. Crews, its Chairman. THE TRIBUNE has already anticipated the committee's probable findings, and nothing has occurred to indicate that its predictions will be at all out of the way.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

The St. Louis Bridge Investigating Committee held a brief session tonight, and will meet again tomorrow afternoon. It is probable that Senator Mason and Representative McFie will make a minority report.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate Canal Committee decided to recommend the confirmation of the new Canal Commissioners and to report favorably on the bill paying them a salary of $1,200 per year, instead of a per diem, as at present.

SLEEPING-CARS AND TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

The Senate Committee on Corporations will report favorably on Senator Mason's bill against lowering upper berths over sleeping-car passengers, where the said berths are not in actual use, and on Senator Hunt's bill requiring the prompt transmission and delivery of telegraph messages.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Senate Committee on Municipalities will recommend the passage of Senator Mamer's bill providing for ten County Commissioner districts in the City of Chicago.

POOL-SELLING.

The anti-pool-selling bills were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Condee, Evans, and Hereley, and the bill fixing the Cook County Commissioners' salaries at $1,000 a year was sat down upon with little ceremony.

PARK COMMISSIONER.

The Senate Committee on Miscellany will recommend the confirmation of Park-Commissioner McGrath.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations considered the Reform-School bill and the Northern Insane Asylum bill, and agreed to report them both as they came from the Committee on State Institutions.

THE SENATE.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred several basketfuls of petitions asking for the submission of a constitutional amendment in favor of woman's ballot, got rid of the subject in a resolution reciting that the laws prohibit the submission of more than one constitutional amendment at a time to a vote of the people, and that one such act has already been passed, thereby rendering the enactment of a similar act during the term of the thirty-third General Assembly clearly unconstitutional.

APPOINTMENTS.

A communication was received from the Governor appointing ex-Senator Charles Bent, of Whiteside, George F. Brown, of Grundy, and Daniel J. Callugan, of Peoria, as Canal Commissioners to succeed the present board; Henry C. Fairbrother, of St. Clair, as Trustee of the Southern Normal; S. S. Lawrence, of Livingston, as Trustee of the State Reform School, and Patrick McGrath, of Chicago, to succeed himself as one of the West Park Commissioners.

A RAMPANT REFORMER.

Senator Bell introduced a bill providing that whenever any President of a bank of deposit, or any Cashier or other person in control of any moneys of such bank, or any public officer in whose hands any public moneys are by law intrusted, shall play for money or other valuable thing at any game, or shall bet on any game others may be playing, or shall deal in what is known as options or futures, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be confined for not less than one nor more than three years in the State Penitentiary.

BUNCOMBE AND BOSH.

Senator Hereley succeeded in getting a suspension of the rules to take up his joint resolution providing for a sine-die adjournment May 17. Walker, of Macoupin, who has been away as much as any other member, with the possible exception of Ruger, came out strongly for the resolution, and intimated that everybody who opposed it was interested in the question of per diem. Senators Needles, Whiting, and Rice showed that, in the present crowded condition of the House calendar, May 17 wouldn't begin to witness the end. The Senate was ahead of its business, and could rush matters if necessary, as the smaller body always could, while in the House haste seemed out of the question. After half an hour's talk the resolution was referred to the Committee on Expenses of the General Assembly.

JUDGES OF THE FACTS ONLY.

Senator Ray succeeded, by a vote of 32 to 14, in reconsidering the vote by which his bill making juries in criminal cases judges of the facts only failed to pass. The question then recurred on its passage. The bill went through by a vote of—yeas, 28; nays, 16—Senator Duncan voting in the affirmative, and giving notice of a motion to reconsider. Substantially the same motion has already been made by Senator Ray himself; whether the criminal lawyers can make it again in another form remains to be tested. The vote on the passage of the bill was as follows:

[Yeas—Republicans, in roman, 22; Democrats, in *italics*, 6; total, 28. Nays—Republicans, 3; Democrats, 13; total, 16.]

YEAS.

Ainsworth,	*Hamilton,*	Rogers,
Bell,	Hogan,	*Seiter,*
Berggren,	Hunt,	Snyder,
Campbell,	Kirk,	Sunderland,
Cloonan,	Mason,	Tanner,
Clough,	Morris,	Torrance,
Condee,	Needles,	Tubbs,
Duncan,	Ray,	*Vandeveer,*
Fifer,	Rice,	Whiting.
Fletcher,		

NAYS.

Archer,	Ihorn,	*Rinehart,*
Bridges,	*Kelly,*	*Shaw,*
Clark,	*Lemma,*	*Shumway,*
Edwards,	*McNary,*	*Walker,*
Gillham,	*Merritt,*	Wright.
Hereley,		

THE INCURABLE INSANE.

The Democrats, under the lead of Senator Merritt, jumped on the bill to appropriate $400,000 to erect new buildings for 1,000 inmates at Kankakee, and tried to amend it in all sorts of ways. The object of the bill is to provide additional quarters for the incurable insane, and thus relieve the several counties of the State from the burden of supporting them at home. Finally the bill went to a third reading practically unharmed.

SALARY GRAB.

The vote by which Senator Torrance's bill fixing the pay of members at $800 per session failed to pass was reconsidered and the bill again put on its passage. Tom Merritt, who was against it, said something that exasperated Rice, who characterized Merritt's speech as one he had heard on six previous occasions, and expressed his disgust for the speech and the man who made it. "I knew he was going to make it again," he added, "when I saw him taking what gives such men inspiration." This allusion to a certain bottle which one of the Democratic Senators had smuggled into the cloak-room for private consultation set the Senate in a roar, and Rice wound up by expressing his disgust for Merritt and all of his works.

The Democratic leader, with mock gravity, apologized to Rice for not offering him some of the same inspiration. Rice was never known to drink anything stronger than milk, is a Prohibitionist of the rankest sort, and the Senate broke into a wild laugh at the absurdity of the thing. The President's gavel shut off a good deal more he intended to say.

The spicy colloquy ended, the Senate got back to the pay bill, which finally failed to pass by a vote of yeas 24, nays 20—two less than enough. The Governor's appointments were duly referred to appropriate committees, and the Senate adjourned for the day.

THE HOUSE.

THE BRADWELL-M'NALLY FIGHT BEGINS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The Democrats were taken by surprise this morning when Mr. Cooke, the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, rose to a question of privilege and submitted the majority report in the Bradwell-McNally case, declaring McNally not entitled to his seat. There was a row instanter, Cronkrite, Crafts, Herrington, and Sexton protesting against the reception of the report while an amendment to the Appropriation bill was pending. The Speaker ruled that a matter affecting the rights of a member to a seat on the floor was a question of the highest privilege, and therefore the report could be entertained. From this decision the Democrats appealed, and then broke a quorum by refraining from voting. Seventy-one votes were cast in the affirmative to sustain the ruling of the Speaker.

A motion for a call of the House followed, and after ordering the call the Democrats refused to respond to their names.

ANOTHER LOCK-UP.

The House was now in a complete deadlock, with five Republicans absent. A motion from the Republican side to adjourn till 2 o'clock had to be voted down by the Republicans themselves, as the Democrats adhered to the direction of Cronkrite, "No vote." Haines was the only really happy man on the floor. He was in clover ten feet high, and serenely rocked himself in his chair and watched the fracas. The Democrats meantime caucused and decided to stick to their tactics, while the Republicans tried to devise means of getting in the absentees or inducing a few Democrats to vote with them so that business could be continued. One roll-call followed another to no purpose whatever, the Democrats absolutely declining to vote. Some of the Republicans thereupon went over and notified the Senate of the situation, and it was understood the Democratic nominations for Justices of the Peace in Chicago would not even be considered until the Democrats in the House thought better of their scheme.

CLOSED THE DOORS.

The usual motion to close the doors and send for the absentees was duly made and carried, and the Doorkeeper brought in a batch of statesmen who had been loafing on the outside. The next call of the House showed no quorum, however, the Democrats still declining to answer to their names.

Dave Linegar, rising to demand release from what he called arrest, said he would never cast a vote in the case until the votes were counted by the committee, and O'Mara, another one, indorsed the sentiment, which was applauded.

The House was full of fun, and did not attempt to restrain its hilarity. The galleries filled up with spectators, the members were nearly all standing, and there was absolute confusion and good-natured uproar.

A member attempted to address the House, but he was interrupted with applause and cries of "Louder!" "Hire a hall!" "Write it out and print it!" etc. Finally a Democratic chorus started to sing, and defied the efforts of the temporary Speaker, Mr. Worthington, to make them keep quiet. They indulged in rendering "The Old Oaken Bucket," "We'll hang Judge Bradwell on a sour-apple tree," Moody and Sankey hymns, negro melodies, etc., until the House actually had to adjourn from sheer inability to do any business. The scene was a forcible reminder of similar scenes in the famous Haines menagerie.

THE FLOUR-SUPPLY.

It Is So Abundant that Minneapolis Mills Will Stop the Output.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 12.—[Special.]—From advance sheets of the *Northwestern Miller* the situation on the platform is practically unchanged from last week. On Tuesday there were ten mills running at varying degrees of their capacity, but some of the number will be shut down before the close of the week, and the output will not be far from an average of 6,000 barrels per day. In the case of most of the mills running they are only filling a few orders that have come in, the Government contracts let last week being included in the list, and as soon as these are finished and perhaps a little extra flour is made so that a small stock can be kept on hand, they will again shut down. One point that we believe about all our millers have made in their business this year has been to keep their flour sold up as close as practicable, consignments being made rather the exception. The receipts of wheat have been lighter than a week ago, and has lacked about 33 per cent of being equal to the amount used by the mills. The wheat shipped out of the city has also diminished over half. Receipts and shipments at and from Minneapolis for the week ending April 11, and corresponding time in 1882 were:

	RECEIVED.		SHIPPED.	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
Wheat, bu.	112,000	167,000	14,000	180,000
Flour, brls.	2,255	1,500	29,074	35,215
Wheat, last week, bu.	150,000	......	14,446	......
Flour, last week, brls.	3,087	......	54,406	......

The amount of wheat stored in the Minneapolis elevators, including the transfer elevator, on April 10, was 1,707,700 bushels. There were about 240,000 bushels in the mills, making the total amount of wheat in store in the city 1,947,700 bushels. Our estimates do not include what wheat may be in cars standing on tracks."

ITEMS FOR SPORTS.

[Foreign Exchange.]—Monte Carlo is responsible for two more suicides. A commercial traveler from Lyons lost 8,000 francs which he had received for his employer at Lyons. The Casino managers, to whom he stated his case, refused to do anything to extricate him from the difficulty, whereupon he killed himself as the only means of escape from prosecution. Count Martini has been driven to commit a like act by heavy losses sustained at the gaming-tables. Even suicide will have an additional horror if, as is stated, the proprietors of a great exhibition intend to procure photographs of Monte Carlo victims and to show waxwork representations of them.

First a cold; then bronchitis. Check the first with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Cairo, Ill., Shaken by Another Earthquake More Violent than the Previous One.

Prosperous Logging Season Expected in Wisconsin—A Dam Bursts in Michigan—Immigration to Nebraska.

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO VISITED BY ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

CAIRO, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—About 2:30 o'clock this morning Cairo was visited by another earthquake of much more violence than that experienced several months ago. The shocks were short and in quick succession, while the former quake was of a rocking motion. The shocks continued nearly a minute, and rattled windows, shutters, and light articles in an alarming manner. Every one asleep was awakened by the motion and the noise made thereby.

SERIOUS STUDENTS' ROW.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The most serious students' row that has ever occurred in the State Normal University at Normal took place this afternoon, and has caused a great commotion. Section A, the class which is to graduate in June, had been granted two days' vacation in which to deliberate upon their themes for graduation-day. Section C, by way of a joke, had a coffin made and marked "Section A," and proposed to hold burial service. They started with the coffin with six pall-bearers, followed by the whole section of seventy. Before they arrived at the burial place they were met by Section A, armed with clubs, and ball-bats. A skirmish ensued, in which one of Section C's men, named Scanlan, grabbed the bat from two of Section A's and proceeded to lay it about him, knocking down the two that had held the bat, Isaac Hammers and Herbert Higby, cutting both their heads severely. A general fist and club fight followed, lasting some moments, in which a good many noses were punched and several students severely handled. Section C finally gained the day, and performed the burial service in fine manner.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to the following corporations: The Blue Island Avenue Building, Loan & Homestead Association of Chicago; capital, $500,000; incorporators, John C. Schumaker, John G. Lobstein, Henry G. Peters, Gerhard H. Laklan, and John G. Mueller. The C. L. Rice Mining Company of Chicago; capital, $750,000; incorporators, Charles L. Rice, Charles Huntington, and John R. Sandy. The Roaring-River Cattle Company of Chicago; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Cyrus F. Cook, W. H. Runstead, and Daniel Eyer. The Rutland Mining and Manufacturing Company of La Salle County; capital, $30,000; incorporators, Milton C. Roe, Emerson Hakes, and F. L. Roe. The Illinois Manufacturing Company of Joliet; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Charles S. Locke, Truman A. Mason, Percy J. Hobbs, and William J. Adams.

SUGAR-WORKS SOLD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—A little excitement was created here today by the publication of the announcement that the property of the Rockford Grape-Sugar Company would be sold May 8 at Marshal's sale by virtue of a writ *fieri facias*, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, on a judgment rendered March 8 in favor of the Economist Plow Company of Chicago.

DEATH OF EVERETT FRENCH.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 12.—Irvin French has just received intelligence of the death of his father, Everett French, of the Humboldt House, San Francisco. The deceased was born in Ohio and came to this city in 1850. The remains will be sent on here for burial. Deceased was well known in Stephenson and Winnebago Counties.

AN OLD RESIDENT'S DEATH.

KANKAKEE, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Henry Drayer, an old resident of this county, died this morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Ald. Enyart. Mr. Drayer was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, Nov. 19, 1803, and came to Kankakee County in 1856.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

SULLIVAN, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Last night an attempt was made by Frank Osborn, a young man of this place, about 21 years of age, to convey some kind of an instrument to the prisoners confined in the jail here by which they might effect their escape. Sheriff Foster has been expecting it, and was on the watch, and last night after dark found a string extended from the ground to one of the upper jail windows, and he and his Deputy, William Marshall, concealed themselves to await developments. About 9 o'clock they saw a man approach the string on the outside in a stooping position and fasten something to it. Deputy Marshall ordered him to stand, when he turned to run, and Marshall fired on him, inflicting a flesh-wound in his left shoulder. On examination they found an old caseknife tied to the string. Three of the prisoners confined in the jail and young Osborne were converted at the late revival at the M. E. Church in this place.

THE SPRINGFIELD PRESBYTERY.

LINCOLN, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The Springfield Presbytery adjourned last night after a session of much interest, the attendance being the fullest for years. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the Woman's Presbyterian Society, which held its meetings at the same time with the presbytery, but independent of it, and in a separate building. Mrs. Dr. Glover, of Jacksonville, was the presiding officer, while Mrs. Dr. D. S. Johnson, Mrs. Dr. J. A. Reed, and Mrs. Jane Selby, of Springfield, and many other prominent ladies of the church took part in the deliberations. The sessions were marked with great harmony and earnestness, and the best of parliamentary discipline. A prominent feature was the report of the Ladies' Missionary Society, which showed a total contribution of $2,619 for home and foreign missions during the last year.

SUICIDED.

LINCOLN, Ill., April 12.—John B. Willing committed suicide last night by taking an overdose of morphine. He was a traveling man, representing a Louisville House. During the last few weeks he had been rather despondent.

MAIL PETITION.

MARSEILLES, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—The patrons of this post-office petition the Post-office Department against using the mail-catcher apparatus here, as important mails are missed at least once a week. Pouches thrown from fast trains often rebound and go under the wheels, and the claim is also made that trains with local mails should stop at all stations.

EDSALL—HARMON.

AURORA, Ill., April 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—Samuel C. Edsall, of Chicago, was today united in marriage to Miss Grace Harmon at the home of the bride's parents in Aurora. Mr. Samuel C. Edsall is well known in Chicago as a prominent lawyer and as the son of the former Attorney-General of Illinois, James K. Edsall. Miss Grace Harmon is held in highest esteem by Aurora friends, and will be remembered as a talented, aimiable, and accomplished lady. The ceremony was performed without display. The happy couple departed this afternoon for a bridal trip, and will be at home in Chicago after the middle of May.

WISCONSIN.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

MADISON, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the State Board of Charities and Reform was held in this city today. The following officers were reëlected: President, A. E. Elmore, of Fort Howard; Vice-President, W. A. Reed, of Jefferson; Secretary, A. O. Wright, of Madison. A discussion was had in regard to recent legislation referring to the board, and the Secretary submitted a table which showed that there were hospitals enough in the State to accommodate all of the insane. A certificate was filed of the completion of the Dane County Insane Asylum. Written reports were received of visits by members of the board to the institutions under their control. President Elmore was authorized to act for the board in transferring insane patients from one county to another.

PERRY H. SMITH BETTER.

Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, who for several weeks past has been confined in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane near Madison, is reported to be better physically than when he was received, and it is thought that an improvement mentally has followed. He is not at all violent, but talks incoherently at times, and labors under the impression that he is in Appleton and then again seems to comprehend that he is in an insane asylum. He is watched constantly by an attendant who is compensated by the family of the patient. It is expected that he will remain at the hospital until a cure is effected, if that is possible.

SHERIFF M'GILLIS IN TROUBLE.

There has been received at the Executive office the petition of Donald J. Bell, of Marinette, for the removal from office of John J. McGillis, Sheriff of Marinette County, on the charge of gross official malfeasance. The petition charges bribery, extortion, and connivance at and in the escape of criminals while in the charge of the Sheriff. S. D. Hastings Jr., of Green Bay, who is the counsel for McGillis, has filed some suggestions, while T. Hudd, of Green Bay, who represents the petitioner, has also submitted papers. The matter will receive the attention of the Governor upon his return tomorrow morning.

FUNERAL OF MAJ. KENNEDY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—The funeral of Maj. William Kennedy took place today. There was a large attendance of ex-soldiers, many of whom were comrades of the deceased during the late War. At the request of Maj. Kennedy the members of the old Twenty-fourth Regiment, of which he was a member, acted as pall-bearers. They were Maj. Charles Baumbach, Thomas Tighe, Lieut.-Col. Henry G. Rogers, Adam Hollander, William Snallock, John T. Dunn, John E. Armitage, and George T. Eddy. There were many handsome floral decorations, the most conspicuous of which was a large pillow of choice flowers. Across it were the words "At Rest, Comrade," and underneath was the old Twenty-fourth Corps' badge, a floral triangle, with "Twenty-fourth" in the centre. The Sheridan Guards attended in full uniform.

THE NEWHALL HOUSE FIRE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—The Scheller case today was devoid of interest. The woman who cleaned Goetz's barber-shop, in the basement of the hotel, told what she knew of its construction and the waste material there. No witnesses have yet been produced to show Scheller's movements on that fatal night. The first object of the prosecution seems to be to show that the Newhall House fire was not caused by spontaneous combustion.

THE LOG-CUT.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—Within the last ten days upwards of 5,000 men have returned from the woods, and of this number about 1,000 have gone back to engage in the drive. The estimate of the winter's log-cut upon the Chippewa and its tributaries is 800,000,000 feet. Nearly one-half of this amount will be manufactured in Eau Claire. A very prosperous season is anticipated. The late disappearance of ice in the river will delay the beginning of work by the mills until next week.

BRIDGE AND DAM SWEPT AWAY.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the lower bridge which spans the Eau Claire River, connecting the north and east sides, succumbed to the heavy pressure of water, and was carried away down stream. The bridge was wooden, two spans seventy-five feet in length, each resting upon a frame abutment in the middle of the river. The structure was erected in 1872. It has been considered unsafe the last two years, and only yesterday was barricaded against travel. Simultaneously with the giving away of the bridge a dam a short distance away from the stream broke out. Damages, $20,000. The water in the Chippewa River, a little below the confluence of the Eau Claire, registered a rise of two feet within the last twelve hours and still rising.

SUPERIOR CITY TROUBLES ENDED.

MADISON, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—As the Executive has received no further communication from Sheriff Thompson, of Douglas County, concerning the trouble at Superior City, it is assumed by the authorities here that another saw-dust military campaign has been arrested.

INDIANA.

VERDICT FOR LIBEL.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury in the case of the State vs. the *Herald* of this place, charged with libel, today. The prosecuting witness was Dr. Clouser, of Hartford City.

ELKHART, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—The City Council last evening accepted the resignation of our Mayor, C. G. Conn, who has held that position for the last three years, and acquitted himself honorably. He gave as a reason press of business, but it is thought that disagreements with the Council, who were not in favor of improvements, had something to do with it. This will now throw the control of the City Government into the hands of the Republican party. Conn was a Democrat.

MICHIGAN.

BRIDGE AND DAM SWEPT AWAY.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—A dam on the Muskegon River at Hersey went out this afternoon, carrying away the new suspension bridge recently erected across the river at that point at an expense of $42,000.

FORGER PARDONED.

LANSING, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The Governor today pardoned Charles Gilbert, sent from Detroit in December, 1880, to the House of Correction for three years for uttering forged instruments.

IOWA.

THREE SCORE AND TEN.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 12.—[Special.]—A large party of friends assembled this evening at the residence of Gen. George W. Jones, ex-Senator of Iowa, to celebrate his 70th birthday. The old gentleman at his advanced age is as active a man as he was thirty years ago. His long and eventful life has been passed in this vicinity, he having come here a young man in 1826. Both himself and his venerable wife are held in the highest esteem by the citizens of Dubuque.

NEBRASKA.

GREAT IMMIGRATION.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., April 12.—[Special.]—A colony of 300 families will arrive here today on their way to Nebraska, where they will settle. They are all from Bradford, Pa., and will locate on the Niobrara River, on the railroad line (Sioux City & Pacific) near the present station of Valentine. Two hundred more are expected next week from Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity. The rush of emigration to Western Nebraska has been so large within the last month that in some cases special trains are being run from here.

DAKOTA.

SITTING BULL TO JOIN A CHURCH.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—Bishop Marty, of Dakota, now in this city, says Sitting Bull, the famous Sioux Chief, will soon join the Catholic Church. There are now 2,000 Indians in Dakota belonging to the Catholic Church.

OBITUARY.

Death of Albert Fowler, One of the Oldest Citizens of the Northwest.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Albert Fowler died this morning about 1 o'clock. For a long time past he had been troubled with bronchitis, and a week ago contracted a severe cold, which terminated in pneumonia, resulting fatally. On Wednesday of last week he was obliged to take to his bed. Mr. Fowler has been prominently identified in the history of the Northwest, and undoubtedly at the time of his death was the oldest settler in the Northwest, and a remarkable illustration of a self-made man. He was born in the Village of Monterey, in the Town of Tyringham, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, Sept. 8, 1802, the son of Dr. Elijah Fowler, a prominent citizen and physician of that town. The family is on of the oldest and most respected in the Old Bay State. Mr. Fowler was a lineal descendent of the Hon. William Fowler, the Magistrate of the New Haven colony, who settled in that place in 1637.

The father died when the deceased was but 10 years of age, leaving the family in utter destitute circumstances. The widow, with her four small children, Albert being the eldest, removed to Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y. Here they remained until the eldest son was of age, when he removed to the swamp hole at the foot of Lake Michigan, called by the Indians "Chicago." Here he stopped for about a year, when, on the 12th of November, 1833, in company with three others, he left for Milwaukee, settling on the site of that city just after it was ceded by the Indians to the General Government, there then being but three white persons in that vicinity. The journey was full of hardships. He lived in an old log cabin during the winter of 1833-'34, doing his own cooking, etc. In the early part of the month of January, 1834, Mrs. Juneau, the only white woman in the place, was taken sick, and, there being no medicines nor physicians nearer than Chicago, he was started off on an Indian pony, clad in Indian moccasins and leggins, and with a spare blanket, for medical aid. The journey, in midwinter, through eighty-five or ninety miles of wilderness, was one of great hardship but successfully accomplished. From 1834 to 1836 he lived in Mr. Juneau's family, accompanying that gentleman in his trading expeditions among the Indians, learning to speak their language fluently and being called by them Miss-kee-o-guonen, or "red cap," from the red cap he wore. He was Clerk of the court, Assistant Postmaster, and Justice of the Peace. His office was a board shanty about twelve feet square, located in the centre of what is now East Water street, just south of Wisconsin. Among the clerks under Mr. Fowler was Clarkson W. Potter, of New York.

Mr. Fowler was in 1837 a member of the celebrated "Claimants' Union" and the Milwaukee "Judiciary Committee," whose decisions on claims were final and as much respected as those of the Supreme Court.

He removed to this city after a residence in Milwaukee of about thirty years, and in 1864 was elected Mayor, which office he acceptably and creditably filled for three terms. He was married Aug. 11, 1836 to Emily, daughter of David Wilcox, by whom he had two children, Daniel W., now residing in Milwaukee, and Hannah M. (Mrs. Griggs), of Chicago. His son has been Assistant-Postmaster of Milwaukee for forty years. His wife died in 1851, and he again married Emeline Munroe in 1855, who survives him; one son was born of this union, Roger, now residing in Freeport.

The funeral will be held here tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. The Revs. Dr. Kerr and Dr. Reed will officiate, and the remains will be sent to Milwaukee Saturday morning for burial.

The Yelverton Scandal—Viscount Avonmore's Death Revives a Famous Episode in High Life.

LONDON, April 7.—The death of William Charles Yelverton (Viscount Avonmore) is announced. As Maj. Yelverton he became notorious in proceedings brought in Dublin by Miss Teresa Longworth, who claimed to be his wife. The case was decided in favor of Lord Avonmore after a scandalous trial.

It has been about fifteen years since the cause célèbre which so agitated the fashionable world of Europe was decided in the Common Pleas of Dublin. Maj. William Charles Yelverton, afterwards Viscount Avonmore, of the Royal Artillery, was a distinguished Crimean soldier, a wearer of the Victoria Cross, "an officer and gentleman," and defendant in the case of "Thelwall vs. Yelverton." On the record the plaintiff was a Yorkshire trader, and the plaint that Maj. Yelverton refused to pay for necessaries supplied to his wife to the extent of £187. The answer was a simple denial of the alleged relationship between himself and Miss Longworth. They had met in the Crimea, where Miss Longworth had acted as a volunteer nurse. The personal charms and accomplishments of the lady conquered the Crimean hero. As he confessed he, on two occasions, went through a form of marriage—once in Scotland, per verba de presenti, and once in the Village of Rosstrevor, in Ireland. By a subterfuge he satisfied the clergyman, for it is still a felony in Ireland for a Catholic priest to bless the marriage of a Protestant and a Papist. They traveled together as man and wife, but after a time events took the old course—the Major deserted Miss Longworth and married Mrs. Forbes, the widow of the distinguished Prof. Edward Forbes. Thelwall vs. Yelverton was tried to decide whether in fact Teresa Longworth was wife or mistress. The jury found for the plaintiff that there was a Scotch marriage, and that there was an Irish marriage. Maj. Yelverton escaped through a side door, and his wife was drawn in her carriage by relays of Irishmen, after the manner in which Dublin does honor to its favorits. That was the hour of triumph of Teresa Yelverton, née Longworth. Thenceforward her life was a series of lawsuits. In Scotland and in the House of Lords her title to the name of wife was contested step by step, and fought as bravely by her. But though her touching letters brought tears of admiration to the eyes of Chancellors and ex-Chancellors, her motion as "pursuer" was denied. To commence the fight over again was indeed possible, but pecuniarily and physically it was wiser for her to yield, for a legal triumph would have added nothing to the sympathy extended to her, no more than the victory of Maj. Yelverton's lawyer relieved him from the universal odium which his course brought down on him. Mrs. Yelverton gained some position as a public reader and elocutionist, and made a living in that way at home and abroad. She also published a novel, of which she was her own heroine. Its title was "Martyr to Circumstances," but its success was only temporary. Of late years Mrs. Yelverton lived entirely in South Africa, where her fortunes were of a somewhat uncertain character. When the ex-Empress Eugénie visited Zululand, after the death of the Prince Imperial, she followed her steps and appeared to have in the young man's fate a deep and sincere interest. She died at Pietermaritzburg in October, 1881. Maj. Yelverton, whose death is now reported, was the fourth Viscount Avonmore and Baron Yelverton in the Peerage of Ireland, and was born in 1824. He succeeded his father, the third Viscount, in November, 1870, and is in turn succeeded by the Hon. B. N. Yelverton, who was born in 1859.

Funeral of Judge Lawrence.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Judge C. B. Lawrence, in St. James' (Episcopal) Church yesterday, were attended by nearly a thousand people. The coffin was at the head of the main aisle, but there were no flowers upon it, or about it, the family having requested that none be sent. The Rev. Mr. Vibbert officiated, and read the service for the Burial of the Dead, making no remarks. The body was then borne to the hearse by Judge Blodgett, Judge Trumbull, Judge Dickey, W. C. Goudy, M. W. Fuller, Charles Randolph, E. S. Isham, E. S. Hawley, J. W. Brown, H. W. King, Joel D. Harvey, and F. H. Winston. The escort consisted of Thomas Hoyne, Judge Smith, Judge Tuley, F. H. Kales, Augustus M. Herrington, John T. Wilson, John J. Herrick, Judge Beckwith, and Judge Doolittle. Among those present were Judge Drummond, George L. Dunlap, W. C. Larned, Henry M. Shepard, Judge Williams, Dr. Johnson, John Stafford, George Harding, J. R. Doolittle Jr., Judge Bangs, Murry Nelson, Judge Moore, E. B. Sherman, Thomas Dent, the Rev. Arthur Little, Robert Hervey, H. W. Jackson, C. C. Bonney, F. W. Tourtelotte, S. H. Kerfoot, John V. Clark, Gen. G. W. Smith, J. H. Walker, Norman Williams, H. N. Hibbard, Cyrus Bentley, Judge Glover, George S. Boutelle, H. D. Hurd, Judge Dunlevy, Gen. Beveridge, Gen. I. N. Stiles, C. L. Easton, R. S. Tuthill, E. T. Watkins, W. H. Bradley, A. L. Chetlain, O. H. Horton, E. B. Mason, V. A. Turpin, D. L. Shorey, Senator Dearborn, W. H. Whitehouse, Judge Rogers, Van H. Higgins, Judge Moran, E. B. McCagg, T. F. Withrow, John Woodbridge, J. McGregor Adams, John Newell, and J. W. Ela. The remains were taken to Galesburg for burial.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses, of which Mrs. Lawrence is President, met in the vestry of the church and passed resolutions of condolence and expressing appreciation of the services Judge Lawrence had rendered the organization during his life.

The meeting of the bar to take action regarding the death of Judge Lawrence will be held on the 21st, not the 14th inst., as some of the newspapers have stated. The hour and place will be announced hereafter.

A REVOLVING DINING-TABLE.

[Philadelphia *Record*.]—Traveling down to Fayetteville, in North Carolina, where David Davis found his bride, you have to stop for a week or two at a curious little town called Stanwood. It is off in the uplands of North Carolina and not exactly on the line of Nineteenth-Century progress; but the hotel has a dining-table that saves more labor than any other contrivance ever used in a dining-room. It is very large and very round. The two feet of table all round just in front of the guests is stationary. The rest revolves on well-greased pivots. The plates and knives and forks, arranged in primitive style, are laid on the stationary part of the table, just in front of the guests. All the eatables and drinkables are arranged as conveniently as possible on the revolving centre. When you want the butter you give the centre of the table a gentle push, and it revolves until the butter comes around. Sometimes somebody else gives it a gentle push as it is coming around, and then your knife may land in the molasses-jug or the sugar-bowl. It is purely a matter of chance whether you get the breakfast you sit down to eat. It takes a reciprocity treaty, to which all the guests are parties, to give one his dinner. But then it dispenses with waiters and all that they imply.

LIQUOR DID IT.

The Wife of a Drunken Saloon-Keeper Tried to Have Him Arrested,

And the Constable Who Served the Papers Was Shot Through the Lung.

A saloonkeeper named Moritz Stadelmann, who has been firing his brain for several months with some of his own vile whisky, showed a desire to murder his wife yesterday, but changed his mind and sent a bullet through the breast of the officer, Constable Thomas Mooney, who came to arrest him for the ill-treatment of his better half. Mooney is now lying at the point of death at his home, No. 262 North Franklin street, while the murderous saloonkeeper is in a station-house cell gradually recovering from his long debauch and trying to realize the misery in which he has plunged himself.

Stadelmann's saloon is at No. 3130 South Halsted street. It occupies the first floor of a two-story brick building. Up-stairs is the home of himself and the young woman he married last June.

JEALOUSY AND LIQUOR.

Stadelmann, very soon after his marriage, became jealous. He was constantly accusing his wife of infidelity, and it was an every-day occurrence for him to lock her up in the house so that she could not meet the paramour, who existed only in her jealous husband's imagination. To make Mrs. Stadelmann's life more of a torture to herself her husband finally began patronizing his own bar with ruinous frequency. While under the influence of liquor he was very abusive to his wife, and has made repeated threats lately that he would kill her. Yesterday morning found Stadelmann on the verge of delirium tremens, and his wife, feeling that her life was in danger from the man, smuggled his revolver from the barroom and threw it over the fence into the yard of a neighbor, Mrs. Harriet Madder. Mrs. Madder found the weapon and hid it away in her room. Stadelmann soon missed the revolver, and then there was a lively scene. He swore that his wife had given it to a male acquaintance, and, arming himself with a big butcher knife, he told Mrs. Stadelmann that unless she produced the revolver he would carry out his oft-repeated threat and make himself a widower. Mrs. Stadelmann called Mrs. Madder in to pacify the man, and the latter lady, after trying in vain for a long time to reason with the whisky-filled fellow, asked him if he would be satisfied with looking at the revolver and content himself with the knowledge that none of his wife's friends had the weapon. Stadelmann said he would. So Mrs. Madder brought out the weapon. The saloonkeeper immediately snatched it from her hand and rushed off like a wild man in search of his wife. Mrs. Stadelmann heard him coming, and fled to the house of another neighbor, where she remained for nearly two hours.

HOW THE CONSTABLE GOT THERE.

Being told that her husband was getting drunker and wilder during her absence, she decided not to return home until he had been taken charge of by an officer. Accordingly she came down to Justice Hammer's court and swore out a warrant for her husband's arrest. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Constable Mooney was given the warrant to execute, and he started for the saloon about 4 o'clock. Knowing the reckless character of the man he had to deal with, Mooney took with him on the errand Constable Dick Ganford and a Deputy named Miles Martin.

The officers reached the saloon shortly before 5 o'clock. Stadelmann was behind the bar in his shirt-sleeves, and, evidently suspecting that he was "wanted," he greeted the officers with a curse. Mooney, without wasting any time, pulled the warrant from his pocket and began reading it.

STADELMANN OPENS FIRE.

Stadelman, now thoroughly frantic, did not wait for the reading to finish, but, whipping out his revolver, he pointed it at Mooney's breast and fired. The ball struck an upper edge of the Constable's star and then penetrated the right breast just above the nipple. Had the aim been half an inch lower the bullet would have flattened itself on the star. The wounded man, who stood within about four feet of his cowardly assailant, staggered back toward the door. Stadelmann, without waiting a moment, fired a shot at Constable Ganford, who was also retreating toward the door. The bullet plowed its way under the skin of Ganford's right hip and found a lodging-place in the floor. Two or three more shots were fired as the two Constables and their Deputy went out the front door. One of the bullets cut a hole in the breast of Martin's overcoat, but drew no blood.

The officers ran north to Thirty-first street, where they met Officer Pete Bannon. An alarm was sent to the Thirty-fifth street patrol service, and the wagon soon arrived. In the meantime Mooney, whose strength was fast deserting him, had been assisted to B. W. Kelcher's saloon, at No. 3053 Halsted street, where Drs. Riley and Caldwell made a hasty examination of his wound. There was considerable external hemorrhage, and the fact that the wounded man was coughing up blood showed that the lung had been penetrated. The bullet could not be reached with a probe. Mooney asked to be taken home, and was conveyed as far as Twenty-fifth street in the patrol wagon. From there he was removed to his home in a hack.

THE SALOONKEEPER'S ARREST.

As soon as the patrol service reached Thirty-first street, in response to the call, Officers Bannon and Fitzgerald repaired to Stadelmann's saloon. They found it locked. Without any parley the officers forced open the front door. The house was deserted. After searching through the different rooms in vain the officers went out in the rear yard. Here they had to fight with a big dog before continuing the search after the animal's owner. Finally Stadelmann was found barricaded in the water-closet. He threatened to shoot the officers, but they broke open the door and captured him before he had a chance to shed any more blood. He had reloaded his revolver, an "English bulldog," 44-calibre, apparently anticipating trouble with the police.

INTERVIEWING THE PRISONER.

The prisoner was taken to the Thirty-fifth Street Station, and half an hour later was snoring on the hard bench in his cell. When a TRIBUNE reporter saw him, about 7 o'clock, the prisoner looked and talked like a man whose imagination would require no very great stretch to enable him to see snakes. To nearly every question that was asked him he replied, "I don't know." He declared positively that he did not know why he had been arrested.

"Did you shoot at an officer?" was asked.

"No."

"Was there any shooting done in your saloon today?"

"I don't know."

"Why did you lock up your saloon at 5 o'clock?"

"I don't know—I frequently lock the saloon in the middle of the day."

Stadelmann's manner, despite his shattered nerves, was that of a man who felt that every one knew he was lying.

The prisoner is 36 years old, and was at one time the owner of considerable real estate left him by his father. He has squandered most of his wealth, however. He has always been regarded as a fool or crank. Six or seven years ago he brought a woman home to his father's house and introduced her as his wife. He also brought home a truck load of cooked turkeys and stacked them up behind the saloon-bar. Then there was a grand wedding-feast and debauch, and the next day Halsted street was strewn with turkey corpses. Young Stadelmann was once nominated by "the boys" for Alderman, "the boys" simply desiring to get free liquor during the campaign. Their candidate received nearly 100 votes.

Dr. Cunningham, who was summoned to attend the wounded Constable at his home, succeeded early in the evening in extracting the bullet. It had gone entirely through the lung and imbedded itself in the flesh near the spine. The chances of Mooney's recovery are exceedingly slim.

Constable Mooney has been in office about six years, and enjoys the reputation of being a strictly honest man and an efficient officer. He has resided in Chicago since his boyhood. He is 55 years old, and has a wife and a large family of children.

[*Courrier de l'Europe.*]—Little Toto, on returning from school, brought home a copy-book all blotted with ink. "You untidy boy," said his mother, "to spoil your nice copy-books in that way; you shall be punished for this." "Well, mamma," was the reply, "it wasn't my fault; there's a negro boy sits next to me in class, and his nose bled as he was looking over my page."

RAILROAD

Arbitrator Adams Endeavo... just the Live-Stock Tra... from St. Louis.

To Escape Bankruptcy the ... Leased to the Iron Mount... the Missouri Pacif...

Unless the Rate on East-Bou... Provisions Is Reduced a ... Up Is Imminent.

Revised and Reaffirmed Agreeme... Roads as to Free and Ra... Transportation.

A Large Loan Floated by ... more & Ohio to Secure ... delphia Connecti...

The Troubles Regarding t... of Live-Stock Traffic Ea... Louis.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, ... for the trunk lines has gone t... examine the facilities of the ... running east from that city for ... stock traffic in order to be ab... an intelligent conclusion as to... ages of the business each li... to. There has been much t... these roads for more t... regarding this division—the V... ing to be entitled to a larg... of the business than it had b... which claim was disputed by th... The original allotment of per... 22 per cent to each of the fol... Vandalia Line, Indianapolis... Wabash, Chicago & Alton, a... sissippi, and 12 to to the Ohio &... After numberless meetings th... referred to Commissioner Fink... arranged the percentages by g... dalia Line 26 per cent, the I... St. Louis, Wabash and Alton... each, and the Ohio & Mississip... As will be seen, this g... dalia 4 per cent more than ... and took 1 per cent off of the ... each of the other four lines... proved unsatisfactory to the ... pecially to the Alton, which ... was entitled to as large if no... centage than the Vandalia, a... down its percentage and incre... Vandalia was not only unjust... but also to the Michigan Ce... Southern, and New Y... and its connections East... as well as the Wabash there... from Commissioner Fi... and the matter was ... Arbitrator Adams, who has ... nished with elaborate argum... rious roads setting forth their... sitions in the matter and givin... of the business. To post hi... ther Mr. Adams has gone t... make a personal inspection ... facilities there, and upon his ... York he will make known t... investigations and give his d... all the roads have agreed to a...

The Particulars of the Lea... bash to the Iron Mo...

The lease of the Wabash, S... cific Railway to the St. Louis,... ain & Southern Railroad will... April 15, and is to continue ... years. It is in all respects th... lease of the Missouri, Kansas ... Missouri Pacific. The Iron... owned absolutely by the M... The lease of the Wabash is... same as though it were ... souri Pacific. The net... to go to the Wabash... a deficiency last year ... In case or deficiencies the... is to make them up, and the ... become a preferred claim, s... the bonded indebtedness o... Failure to supply deficiencies... Wabash Company to reclaim ... time. The Iron Mountain ... Wabash in repair and charg... to the operating account. T... Gould people say, will be ... change of business betwee... Pacific system, includin... Mountain and the Waba... expect that under the ... operating expenses will be l... and the road be made self-su... force is to be largely decrease... economy practiced. Whethe... pations will be realized or no... seen. One thing is certain, t... ened collapse of the Wabash ... by the new move, but it ... opinion that the Wabash ... to have deficiencies, and ... Mountain, or rather the M... will be the losers by the arra... claimed that Gould made th... simply because there was no... which the Wabash could ha... of bankruptcy, and he could ... the road succumb without ... pling his other Southwestern...

A Movement on Foot to ... Bound Grain and Pr... Five Cents Per 100 P... Monday.

The immense and unexpe... east-bound shipments from ... the last two or three weeks... of flour, grain, and provisio... having decreased from ove... less than 30,000 tons—has ... the Eastern managers, an... pressed that unless an immed... east-bound rates is made sh... only become still smaller, b... the roads, in order to kee... ning and make a fair sho... to the cutting of rates. The... the various roads leading e... held a meeting yesterday to ... visability of reducing eas... grain and provisions. It w... mitted that such reduction h... once if a still further decli... was to be averted, and th... pressed that if a reduction ... April 1 no such heavy de... taken place. It was foun... none of the agents had ... from their managers, and it... decided to adjourn until the... be consulted. It is quite p... other meeting will be he... that it will then be decided... rates on grain and provi... per 100 pounds, to take eff... At present the rate on provi... New York, is 35 cents per 10... grain 30 cents. This is five... they were at this time last ... sity of low rail rates is mo... was a year ago. The Eas... now well stocked—far more... last year—and there is no ... ness. Besides, the lake c... more active than it was last... of the abolition of tolls o... which will enable vessels ... considerably cheaper. Ow... canal tolls last year the b... business went by steame... ports and was there given t... The latter, therefore, did ... from the lake competition, ... of maintaining high rail ... however, the situation is ... bulk of the grain business ... This is already indicated ... almost exclusive demand fo... dian vessels. The trunk li... be compelled to compete ... with the canal competition,... lower rail rates this summe... last. The rate on grain du... was maintained at 25 cents... ever, they are quite certain... and probably 15 cents pe... if the threatened railroad ... Should a war among th... break out, rates will go do...

The Revised and Re... ment of Western Ro... Free or Reduced Rate...

The General Managers o... Chicago have revised a... agreement made in Decem...

RAILROADS.

Arbitrator Adams Endeavoring to Adjust the Live-Stock Traffic East from St. Louis.

To Escape Bankruptcy the Wabash Is Leased to the Iron Mountain, Alias the Missouri Pacific.

Unless the Rate on East-Bound Grain and Provisions Is Reduced a Break-Up Is Imminent.

Revised and Reaffirmed Agreement of Western Roads as to Free and Reduced Transportation.

A Large Loan Floated by the Baltimore & Ohio to Secure a Philadelphia Connection.

The Troubles Regarding the Division of Live-Stock Traffic East from St. Louis.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the Arbitrator for the trunk lines has gone to St. Louis to examine the facilities of the various roads running east from that city for handling live-stock traffic in order to be able to come to an intelligent conclusion as to the percentages of the business each line is entitled to. There has been much trouble among these roads for more than a year regarding this division—the Vandalia claiming to be entitled to a larger proportion of the business than it had been receiving, which claim was disputed by the other lines. The original allotment of percentages was 22 per cent to each of the following roads: Vandalia Line, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Wabash, Chicago & Alton, and Ohio & Mississippi, and 12 to to the Ohio & Mississippi. After numberless meetings the matter was referred to Commissioner Fink, who then rearranged the percentages by giving the Vandalia Line 26 per cent, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, Wabash and Alton 21 per cent each, and the Ohio & Mississippi 11 per cent. As will be seen, this gave the Vandalia 4 per cent more than it had before and took 1 per cent off of the percentages of each of the other four lines. The award proved unsatisfactory to the other lines, especially to the Alton, which claimed that it was entitled to as large if not a larger percentage than the Vandalia, and that to cut down its percentage and increase that of the Vandalia was not only unjust to the Alton but also to the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and New York Central and its connections East. The Alton as well as the Wabash therefore appealed from Commissioner Fink's award, and the matter was referred to Arbitrator Adams, who has since been furnished with elaborate arguments by the various roads setting forth their respective positions in the matter and giving full statistics of the business. To post himself still further Mr. Adams has gone to St. Louis to make a personal inspection of the terminal facilities there, and upon his return to New York he will make known the result of his investigations and give his decision, which all the roads have agreed to accept as final.

The Particulars of the Lease of the Wabash to the Iron Mountain.

The lease of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad will go into effect April 15, and is to continue for ninety-nine years. It is in all respects the same as the lease of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to the Missouri Pacific. The Iron Mountain is owned absolutely by the Missouri Pacific. The lease of the Wabash is, therefore, the same as though it were to the Missouri Pacific. The net earnings are to go to the Wabash. There was a deficiency last year of $570,000. In case or deficiencies the Iron Mountain is to make them up, and the obligation is to become a preferred claim, standing next to the bonded indebtedness of the Wabash. Failure to supply deficiencies will enable the Wabash Company to reclaim its road at any time. The Iron Mountain is to keep the Wabash in repair and charge the expenses to the operating account. The result, the Gould people say, will be a larger interchange of business between the Missouri Pacific system, including the Iron Mountain and the Wabash, and they expect that under the arrangement operating expenses will be largely reduced and the road be made self-sustaining. The force is to be largely decreased and general economy practiced. Whether Gould's anticipations will be realized or not remains to be seen. One thing is certain, that the threatened collapse of the Wabash has been averted by the new move, but it is the general opinion that the Wabash will continue to have deficiencies, and that the Iron Mountain, or rather the Missouri Pacific, will be the losers by the arrangement. It is claimed that Gould made the arrangement simply because there was no other way by which the Wabash could have been kept out of bankruptcy, and he could not afford to let the road succumb without seriously crippling his other Southwestern interests.

A Movement on Foot to Reduce East-Bound Grain and Provision Rates Five Cents Per 100 Pounds by Next Monday.

The immense and unexpected falling off in east-bound shipments from this city during the last two or three weeks—the shipments of flour, grain, and provisions in that time having decreased from over 70,000 tons to less than 30,000 tons—has greatly alarmed the Eastern managers, and fears are expressed that unless an immediate reduction in east-bound rates is made shipments will not only become still smaller, but that some of the roads, in order to keep their cars running and make a fair showing, will resort to the cutting of rates. The representatives of the various roads leading east from this city held a meeting yesterday to discuss the advisability of reducing east-bound rates on grain and provisions. It was generally admitted that such reduction had to be made at once if a still further decline in shipments was to be averted, and the belief was expressed that if a reduction had been made April 1 no such heavy decline would have taken place. It was found, however, that none of the agents had any instructions from their managers, and it was therefore decided to adjourn until the Managers could be consulted. It is quite probable that another meeting will be held Saturday, and that it will then be decided to reduce the rates on grain and provisions five cents per 100 pounds, to take effect next Monday. At present the rate on provisions, Chicago to New York, is 35 cents per 100 pounds, and on grain 30 cents. This is five cents more than they were at this time last year. The necessity of low rail rates is more urgent than it was a year ago. The Eastern markets are now well stocked—far more than they were last year—and there is no demand for business. Besides, the lake competition will be more active than it was last year, on account of the abolition of tolls on the Erie Canal, which will enable vessels to do the carrying considerably cheaper. Owing to the high canal tolls last year the bulk of the grain business went by steamers to Lake Erie ports and was there given to the trunk lines. The latter, therefore, did not suffer much from the lake competition, and were in favor of maintaining high rail rates. This year, however, the situation is changed, as the bulk of the grain business will go by canal. This is already indicated by the large and almost exclusive demand for canalers or Canadian vessels. The trunk lines will, therefore, be compelled to compete more energetically with the canal competition, and this insures lower rail rates this summer than prevailed last. The rate on grain during last summer was maintained at 25 cents. This year, however, they are quite certain to go down to 20, and probably 15, cents per 100 pounds, even if the threatened railroad war is created. Should a war among the Eastern roads break out, rates will go down still lower.

The Revised and Reaffirmed Agreement of Western Roads to Restrict Free or Reduced Rate Transportation.

The General Managers of the roads west of Chicago have revised and reaffirmed the agreement made in December last with reference to passes. The agreement, in condensed form, is as follows:

1. The issue of free passes to merchants in Chicago, Milwaukee, or St. Louis, to be forwarded by them to their country customers, shall be entirely discontinued.

2. The roads shall withdraw their books of passes from Missouri River points, and entirely discontinue the practice of allowing their General Agents to furnish free passes to merchants at all points, East and West.

3. The object of this agreement is to entirely discontinue the issue of free or reduced transportation for the purpose of controlling or influencing the movement of freight traffic; it being understood that each road, through its President, Vice-President, or General Manager, may exercise its own judgment with reference to furnishing free transportation to promote local interests on its own line.

4. The issue of 1,000-mile tickets at two cents per mile shall continue in force, but such tickets shall not be sold by any road excepting upon the written recommendation of the General Freight Agent, or his duly authorized representative.

5. The rules and regulations now in effect governing the passage of persons in charge of live stock, shall remain in force until they are changed by mutual consent, and such persons shall be returned free in the following manner: Live-stock contracts shall be surrendered, in place of which a special form of return drover's ticket shall be issued. The form of this ticket shall be that now in use by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern Railway Companies, with the addition that such tickets be so limited as to require the persons to whom it is issued to commence its use for a continuous passage within twenty-fours after the date of its issue.

6. Parties in charge of rolling-stock shall be passed in both directions; provided, that one man only shall be passed with each locomotive.

7. Authority to issue passes for commercial purposes is withdrawn from division officers of all grades, and all transportation covered by this agreement shall be issued by the General Manager, or the head of the freight department; provided, also, that division officers, general agents, or other like officers shall be prohibited from procuring passes over any railroad for the use of persons engaged in commercial business.

8. This agreement shall be binding upon the roads in all territory where two or more of them have a common interest; provided, however, that in territory where other roads are located or interested, and such roads are not, or decline to be governed by the terms of this agreement, then the parties hereto thus affected shall be at liberty jointly or by agreement among themselves to act in such cases as in their judgment the circumstances may require.

9. The rules of the Southwestern Railway, Colorado Traffic, and Iowa Trunk Line Associations relative to the passage of men in charge of stock, emigrants' movables, etc., west bound are adopted, with the exception that no return passes will be given to men in charge of live stock west bound.

10. The pass agreement of Dec. 27, 1882, will be continued in force until Dec. 31, 1883; provided, that any party will be at liberty to withdraw on giving thirty days' written notice. Any party violating the agreement shall pay $50 for the first offense, $100 for the second, and $500 for the third and each subsequent offense, the money to be paid to the party or parties proving the charge, it being understood and agreed that the arbitrator shall act as a court to decide each cause.

It was resolved that the roads report to the arbitrator, not later than May 1, any passes or tickets at variance with the pass agreement, and in the case of any found not reported the road at fault shall be subject to the prescribed penalties; also, that efforts be made to induce the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Central Iowa, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha to join in the agreement, and that the agreement be reaffirmed by those originally signing it.

The Baltimore & Ohio Road Gives a Mortgage.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—[Special.]—A mortgage deed was filed for record in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City yesterday afternoon from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to William F. Burns, John Gregg, and T. Harrison Garrett, Trustees. The deed is dated April 2, 1883, and is quite voluminous, covering twenty-one pages of printed matter. The document recited in sundry "whereases" acts of the State Legislatue granting authority to the company to act in the premises, and it also recites resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company ordering the issue of certain bonds for the purpose of constructing a lateral road from a point on its main line near Baltimore City to a point on the northern boundary of Cecil County, Maryland, to be known as the Philadelphia branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. When constructed it will connect with the Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad now being built from said Cecil County terminus of the Philadelphia branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad through the State of Delaware by way of Wilmington, and through the State of Pennsylvania to Philadelphia. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has issued to Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, England, £2,400,000 of bonds, 12,000 bonds of £200 each, bearing date April 2, 1883, at 4½ per cent per annum. To secure the payment of these bonds the deed assigns to the Trustees named for the benefit of the bondholders the Philadelphia branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, together with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, docks, rolling-stock, etc., now owned, and hereafter to be acquired by said branch. The deed of trust also assigns £1,000,000 of mortgage bonds of the Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad Company bearing 4½ per cent per annum interest to the Trustees mentioned. The deed is signed by Robert Garrett, First Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for that corporation, and by the Trustees named. The signatures are witnessed by William R. Tumblinson, Justice of the Peace. The bonds run to April 1, 1933, and the principal and interest are made payable at the agency of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in the City of London. The interest on the bonds of the Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad Company is payable semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Baltimore. The work of building the road will be commenced within six months.

Victory for the Cairo & St. Louis Road

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—[Special.]—Judge Treat, in the United States Circuit Court, today rendered a decision affirming the validity of the bonds issued by the City of Jonesboro in aid of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad. The suit was originally brought in the Circuit Court of Union County, but was removed to the United States Circuit Court on petition of Luther P. Graves, of Vermont, who held the bulk of these bonds. The decree by Judge Treat allows the face value of the bonds and interest. The opposition to payment of the bonds was based upon various objections; that the road built was a narrow-gage, whereas the donation was for a standard gage; that the depot at Jonesboro was not located according to agreement; and that the city had no power under its charter to issue the bonds. The debt was incurred before the adoption of the present State Constitution.

Tour of Inspection.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 12.—[Special.]—Messrs. Holliday, Spear, Thorndyke, and Pierce, Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, accompanied by General-Manager Wheeler and Mr. Gardiner, of Boston, left here this morning on a tour of inspection of the main line and its various branches. The party will be absent one week, returning here on the 19th to attend the annual stockholders' meeting. President W. B. Strong is also in the city arranging matters for the meeting.

Withholding His Decision.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—[Special.]—H. W. Hibbard, General Freight Agent of the Vandalia Line, has received the following from Commissioner Fink: "Mr. Adams desires me to notify the St. Louis roads that he has reached a conclusion in the St. Louis live-stock division, but before announcing it he would like to inform himself further on the spot, and if the parties are willing to submit to further delay he would be pleased to meet them at St. Louis on the 16th inst. at 9 a. m."

Heavy Suit Against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

DENVER, Colo., April 12.—The Denver & New Orleans Railroad has brought suit in the United States Court against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad in the sum of $1,000,000 damages sustained since last May by the latter's refusal to exchange business with the former in accordance with the decision of Judge Hallett, recently rendered.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Illinois Rate Association will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, next Wednesday, for the purpose of agreeing upon new rates to and from interior points in Illinois.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada will soon have a line to St. John, N. B., that will be 315 miles shorter than the route via the Intercolonial Railway. The new road is being built by the International Railway Company of Canada from the terminus of its constructed line, at Megantic, in almost an air-line to Mattawamkeag, where connection is made with the European & North American Railway. It is understood that the road is being built in the interest of the Grand Trunk, which is to obtain control of the same as soon as it is completed.

The Fort Wayne yesterday brought here two car-loads of European emigrants. Two hundred and sixty European emigrants arrived here yesterday by the Michigan Central. Nearly all of these intend to locate at points in the West and Northwest.

The business of the Illinois Central has greatly improved during the last few weeks, and its earnings are steadily increasing. During the month of March its total gross earnings from the Main Line and the Iowa and Southern Divisions amounted to $1,106,658, against $995,474 in March, 1882; increase, $111,184.

The Managers and General Freight Agents of the Chicago roads who attended the Time-Table Convention at St. Louis Wednesday returned yesterday. They state that it was agreed to continue the winter time schedules for this summer as far as through traffic is concerned. A few unimportant changes in the time of local trains were made.

Mr. Charles E. Pugh, General Manager, and Mr. James R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. W. A. Baldwin, General Manager, and E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, and other officials of these roads, were in the city yesterday and inspected the suburban facilities of their lines at this point.

Mr. A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has just returned from a trip over the New Orleans Division of his road. He says the business of the Southern line has never been better than at present, and the tourist traffic is steadily increasing, as many California tourists go by way of New Orleans, the rates being the same as via other lines.

During the month of March the gross earnings of the following railroads were: Chicago & Northwestern, $2,059,700, against $1,672,931 in 1882; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, $2,044,000, against $1,561,386 in 1882; Chicago & Alton, $671,576, against $588,700 in 1882; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, $252,913, against $224,107 in 1882; Central Iowa, $115,826, against $89,675 in 1882.

Mr. G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent of the Nickel-Plate, is in the city to establish agencies for the Lackawanna and Traders' Dispatch Fast Freight Lines. Both these lines were lately organized—one to operate over the Nickel-Plate and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the other over the Nickel-plate and the Erie Railways. The position of Chicago agent of the Lackawanna Fast-Freight Line has been offered to Mr. James Clark, late with the Hoosac Tunnel Line, and that of Chicago Agent of the Traders' Dispatch to John J. Hyland, of Kansas City, formerly connected with the Erie & North Shore Dispatch. If all the arrangements can be perfected the new fast-freight lines will commence operations about May 1. Mr. Spriggs expects that with the opening of these lines the through-freight business over his road will largely increase.

AMUSEMENTS.

Actors'-Fund Day.

About a year ago a number of New York managers and actors conceived the idea of establishing a fund for the relief of sick and destitute members of the profession, and the afternoon of April 12, 1882, performances were given at the various theatres in that city for the benefit of the fund. The aid of the police and fire department was solicited in the matter of selling tickets, and the benefits and personal subscriptions from prominent members of the profession netted $30,000. A meeting was held, a Treasurer and a Board of Managers appointed, and it is stated that over 400 professionals have obtained relief during the year. It was resolved to denominate April 12 "Actors'-Fund Day," and yesterday afternoon benefits were given in all the New York theatres and in many theatres throughout the country. The benefits were badly managed in this city, as they were not advertised, and but few people knew they were to occur. Matinées were given by the Madison Square company at McVicker's, the Knights at the Grand, McKee Rankin at the Academy, and at the Olympic. In consequence of the meagre advertising the audiences were very small, and it is not probable that Chicago's contribution to the fund will add any ciphers to the nest egg. At the Grand the audience was dismissed, as it was too small to play to. Joseph Emmet, who is at Hooley's next week, and who never plays at a Wednesday matinée, will give an extra performance that day for the benefit of the fund. The general sentiment among the players now in the city seems to be in favor of the fund as a good institution, but there is an objection to having its distribution placed solely in the hands of managers, and they say further that they do not like to appear before the public in the rôle of mendicants. The richer members of the profession are willing and able to care for their more unfortunate brethren.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—The performance at the Boston Theatre this afternoon in aid of the actors' fund was attended by about 3,000 people and between $2,100 and $2,200 were realized. It was a benefit in every sense of the word, proprietors, ushers, ticket-takers, and every one in front of the curtain not only contributing their services, but actually paying an admission fee. The result is that the profits are exactly equal to the gross receipts. The entertainment, which occupied four and a half hours, was contributed to by 125 actors and singers and seventy-five musicians, the latter including the orchestras of the Boston, Bijou, Park, and Globe Theatres. The program included acts from current attractions at nearly all the theatres; Mr. and Mrs. Florence, the Boston Theatre company, Aldrich and Parsloe, and Collier's Standard opera company being the principal performers.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—The benefits to the actors' fund were almost a total failure this afternoon. Heuck's Opera-House dismissed the few who came without giving a performance. At the Grand Opera-House, where the Rhéa company and C. B. Bishop's company united to give a performance, the receipts were merely nominal, not more than fifty people being in the house.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—The actors' relief fund benefit at the opera-house this afternoon netted $503. The performance was participated in by all the professional talent in the city, including Joseph K. Emmet, the Wilbur opera company, and Harry Williams' Academy of Music company. The heavy rain all day no doubt militated against a larger attendance.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—The Jeffreys-Lewis benefit for the actors' fund was lightly attended.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—The matinée advertised to take place at MacCauley's Theatre by the Sol Smith Russell company for the benefit of the actors' fund in New York was not given through some misunderstanding, though Mr. McCauley arranged for it before leaving the city.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—The performance at the Grand Opera-House this afternoon, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, was a financial failure, although the bill was a good one and participated in by parts of all companies and combinations now in this city. People seemed to take no interest in it, and the proceeds are only about $1,000.

The Listemann Concert.

The last musical entertainment in the Star Lecture Course was given at Central Music-Hall last night and was one of the very best that has been offered to the patrons of this popular course. The Listemann Sextet proved by its work last night that the success it has won in the East was not unmerited, and it is to be hoped that the first may not also be the last appearance of these excellent musicians. In their ensemble music they played admirably together, while each member is a soloist of high rank. The quintet by Svendsen is a delightful number for strings, and was delicately and carefully rendered. Mr. E. M. Heindl is one of the first flutists in the country, and not only in his solo, but also in his obligato playing with Mrs. Knowles, his purity of tone, even execution, and thorough mastery of his instrument was exceedingly enjoyable. Mr. Listemann is a capable violinist of brilliant technique, but his selections were of a nature to excite wonder rather than to satisfy a musical taste. Violin pyrotechnics are always popular, but too much of it prolongs the Fourth of July unreasonably. Count Radetzky is a one-armed pianist, whose playing is curious and astonishing, although it is not possible for such a performance to be wholly satisfactory. His agility and rapidity of movement are remarkable. Mrs. Knowles is a new comer and made a very favorable impression. Her voice is a high soprano of great purity and flexibility in the upper register. The lower tones are not as satisfactory. Her execution is brilliant and she is evidently a bravura singer of more than average skill. Both her numbers, and in fact all the solos, received the customary encores.

THE COURTS.

Trial of Edward Flaherty for the Murder of George Kelly.

A Breach of Promise Case Nipped in the Bud—The Lake-Front Suit.

Hog-Stealers on Trial—Record of Judgments, Orders, New Suits, Etc.

The Flaherty Murder Trial.

The trial of Edward Flaherty for the murder of George A. Kelly last November was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Jameson. State's-Attorney Mills opened the case for the people by giving the circumstances of the killing of Kelly by Flaherty. He was followed by Mr. Beattie for the defense, the latter claiming that it would be proven that the act was committed in self-defense.

David L. Obendorfer testified that he saw Flaherty at the polls on the day of the election. He saw him put a man in line to vote, and heard him tell the man not to stir out of the line until he voted. Flaherty gave the man a ticket. A few minutes afterwards he saw Flaherty pull out a revolver and fire at a man, and make a motion as if to shoot again. He heard the man who was shot say, "What did you do that for? I'm dying." Flaherty ran across the street and tried to get in one or two houses on Clinton street, but the doors were apparently locked. An officer ran after him and arrested him.

Officer Edward Ryan testified that he arrested Flaherty on the east side of Clinton street, just after the shooting. The prisoner denied shooting anybody, and no revolver was found on him. When the patrol-wagon was called and the prisoner placed therein he asked the officer for a light, pulling out a cigaret at the same time. The officer did not give him a light, but some one else did, and the prisoner lit his cigaret. The prisoner would say nothing about the affair on the way to the station.

Dwight Merrill testified that he was at the polling-place on the day of the shooting. He saw Flaherty step on the sidewalk and shoot. Kelly was eight or ten feet from the witness when shot. He heard Kelly say, "What did you shoot me for?"

John D. Lincoln said he was peddling the Prohibition ticket on the day named. He heard the shot fired and thought it struck his arm. He looked at his coat-sleeve and found the powder had burned it. He saw the two men—Flaherty and Kelly—but heard no words used by either.

At the afternoon session William M. Knox, a reporter, testified that he saw Flaherty on the 7th of November, 1882, on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets. The witness was standing near the window where the men were voting. He did not see Flaherty shoot, but after the shot was fired saw him run across the street. When the witness first saw Flaherty he had nothing in his hand, as far as he knew. Flaherty's right hand was in his pocket, or partially so. After the shot was fired the witness turned round and heard Flaherty say: "God —— him. I said I would get even with him," or "God —— you. I said I would get even with you." The witness could not tell positively which expression was used. The witness subsequently asked Flaherty to give him the particulars of the trouble, but Flaherty denied shooting any one. The witness asked him why he ran across the street, and he said he had been invited by some friends to get a drink, and was going to get it. While the witness and Flaherty were talking an officer came to the cell door and said, "Ed, what is all this trouble?" Flaherty answered, "I don't know anything, only McGarigle is elected."

At 3 o'clock the case was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Stock-Yards Hog-Stealing Cases.

In Judge Barnum's Court yesterday the trial of Andrew Rider and John Sheridan for stealing 500 hogs from the Stock-Yards Company was resumed. Col. Munn opened the case for the people by giving a history of the case and the prisoners' connection with the stealing. He was followed by Mr. Shissler for the defense. The first witness was Michael Harty, who has repeatedly testified in connection with the hog-stealing cases, and who is now undergoing sentence in the penitentiary for complicity in the stealing. His testimony was mainly a repetition of what he swore to before Judge Moran; that Rider and John Sheridan sold the hogs that were stolen by the witness. He got his share of the proceeds. The witness said that when first arrested he was bailed out by Andrew Rider and Mike McDonald. Rider at that time was a candidate for Alderman. Rider told the witness that McDonald was paid $100 for going on the bond, and in order to raise the $100 he (Rider) stole twelve hogs the night previous. John Sheridan called to see the witness in the jail last January, and said to him: "You can't hurt us. We'll get you out if you keep your mouth shut." The witness said his cell-mate, F. W. Griswold, heard the conversation.

Mr. O'Brien subjected the witness to a lengthy cross-examination, but nothing material was elicited. He acknowledged he was a thief, and was sorry to own it. He said he was telling the truth, and would never perjure himself, whatever else he might do. He had no hope of immunity for what he had testified to, and expected to serve out his sentence.

William A. Pinkerton testified that he was acquainted with Andrew Rider. The witness said he met Rider one evening, and was asked by him to make an apology for something the witness had said about him. The witness told Rider that he believed he was the instigator of all the stealings going on at the Yards. Rider said that was a funny kind of an apology to make. Rider then said: "I have been stealing hogs for the last ten years. I stole hogs last week, and you nor no other —— detective can find it out." This conversation occurred while Harty was in the pentenitary, and before it was known that he would testify in the case.

The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The Lake-Front Accretion Case.

A motion was made yesterday by the non-resident defendants in the case of Attorney-General McCartney against the Illinois Central Railroad and others to remove the suit to the United States Circuit Court. This was the bill to regain possession of that portion of the Lake-Front lying east of the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. The necessary petition and bond were filed, but the hearing of arguments was postponed to the 30th inst.

A Breach of Promise Case Dismissed.

The spectators in Judge Gary's court yesterday afternoon hoped for something rich, but they were disappointed. One of the cases on the call was Austin vs. Little. The plaintiff was a colored woman about 40 years old, and the defendant a white man of 30, and the suit was for breach of promise, seduction being alleged by way of aggravation for damages. Little is a sailor, and runs the headquarters at South Chicago where the yachtmen keep their boats. Miss or Mrs. Austin was a slave in Virginia before the War, and has had five husbands, it is said. According to affidavits filed by the defendant she has a very bad character. When the case was called neither the plaintiff nor her attorney was present, so, on motion of the defendant's lawyer, it was dismissed.

The Doolittle—Forsythe Case.

The trial of the Doolittle-Forsythe case was only continued yesterday afternoon before Judge Blodgett, the court having adjourned in the morning, and the cross-examination of J. R. Doolittle Jr. was proceeded with but not concluded. Nothing of importance to the general reader was elicited. The trial will probably last all next week.

A Score of Demented Persons Passed Upon in the County Court.

An unusually large number of insane cases were tried before Judge Prendergast yesterday, some twenty in all.

Katie McGovern, a refined-looking lady, small in stature, won the sympathy of those accustomed to the scenes enacted on such occasions. Her bewildered, troubled face wore an expression of resignation which told plainly that little reason was left her. The evidence showed that family trouble and poverty were the causes of her becoming demented. Her brother will pay her expenses at the asylum.

Regina Kissenger, from Arlington Heights, was troubled with the hallunciation, that she was Metta Wallace and was deeply in love with the Frenchman, "Handsome Charlie." She imagined she had shot the Duchess. Her incessant gibbering was evidence enough of her insanity. Her friends will arrange for her maintenance at Jefferson.

Ellen Kelly's insanity was the result of sickness. She is the mother of a family, and tried to commit suicide for fear some one would shoot her. Her friends will care for her.

Mrs. Kate Donahue's husband appeared for her, and agreed to defray all the expenses attendant upon her being placed in the asylum. Her insanity was of such a violent type that she could not be brought into court.

The remaining cases, all paupers, were Antonio De Persia, an Italian tailor; Henry Brigham, Nora Laughlin, Mary Manyon, Rudolph Ulhorn, Catherine Becker, of the Town of Lyons; Alfred Johnson, Beata Boncet, James Keeley, No. 424 South Morgan street; Augusta Peterson, No. 697 Seymour street, whose betrothed was in court and said, "I marry her in next spring but haf no money now"; Spirr O. Thomas—only here from New York a few days—a Dalmatian; jury withdrawn and case continued until the authorities hear from New York; Katie Lee, 40 years of age, from the St. Joseph's Home; Cecelia Mitchell, aged 34 (colored), of No. 140 Sherman street; John Stewart, No. 13 Groveland court; Rudolph Kunze, a Prussian, from Freiberg, who had been stopping at No. 93 Canal street; Edward Kleinke, 35 years of age; Katie Welter, John Cayne, Helen Knapp, Al Johnson, and John Hoffman.

Their insanity was as varied as their appearance and nationality. One saw visions in his sleep; another had a mania for burning clothing and household goods; still another imagined her brain would not keep in place; some were violent, while others were of the mild, pitiable type. One woman had pulled nearly all her hair out. One fellow with long hair said if the jury thought he was crazy they could cut his head off and they would find out their mistake. Several of the unfortunates were so thin they would hardly cast a shadow, on account of refusing to partake of food for days at a time for fear of its being poisoned.

While the court was in session John Salgin, who was discharged last Thursday, was brought in. He said he was hungry and could get nothing to eat outside of the jail. Garrett Koening, Emelie Sparner, Kate Kelly, and Agnes Stanton were not tried at all, but were discharged by Dr. Bluthardt. They were simply a little cranky, and could not be held as insane. The Doctor complains bitterly because vagrants are sent to him as insane in a number of instances, when they should be sent to the bridewell to work off a little of their crankiness.

Divorces.

Robert Harris yesterday filed a bill against his wife, Amanda Harris, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Lizzie T. Craft from George W. Craft on the ground of adultery.

Judge Moran granted a decree to Jennie E. Phillips from Benjamin F. Phillips on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

Items.

Judge Tuley is engaged in hearing the case of the Tolleston Club against Elijah S. Alexander to get possession of a right of way from the club-house across Alexander's land to the Little Calumet River. The facts of the case were published at length when the suit was begun, and again when the motion for injunction was heard. One of the principal witnesses yesterday was Judge Knickerbocker, an enthusiastic sportsman, and one of the members of the club.

The jury in the case of Ole W. Iverson against S. Guy Sea before Judge Williamson yesterday returned a verdict for $700 in favor of the plaintiff. This was a suit to recover $5,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment on the 22d of December, 1882.

The jury in the case of J. B. Schumers against J. H. Tedens & Co. found a verdict for $2,758 yesterday before Judge Rogers. This was a suit to recover $2,500 and interest loaned to defendants by plaintiff when he was in their employ. The defense was that Schumers had embezzled about as much as the amount of the loan, and hence the firm did not really owe him anything.

The Miami Valley Paper Company began a suit yesterday to recover $5,000 of George H. Taylor & Co.

Patrick Burns filed a petition for habeas corpus in the Circuit Court against Chief-of-Police Doyle and Officer A. W. Hathaway, claiming that he is unjustly detained on some supposed criminal charge.

Judge Rogers will this morning begin the second trial of the seduction suit of John D. Weber against Abner Taylor to recover $25,000 damages. On the former trial the jury returned a verdict of one cent for the plaintiff.

In the case of Edward J. Fox against the City of Chicago before Judge Hawes, to recover damage to plaintiff's property on Carroll avenue by the building of the Halsted and Union street and Milwaukee avenue viaducts, a jury yesterday returned a verdict for $750 in favor of the plaintiff. In the cases of Thomas Carbine, Allice Miller, Louis Heintz, and F. A. Winkelman, which were tried together with the Fox case, the jury found for the defendants. This is the second trial of these cases.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Benjamin W. Raymond, deceased, the will was approved, and letters were granted to Amelia Raymond, George L. Raymond, and Samuel D. Ward, under bond for $30,000. The estate is valued at about $15,000, consisting of real and personal property, among which is stock in the Elgin National Watch Company. The will sets aside five shares of the watch company, valued at $1,000 each, to some charitable institution to be selected by his wife and son, and the residue of the estate is divided equally between them.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the following were argued and submitted: Marx & Capalan, executors, vs. Woodruff; error to Wayne. Shepard, overseer, vs. Gates; error to Iosco. Kimball vs. Macomber; error to St. Joseph. Williamson et al. vs. Haskell; error to Huron. Stienhouser vs. Kuhn and Donahue; error to Wayne. Hurd vs. Raymond, Raymond & Van Velsor; error to Barry. Scott vs. Scott & Mills; error to Kent. Vanauken vs. O'Connor and Ratigan, administrators; error to Wayne. Nugent vs. Nugent & Nugent; appeal from Kent in chancery. McLennan vs. McDermid & Hendrie; error to Mackinac. Baatz & Fowler vs. Berg; error to Manistee; the People vs. Reilley; certiorari to Recorder's Court of Detroit.

Court adjourned this evening until Tuesday. Call for Tuesday: 60, 79, 80, 81, 84, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 98.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—3, McAllister vs. Mills; death of Elizabeth Burnside, one of the plffs. sug.—371, Gould vs. Town of Dayton; deft. moves to set aside judgt. and defit.

Superior Court—New Suits.

86,496—Jalmar Johnson vs. Elizabeth Scrafield; asst. $100. Levi Sprague, atty.

86,497—Miami Valley Paper Co. vs. George H. Taylor & Co.; asst., $5,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

86,498—Morris Einstein et al., of Einstein, Longini & Co., vs. Albert Kleinschmidt, Carl Kleinschmidt, and Reinhold H. Kleinschmidt, late firm of Kleinschmidt Bros. & Co.; asst., $1,000. B. M. Shaffner, atty.

86,499—William M. Morrison vs. John Morrison; confession of judgt., $2,567.83. Hutchinson & Partridge, attys.

86,500—Elisha A. Robinson vs. Joseph Schroeder, and Louise Schroeder. Attachment, $551.97. Young & Hayes, attys.

86,501—Elizabeth Boyer vs Mary McNally, Frank McNally, Peter McNally, Patrick McNally, Kate McNally, Maria Bowler, and Jane Sheldon. Bill to foreclose mortgage. Vallette & Gary, solrs.

86,502—Suppressed for service.

86,503—Robert Harris vs. Amanda Harris. Bill for divorce for desertion. Ellis & Meek, solrs.

86,504—Caroline A. Gould vs. James M. Allen, A. G. Storey, and A. E. Storey. Asst., $1,000. William Law, atty.

86,505—George Schweinfurth vs. Joe Kacin. Asst., $500. F. W. Tourtelotte, atty.

86,506—Asst., $3,000. Suppressed for service.

86,507—Bill. Suppressed for service.

86,508—The Photo Publishing Co. vs. Charles N. Chipman, Frank F. Cole, and George A. Hartman. Debt, $400. G. W. Warvelle, atty.

86,509—Eva Schroeder vs. E. A. Robinson. Replevin. M. R. Harris, atty.

SUPPRESSED WEDNESDAY—86,487—Ella J. Whipple vs. Frank Whipple. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—3,181, Wilcox vs. Jackson; mo. plff. lv. to amend by disd. as to Town of Hyde Park and Cal. & Chgo. C. & D. Co.—2,107, Pratt vs. Downer; jury to seal and sep.

Judgments—5,895, Dell and Joseph Noblit and Thomas Hope vs. Elias Lowitz and Aaron Bamberger; mo. plff lv. to amd. by disc. as to Lowitz, and d. and judgt. $590.67 against Bamberger—2,922, Netherfield vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; mo. deft. dis. p. c. and judgt. for want pros.—3,317, Austin vs. Little; same ord.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—8,479, C. & W. G. & Q. Co. vs. Amberg; jury to sep.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—7,330, Spangenberg vs. Mullen; jury to sep.

Judgments—7,024, Frank A. Putnam vs. John Bailey and Susan Bailey; ord. ent. April 11 dis. as to Susan set aside and verd. defts. not guilty, jury polled and mo. by plff. for n. t.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—8,916, Ryan vs. Tucker; mo. deft. lv. to file spl. pleas instr.—9,051, Wheeler vs. C.C. Stove Co.; mo. plff. spl. pleas stk. from files.—9,049, Welsh Mfg. Co. vs. C. J. Mfg. Co.; mo. plff. lv. to sheff. to amd. ret. on writ.

Judgments—8,774, Ingland vs. Doehne; mo. plff. ord. dis. set aside, and mo. plff. appl. dis. 10 per cent $4, and judgt. and proc. want pros.—8,668, Ole W. Iverson vs. S. Guy Sea; verd. deft. guilty, dam. $700, and mo. by deft. n. t.—8,852 Gillett vs. Fay; mo. deft. dis. p. c. and j. want pros.—8,856, Green vs. Hanchett; same ord. and lv. to deft. to withd. repl. bond.—8,880, Menrad and J. Rumely vs. T. J. Corning; verd. for plff., dam. $705.48, and judgt.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—1,820, Lowell vs. Smith; by stip. con. and placed on cal.—2,071, Shufeldt vs. Smith; same ord.—3,458, Herriman vs. Hirsch; inj. ord. on recrs. put.

Decrees—3,181, Slattery vs. Pierce; hearing and final decree.—2,230, First National Bank vs. Hancock; by stip. dis., costs paid.—3,044, O'Connor vs. Hubbard; Master's rep. and decree of sale.—3,047, same vs. same; same ord.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

44,499—People ex rel. Patrick Burns vs. Austin J. Doyle and A. W. Hathaway. Petition for writ of habeas corpus. Forrest & May, attys.

44,500—Thomas Parker Jr. vs. Richard Oliver. Forcible detainer for possession of upper flat of No. 1013 West Monroe-st. J. W. Ela, atty.

44,501—C. F. Bowen and Peter F. Johnson vs. Conrad Gehrke. Appeal.

44,502—Joseph Oberlus vs. Ignatz Stepansky and August Szczepansky. Appeal.

44,503—Emmerella Verner vs. George E. Braley and W. H. Broad. Appeal.

44,504—John Keelen vs. Edward A. Fisher. Petition for mandamus. Kneip & Morrison, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—4,269, Union Lace Co. et al. vs. Griffing; mo. by defts. to dis. for want narr. in time.—2,347, Dole vs. Otis; mo. deft's atty. to suppress the depositions in this case ovid. and exc.—4,568, Blackman et al. vs. State Natl. Bank; mo. to quash the att. and dis. suit for want jurisdictn. ovid. and exc. and lv. to plead in 10 days.—3,454, Daniels vs. Mann; by stip. put on cal. as No. 383½.—4,553, Converse vs. Laro; mo. plff's. atty., deft's. atty. consenting in writing, rule on deft. to jus. bail or give new bond at 10 a. m. 13th inst.

Judgments—3,315, J. B. Schumers vs. J. H. Fodens and John Thomahlen; verd. for plff., dam. $2758; mo. defts. n. t.—4,644, Simon vs. Considine; suit dis. by plff's. atty. and costs paid.—4,594, Alexander et al. vs. Cunningham; same ord.—3,525, Moore vs. Sweeney; verd. deft. not guilty, and mo. by plff. n. t.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—241, appeal dis. on call want pros.—253, Hickox, use, etc., vs. Howe Mach. Co.; by agt. placed on passed cal.—263, Jefford vs. L., C. & I. Co.; by agt. placed on passed cal.—361, Boone vs. McNabb; same ord.—354, Devine vs. City of Chicago; same ord.—132, Parcells vs. Kern; jury to seal.

Judgments—147, Edward J. Fox et al. vs. City of Chicago; verd., deft. guilty; plff's. dam., $750.—242½, Thomas Carbine vs. City of Chicago; verd., deft. not guilty, and mo. by plff. n. t.—271, Alice Miller et al. vs. same; same verd. and mo. as in 242½.—393, Louis Heintz vs. same; same verd. and mo.—400, Winzelman vs. same; same verd. and mo.—262, Sherman vs. Klein; dis. by deft. on first call want pros.—394, Sturges vs. Armour; dis. by deft. on first call want pros.—399, Sturges vs. Munger; same ord.—335, Caruthers vs. Schlassman; suit dis. by deft. on first call.—341, Sturges vs. Buckingham; dis. by deft. on first call want pros.—118, Frederick A. Smith vs. Stephen G. Hooker; verd. for plff., dam. $7,966.67, and mo. deft. n. t.

JUDGE TULEY—Orders—1,643, Abbott vs. Abbott; rule dischgd. and deft. restrained from interfering with or going to house of complt.

Decrees—B. R. 179, Elston vs. Jones; final decree.

Divorces—1,554, Lizzie T. Craft vs. George William Craft; decree of divorce for adultery.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—1,824, People, etc., vs. Ill. Cent. Ry. Co.; pet. and bond for removal to U. S. Cir. Ct. filed by deft. and hearing contd. till 30th mo. c. s.—315, Mace vs. Race; rule on deft. to show cause why decree should not be entered in accordance with stip. filed ret. 16th.

Decrees—568, Lufkin vs. Studer; inj. made perpetual.

Divorces—1,703, Jennie E. Phillips vs. Benjamin F. Phillips; decree of divorce on the ground of drunkenness.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No call. No. 103, Doolittle vs. Forsythe on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—67 to 97 inclusive. No. 64, C. B. Packing & Prov. Co. vs. City of Chicago, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No. 8,479, Chgo. & Wis. Granit & Quarrying Co. vs. Amberg on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 7,386, 7,396, 7,466, 7,478, 7,480, 7,486, 7,490, and 7,492. No. 7,330, Spangenberg vs. Mullen, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call Nos. 100 to 150, inclusive. Trial call 8,654, 8,862, 8,864, 8,876, 8,892, 8,896, 8,898, 8,908, and 8,910. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—37, 40, 41, 43½, 44, and 45. No. 36, Arado vs. Jerome, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Trial call 261½, 267, 275, and 276. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 154, 167, 195, 203½, 214, and 220. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—13, 14, 15 and 16. Nos. 9, Tolleston Club vs. Alexander, and 12, Baldwin vs. Tyne, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. General business. No case on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—City special assessments.

JUDGE JAMESON—The Flaherty murder case.

JUDGE BARNUM—The Rider and Sheridan hog-stealing case.

MURDERED BY NATIVES.

Charles Emerson, of Bangor, Slain by Savages in Madagascar.

BANGOR, Me., April 12.—[Special.]—Charles Hulett, of Boston, is here looking for the friends of Charles Emerson, whose murder in Madagascar he thus relates: "About twenty months ago I left New York with my partner, Emerson, for Madagascar to prospect regarding sheep, cotton, and coffee farming. At Durban we chartered the British bark May Queen to convey our merchandise, consisting mostly of cotton goods, to Madagascar. One portion of the cargo was landed at Moandava and the remainder at Baton. We started from Moandava into the interior, hiring laborers to carry our merchandise and trading as we went, paying royalties when demanded. Each night we intrenched our camp and placed sentries, and very luckily this turned out, for one night on the Mangoka River the natives attempted to surprise us, but after several volleys from us they retired. This was but the commencement of our troubles, as our native carriers deserted us. We were obliged to abandon our merchandise, and covered it up in the desert. It was eventually lost. We did not, however, give in, but went on with our few remaining carriers, hiring others, and finally reached the coast in safety. In August last we again started into the interior, M. Theodore Perry, a Frenchman, acting as our guide and interpreter. Our party numbered eighty, and all went right until we were within about a day's march of Pullear, eighteen miles north of Nossibe. About 2 o'clock Sept. 10 a shot was fired from a plantation of tamarind trees which skirted our path. Taken completely by surprise, and outnumbered, our native bearers ran for their lives. My partner, Mr. Emerson, was shot dead at the first charge. I was behind at the time, and, being sick, was carrying nothing. My servant, one of the Antrios tribe, was carrying my coat and revolver. He was speared in the side and again in the wrist, but ran for the woods. I followed, but before reaching him was wounded in my right leg and right arm by spears. Directly I overtook my servant I got the revolver, and one or two shots caused the robbers to halt. The Frenchman (interpreter) pleaded for his life, but they would not listen to him, and butchered him as he stood, tearing out his arm and nailing it up as a trophy. A bearer was also killed, but the other natives escaped. I hid with my servant in the bush and the next day we bribed the natives to carry us to Tullear. I was treated very kindly by a Norwegian missionary at that place. I was taken from Nossibe to Durban on a British gunboat. From Durban I proceeded on a mail steamer to London. The matter was laid before the American Consul at London."

AN AUTOGRAPH OF LINCOLN.

[Washington Post.]—An interesting incident, developing further the peculiar characteristics of the late President Abraham Lincoln, was brought to light in the Adjutant-General's office, War Department, several days ago. It appears that during the late war a drummer boy, who had enlisted in an Illinois regiment, was taken ill during service and had to be sent home. Owing to various complications he could not secure a surgeon's discharge for disability. His case being serious and his discharge necessary, his mother applied by letter to President Lincoln for the desired relief. Mr. Lincoln at once indorsed the letter, "Discharge this boy; A. Lincoln," and returned it to the mother, and her son was shortly afterward discharged. Since the War the drummer has died, and lately his mother applied for a pension. The papers were forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office, and there was a mighty effort among clerks and officials to secure the indorsement in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting as a souvenir, the idea being to substitute it with a "true copy." The relic-hunters were baffled, however, and the papers, according to law, will be preserved intact.

Durkee's Salad Dressing is the best thing of the kind ever sold. With it superb salad of any kind can be made without delay or trouble. It is also one of the best sauces for cold meats.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR Washing and Bleaching In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

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Last Performances of THE COMEDIANS,

Robson & Crane

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday Nights, also SATURDAY MATINEE,

Slason Thompson and Clay M. Greene's amusing American Comedy,

SHARPS AND FLATS.

Cutter Sharp, of the San Francisco Stock Exchange............MR. STUART ROBSON.

Dullstone Flat, ex-parson, the prospective owner of millions, wanting to be a bull or a bear, and ever ready for a put or a call, MR. WM. H. CRANE.

Act 1—AT SANTA MANACA, CAL. Tempting a Parson.

Act 2—THE DUEL ON THE SAND. "Maria I'm a Blood."

Act 3—OFFICE OF SHARP & FLAT, San Francisco. "I have seen the editor."

Act 4—FLAT'S HOUSE ON NOB HILL. "Balloon 140 and Still Jumping."

Monday Next—J. K. EMMET.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY............Proprietor and Manager

☞ This Theatre is now being lighted by the EDISON INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

Last Two Nights and Saturday Matinee,

The Standard Opera Company,

Who will appear in Lecocq's Charming Opera,

HEART AND HAND

A GREAT CAST! SUPERB COSTUMES! GRAND CHORUS OF FIFTY VOICES! AND A PICTURESQUE HUNGARIAN BALLET!

Next Week—Commencing Sunday evening, April 15, the romantic military drama,

HER ATONEMENT.

Over 300 people in the production.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Nights of the Famous MADISON SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY,

2,531st Performance 2,531st Of the comedy drama,

HAZEL KIRKE,

With the Matchless Madison Square Theatre Cast.

TOMORROW (SATURDAY) FAREWELL HAZEL KIRKE MATINEE.

Next week—Grand Production of TAKEN FROM LIFE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SPECIAL—NEXT WEEK.

ADVANCE SALE NOW OPEN FOR

BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO.

Repertory for week commencing April 16:

Monday............FRA DIAVOLO
Tuesday............PATIENCE
Wednesday Matinee............OLIVETTE
Wednesday............MUSKETEERS
Thursday............FATINITZA
Friday............MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
Saturday Matinee............MASCOTTE
Saturday............OLIVETTE

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted, near Madison-st., West Side.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin IN THE DANITES!

Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2.

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DIME MUSEUM,

158 and 160 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

DOORS OPEN FROM 1 TO 10 O'CLOCK P. M. ADMISSION TO ALL ONLY 10 CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

All this week, the Greatest German Dialect Actor living, and the charming comedienne,

MR. & MRS. GEO. S. KNIGHT,

IN BRONSON HOWARD'S POWERFUL NEW COMEDY, ENTITLED

BARON RUDOLPH.

Matinee Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

WM. EMMETT & CO............Proprietors
NICK NORTON............Manager

Monday, April 9—One Week,

THE DEVIL'S AUCTION.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Thursday special Matinee—benefit Actors' Fund.

April 16—BARRY & FAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.

April 9—One Week—Andy Morris' PANTOMIME & SPECIALTY CO.

Prices—Evenings and Sunday Matinees, 15, 25, 35, and 50c; Tuesday and Friday Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c.

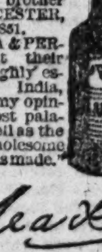
April 16—Fannie Louise Buckingham in Mazeppa.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



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CASTORIA for Infants and Children

Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
'Tis Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
But Castoria.

Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and an instantaneous Pain-reliever.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

What the great restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will do must be gathered from what it has done. It has effected radical cures in thousands of cases of dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Judge T. Ormsbee, of the Sun Life-Insurance Company, of Montreal, is at the Crawford, on his way to Chihuahua, Mexico.

W. H. Neece, of Macomb, Congressman-elect from the Eleventh District, is at the Palmer. He came here to attend the banquet of the Iroquois Club this evening.

H. W. Rising, New York; Dr. W. A. Frazier, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank B. Smith, Bloomington; W. H. Pefft, Detroit; the Rev. George E. Pew, Lemars, Ia.; and E. P. Brockway, Milwaukee, are at the Leland.

At the meeting of the Wooden-Dish Union held at the Tremont House April 5, prices were advanced 10 per cent—25 and 10 off the list for car-load lots and upwards, and in small lots 25 off the list. The meeting adjourned until June 2.

The Hon. William F. Vilas, of Madison, Wis., arrived last evening at the Palmer. He said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "I shouldn't be surprised to see Wisconsin go Democratic next year. The party is in better shape there than ever."

Mike Mahoney, 28 years old, fell from a second-story window of his boarding-house, No. 319 Elston avenue, yesterday morning, breaking one of his legs and seriously injuring himself internally. He was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

E. R. Sawin, of Boston; A. L. Robinson, of Louisville; S. A. Craig, of Troy, N. Y.; A. Lester and wife, of St. Paul; W. W. Clark and wife, of Wellington, Kas.; George G. Hill, of Minneapolis; and S. W. Wood, of Bismarck, D. T., are domiciled at the Sherman.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, Optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was: 8 a. m., 49 degrees; 9 a. m., 48; 10 a. m., 48; 11 a. m., 49; 12 m., 52; 1 p. m., 56; 3 p. m., 58; 5 p. m., 50; 8 p. m., 49. Barometer 8 a. m., 29.31; barometer 8 p. m., 29.36.

Two street-scraping machines, which have not made their appearance on the streets for a long time, were mustered into the service yesterday and did good work, especially on Madison between State and Dearborn, where an enormous lot of filth was raked up.

While driving on Washington boulevard yesterday afternoon Prof. Albian Grimes was thrown from his buggy and severely injured by the running away of his horse, which became frightened at some passing bicycles. He was taken home in the Madison street patrol-wagon.

Mrs. Mary B. Cleaver, widow of the late Benjamin C. Cleaver, has signed a paper acknowledging the receipt of $185 from Theodore B. Stacy. Mr. Stacy collected this money, and Mrs. Cleaver wishes to acknowledge its receipt and return thanks to him and the kind friends who contributed.

The report has gone abroad that Ogden School would be closed May 1. Superintendent Howland is authority for denying it. He says the school will be kept open until the regular summer vacation, and that the work of tearing down the building and putting up a new one will not be commenced until that time, if then.

A. L. Conger, of Akron, O.; W. H. Welch, of Des Moines, Ia.; H. D. Fisher, of Florence, Wis.; D. R. Mills, of Elkado, Ia.; A. A. Aylesworth, of Omaha; Richmond D. Maliet, of Duluth; S. G. Kees, of Cleveland; J. F. Ripley, of Taunton, Mass.; Alfred Myers, of Minneapolis; C. H. Bowker, of Flint, Mich.; and C. H. Clark, of Attleboro, Mass., are at the Tremont.

Miss Mattie Smith, the young lady who mysteriously disappeared from Green Bay a couple of weeks ago, was found yesterday by Mr. Parkes, who was here looking for her. She was stopping with a friend of the family on Wabash avenue, and was easily induced to return to her anxious mother. Mr. Parkes left with her last night for Green Bay.

The people of School District No. 2, of Austin, are in doubt as to their right to elect a Board of Education. According to the recent decision of the Attorney-General they cannot, while according to the opinion of the County Superintendent and some others they can. A majority of the citizens of the district are firm in the faith that they are entitled to the board in question.

A verdant German named Jacob Sigmund gave George Enright, an alleged employment agent at No. 73 South Canal street, $2 for a promise of a job. The job was not furnished, and Sigmund asked for the return of his $2. Instead of returning the money, Enright threw the "sucker" into the street. The latter went before Justice Woodman and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Enright for the assault, and he was arrested yesterday afternoon.

A Coroner's jury yesterday censured the Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company for the death of an unknown man, supposed to have been James Smith, from Nebraska, who was run over by one of the company's freight-trains near the corner of Thirty-ninth and Western avenue Tuesday afternoon. The company was exonerated from all blame in the case of a boy named Alfred Cassidy, who was run over and killed the same day by a freight-train of the same road.

The Woman's Christian Association met yesterday. The Treasurer reported that she had received $954 during the month and had expended $754. The employment bureau reported situations obtained for ten women and a number of applications on hand for sewing women, etc. A committee was appointed to interview the matron of the Wabash avenue boarding-house reported forty regular boarders in the house, the house-cleaning nearly all done, and everything in good shape.

B. W. Townshead, of Shawneetown, Ill.; the Hon. A. Orendorf, of Springfield, Ill.; Cecil Fraser, of London, Eng.; Gen. J. C. Black, of Danville, Ill.; M. A. Masters and G. B. Spriggs, of Cleveland; J. H. Harper, of Washington, D. C.; W. H. Smith and T. N. Jarvis, of Buffalo; Walter P. Warren, of Troy, N. Y.; Harry Weissinger, of Louisville; the Hon. W. H. Neice, of Macomb, Ill.; P. H. Ellis, of the United States army; Senator T. F. Bayard, of Delaware; and Col. W. F. Vilas, of Madison, Wis., are guests of the Palmer.

Collector Spalding says that he has not yet received an official notification of the action of the Treasury Department in reference to the Wright-Gilbert controversy. Mr. Gilbert says that he is not disturbed by the decision, which is adverse to him, and is firm in the faith that he will get his pay for the work which he has already done for the Government. The official notification of the action of the department will no doubt be here in a few days, and then the Collector can make up his mind what to do on the subject.

Early yesterday afternoon Mr. Alcock, of the firm of Devlin, Alcock & Co., of No. 22 Randolph street, was ascending to the upper floor on a freight elevator, when the cable broke, and he fell with the machine to the basement, two stories below, breaking his right leg between the ankle and knee. The Harrison street patrol-wagon was called into service, and the injured gentleman was taken to Dr. Arndt's office, where the leg was temporarily attended to, after which he was taken to his home, No. 22 Artesian avenue.

Whittier Post, No. 7, G. A. R., will hold a reunion of the veteran and military organizations of the entire Northwest, at the Jockey-Club Park, next August, from the 20th to the 25th inclusive. About $8,000 will be expended in militia drilling, and very elaborate preparations are being made. All soldier organizations that will be likely to attend are requested to communicate with the Secretary, L. L. Wilson, at the Chicago Custom-House. The Reunion Committee is: "President, D. L. Carmichael; Vice-President, C. Oakley; Secretary, L. L. Wilson.

A. V. H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee; W. A. Baldwin, and E. A. Ford, of Pittsburg; E. H. Goodman, of Philadelphia; the Hon. O. H. Ingraham, of Eau Claire, Wis.; Dr. H. A. Gilman, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia. Dr. J. H. Rauch, of Springfield, Ill.; C. F. Kindred, of Brainard, Minn.; R. J. Creighton, of San Francisco; J. C. Clagett, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Richmond, of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Williard, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dodge, of Cleveland; and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Horton, of Winona, Minn., are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

James Garrity, a young thief, recently released from Joliet, and a partner of a notorious young desperado named Kibler, attacked a Norwegian tailor named John Wahlborg on State street, near Twelfth, last night, and was pounding him when Officers Clare and Ross interfered and took them both to the armory, where they were booked for disorderly conduct and locked up. Garrity is a son of the old man Garrity, now serving a six-months' term in the bridewell for shooting a young man who had displeased him while courting his daughter.

The dead body of a man was found in the South Branch near Main street bridge yesterday morning by Thomas Morton, who notified the Deering street police. The body was dressed in the uniform of Pinkerton's night-watchmen, and in the pockets were a 38-calibre revolver and 91 cents in change. It was removed to the morgue and identified as that of Patrick Courtney, a watchman for Mr. Pinkerton, who had been missing since Dec. 19. On that morning he left the office on Fifth avenue for his home, No. 165 West Harrison street, and never reached there. Until the body was discovered yesterday no one knew what had become of him. Nothing is known, therefore, of the manner in which he got into the river. He was a widower, and leaves a daughter 12 years of age.

Mr. H. C. Vilas, General Manager of the Commercial Express Fast Freight Line, which operates over the Chicago & Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk, and Erie Railways, was in the city yesterday, and had a conference with the agents of his line regarding the management of the business. Among those present were C. G. Beers, New York State Agent, Commercial Express; T. B. Koons, General Agent Central Railroad of New Jersey; C. A. Landon, General Agent, Commercial Express at St. Louis; J. W. Taylor, Northwestern Agent, at St. Paul; James Hayes, Chicago Agent, and G. B. Reeve, Traffic Manager, Chicago & Grand Trunk.

The adjourned annual meeting of the West Town Board was held yesterday, Supervisor S. M. Moore in the chair. The consideration of all bills was referred to a Committee of the Whole, which will convene at Justice Fisher's office on the 19th and report back at a subsequent meeting. The pay of judges of election was fixed at $7, clerks 3, and the Clerk was ordered to pay the same on vouchers. The President was instructed to lease the present office of the town officers for another year. Justices Woodman and Ingersoll were constituted a committee, in conjunction with the City Treasurer, to examine the accounts of the Supervisor.

The ring tournament at the Roller Skating-Rink last evening was a success in the attendance and the interest manifested by the friends of the contestants. Previous to the tournament the skaters promenaded, waltzed, marched, and galloped to music by the band, and all seemed to have a merry time of it. At 9 o'clock twelve young men, armed with lances, sped around the rink and took off as many rings as possible from the projecting beams. Each of the skaters had the name of a city newspaper pinned on his breast, and was also designated by a badge. The prize was won by W. H. Webster. He took off five rings in 28¼ seconds. Mr. Webster was the successful knight at the previous tournament.

The annual conference of the Evangelical Association began yesterday morning at the Rev. A. Fuessle's church, corner of Noble and Huron streets. Between eighty and ninety ministers, representing all churches of the Evangelical denomination north of Bloomington, in this State, were present, Bishop J. J. Escher presiding. The work so far has been largely of a preliminary nature, but the following gentlemen were licensed to the ministry: J. Vanderburg, of Chicago; F. Kraushaar, Naperville; S. F. Entorp, Freeport; W. L. Walker, Naperville; J. Fager, Cedarville; F. Schwartz, Peoria; G. W. Ballenger and I. Divan, of Orangeville; and M. C. Frey, of Canada. The Rev. G. Fuchs reported that he had been appointed a missionary to Denver. Delegates to the General Conference will be elected. On Sunday four Deacons and five Elders will be ordained. The Evangelical ministry is itinerant, and on Monday, when the conference will probably adjourn, appointments are to be announced. The Rev. C. Lindeman, of Streator, occupied the pulpit at the Huron Street Church last night, and visiting divines held forth at the other churches also. Like services will continue during the conference.

An entertainment was given last evening at Sinai Temple under the auspices of Joebannah Lodge for the benefit of the kindergarten lately established by the ladies of the society. The first part of the program was musical, consisting of an organ voluntary by Mr. Koelling; piano solo by Miss Bertha Burce; song, "La Zingara," by Mme. Hastreiter; Souvenir de Mozart, fantasie de concert for violin, by Mr. Carl Becker. The parts were all well received, particularly the piano music of Miss Burce and the singing of Mme. Hastreiter. The ladies were both the recipients of handsome bouquets and enthusiastic encores. Dr. E. C. Hirsch gave a brief address on the subject: "The Sisters." He spoke in a highly complimentary manner of the lodge, saying that it was known as a secret organization, but he believed it was secret only in its many works of charity, as true charity came ever with soft footfalls. He considered kindergarten work one of the grandest charities—a discharging of the duty which we owe to the future, in saving the beautiful flowers of childhood from rotting and transplanting them into better soil. The Hon. Emery A. Storrs was expected to give an oration, but owing to sickness he failed to appear.

At the regular weekly meeting of the North Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union yesterday afternoon after the usual routine business the following ladies were appointed delegates to the convention to be held at Waukegan April 20: Mrs. Trumbull, Mrs. Mabbs, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Rickie, and Mrs. Berry. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. S. M. I. Henry for delivering her lecture at Grant Place M. E. Church on the "The Unanswered Prayer; or, Why So Many Children of Christian Homes Go to Ruin," last Sunday evening, and also to the Rev. Lewis Curts for his hospitality in allowing the use of his pulpit for the benefit of the union. Next week a city convention will be held during the day and evening at the Lincoln Park Church, at which several prominent lady workers will take part in the discussion of plans for promoting temperance work. In the evening brief talks will be given by the Revs. E. O. Taylor, B. P. Leavitt, H. M. Collisson, and Lewis Curts. Mrs. Willard will preside during the day, and in the evening Mrs. T. B. Carse will conduct a general mass-meeting. Arrangements were made for the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson to deliver his humorous lecture on "Money, or the Worship of the Golden Calf," at Grant Place M. E. Church Tuesday evening, April 17. The next regular weekly meeting will be held April 25 at the Baptist Central Church.

CUMULATIVE DIPHTHERIA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. Dr. L. C. Grosvenor took the chair pro tem. to allow the President, Dr. R. N. Foster, to read a paper on "Obstetrical Positions," which, in the discussion which followed, was heartily commended. Dr. R. N. Tooker read a paper on "The Cumulative Tendency of Diphtheritic Contagio." In his practice he had observed that in the greater number of cases the second victim of diphtheria in a family was more likely to die than the first. He emphasized the necessity of strict isolation of members of the family from every primary case, especially where there were other children. Dr. J. B. Talcott had noticed similar coincidences in cases of scarlet-fever. Drs. L. C. Grosvenor and H. N. Hobart emphasized the need of isolation and demanded more exclusive burial-services in malignant cases. Dr. Foster could call to mind no cases which were contradictory to the statements of Drs. Tooker and Talcott, and he was not fully satisfied with the question of isolation and disinfectants. In one case, where they had been strictly observed, others of the family fell victims to the disease; and in one case, where isolation was impossible, one of the family did not take the disease. Dr. T. C. Duncan said there was much yet to be learned of diphtheria. He thought blonde, lymphatic-tempered persons suffered worse than brunets. The annual meeting will be held the first Thursday in May, at the Grand Pacific, at 8 p. m.

FOR THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

Friday and Saturday of next week there will be at Central Music-Hall one of the most brilliant and unique entertainments that has ever been given for a private charity in this city. Most elaborate preparations have been going on for it for weeks past. Some twenty leading society people are to take part in it. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home, and is under the auspices of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

Mr. H. B. Young, special designer for Matson & Co., has arranged the decorations of the hall, the costumes of the performers, and the jewels that will adorn the persons of the ladies.

An old poem, "The Hermit," written by Parnell about the middle of the last century, is the subject Mr. Young has chosen for the entertainment here next week. It is to be illustrated by living groups, with the aid of recitation and and song. The stage at Central Music-Hall is to be artistically arranged and draped. The scenes presented will appe r like magnificent bas-reliefs, except when in action. Each scene has its own distinctive color—enamel, gold, silver, etc. The sale of reserved-seat tickets for this entertainment will commence Monday at the box-office, Central Music-Hall.

ANOTHER SWINDLING FAKE.

Charles H. Rowan, of Beaver Dam, Wis., was arrested by the Postoffice Inspectors in this city, charged with swindling through the mails. He published the following advertisement, which is similar to dozens of others which adorn the patent-inside pages of country papers:

$20 A WEEK.—We will pay any active person, male or female, a salary of $20 a week and traveling expenses to distribute circulars and free samples of our new goods from house to house; no capital required; salary and expenses promptly paid every week; $10 outfit, contracts, and full particulars sent on receipt of 19 cents to cover postaeg and packing; don't write except you mean business; no postals. Address Excelsior Manufacturing Company, Lock box 201, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Mr. Rowan, it is claimed, received from $25 to $30 per day in postage stamps and currency. The valuable outfit which he sent his correspondents was a one-cent circular, telling them how to make a silver polish, and coolly requesting them to invest $5 for further information. The inspectors seized Rowan's mail, and found many confiding letters from dupes, as well as indignant epistles from those who recognized that they had been swindled. The prisoner, who was held by Commissioner Hoyne in bonds of $1,200, will be taken to Milwaukee for trial.

WENTWORTH—CURRIER.

There was a pleasant gathering of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Currier, No. 79 Throop street, last night at the marriage of their daughter, Miss Hattie Phene Currier, to Mr. Edward C. Wentworth. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. J. Bradshaw, of Rochester, Minn. The bride wore a cream-colored satin dress, walking length, trimmed with Spanish lace. After the ceremony the bridal couple departed on a bridal tour East. They will visit New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Cincinnati. Upon their return to Chicago they will begin housekeeping at No. 283 West Jackson street. The presents were a deed for a house and lot valued at $3,500 from the groom, a pair of bracelets from the bride's father, a crayon drawing elegantly framed from Miss Carolyn Tanner, and a silver tea service from the employés of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in whose employ Mr. Wentworth is. Refreshments were served to the guests by Eckhardt.

THE CITY-HALL.

It is estimated that the granit blocking to be done on down-town streets will cover 66,200 yards.

Francis Rodman, ex-Secretary of State of Missouri, will be appointed license-clerk in City-Clerk Neumeister's office, vice Edward Rummel.

The Mayor received yesterday a copy of resolutions passed by the Common Council of Milwaukee, Feb. 5, thanking the "Sister cities of Chicago and Racine" for the assistance so promptly rendered on the occasion of the Newhall House fire, Jan. 10.

As it was complained that some of the street lamps are not kept burning up to the required standard, Gas-Inspector Baldwin has issued an order to the police that they report all the street-lamp burners that do not show as large a light as the test-lamp burners.

Superintendent-of-Police Doyle's office is besieged every day by applicants for positions "on the force." A notice is posted up saying that none need apply until June 1, as the money which was expected to be raised by the increase of the saloon licenses has not yet been collected.

Scarlet-fever was reported at No. 234 Sedgwick, No. 221 Henry, No. 707 South Jefferson, No. 427 South Oakley, No. 30 Burlington, No. 166 West Thirteenth, and No. 11 Astor streets, and No. 283 Blue Island avenue. Two cases of diphtheria were found at No. 360 West Twentieth street.

The contractor for street-cleaning had an increased force at work yesterday on Wabash avenue, Monroe, Madison, and Kinzie streets, and other thoroughfares. Superintendent-of-Streets Fogarty expects that by tomorrow night all the down-town business streets will be cleaned, and on Sunday attention will be given to South Water street and the alleys. The residence portion of the city will then be attended to.

In regard to the Saloon-License bill introduced by Mr. Haines at Springfield Mayor Harrison said: "The act will be a very beneficial one for the city if it is passed." "It is said to have been inspired by you?" "Well, the idea originated with me, although the bill as it stands now does not agree with my views in every detail. Shortly after the election I made a rough draft of the measure and submitted it to Mr. Crane, who happened to drop into my office. Mr. Hesing submitted some suggestions, which I altered to a slight extent. On the whole, however, the measure is a good one and ought to be passed. It is the only practicable way of debarring disreputable persons from engaging in the saloon business."

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The per diem bill of the Commissioners for the present quarter will be interesting. Some of the members have not so much as been seen for two weeks.

Deputy-Sheriff Liebrandt yesterday levied upon a stock of groceries at No. 25 Fox place, the property of Joseph Schroeder and wife, to satisfy a judgment for $551 in favor of Elisha M. Robinson. A custodian was placed in charge.

The report of the Warden of the Hospital for the week ending yesterday shows that the admissions had been 98, the discharges 77, and the deaths 5; and that the number of patients under treatment was 366, against 350 for the former week.

Sheriff Hanchett yesterday appointed C. L. Harper, brother of Representative Harper, to the position of Execution Clerk in his office, vice A. J. Hanchett. The latter will hereafter wear the ermine of a Deputy-Sheriff, and devote his time to special work, such as looking after the interests of the insane who are taken to jail, the purchasing of supplies for the Sheriff's office, and the "returns" made by the Bailiffs in summoning juries.

THE FIRST OF THE JUNKET.

The committee appointed to inquire into the matter of utilizing the pauper labor of the Poor-House started on their work yesterday. They visited the bridewell and looked into the character of industries there, and also the profits of the work done. They were pleased with what they saw, but their preference, as applying to the object of their visit, was in favor of first putting the paupers to bottoming chairs, for the reason that no expense would have to be incurred for machinery, etc., and for the further reason that such work was better adapted to the old and decrepid. They came to no conclusion, however, as to what they would recommend, and probably will not for some time, for the resolution under which they were appointed gives them an almost unlimited license in the matter of spending money, and the average Commissioner is never happier than when he is "junketing," with the assurance that the county will pay his bills.

INCREASING SALARIES.

The Committee on Public Service yesterday agreed to increase the pay of the Deputy-Sheriffs in the country towns from $800 to $1,300 per year. Several of the Deputies were present, and threatened that unless their request was granted the Sheriff would go to the Judges and procure an order for increasing their number, and the raise was allowed, as some of the members put it, "in the interest of public economy." If the move had been in the direction of decreasing the salaries the point would have been made at once and urged, that their salaries having been once fixed could not be reduced, etc. They originally wanted $1,800, but are a liberal set, and will accept $1,300 and rejoice at it. The facts are that at $800 a year it would take a derrick to remove any of them, and all they can induce the board to vote them over and above that amount is so much gained.

LOCAL TAXATION.

A CARD FROM MR. JAMES P. ROOT.

CHICAGO, April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The attention of the public has been called to what is termed the low assessment of property in Cook County.

No one has ever pretended that property is assessed in any county of the State at its fair cash value, and the Supreme Court, recognizing the fact, has given sanction to the law providing for an equalization of values, the principle being that it makes no difference what the values are, provided they are proportionate. I say it makes no difference. I mean by this that as between the taxpayers it is immaterial, the only complaint being with the limit of taxation as fixed by the Constitution and the law. I observe that many people who are earnest friends of these limitations are equally strenuous in favor of a higher assessment. The convention knew when they framed the Constitution, just as well as it is known now, that the property of the State was assessed at only about from 35 to 40 per cent of the actual value.

But it ought to be understood that Cook County assessments are higher in proportion than other property in the State as returned by the local Assessor.

The assessment of 1873 was the highest in ten years last past, except the years 1874-'5. The following will show the percentage of diminution of values, comparing 1882 with 1872: In the State at large the assessment for 1872 returned by Assessors was $1,210,108,863; for 1882 it was $750,618,663, a falling off of $459,490,200; or by percentage in the whole State there has been a shrinkage of 38 per cent.

Now how about Cook County? The assessment returned by local Assessors in 1872 was $144,145,665; in 1882 it was $130,547,041, or a shrinkage of only 9 per cent as compared with 38 per cent in the State at large. Thus it will be seen the property of the State at large has shrunk 29 per cent more than the property in Cook County.

Here is also another fact to be considered: The increase of assessment in Cook County in 1882 over 1881 was $9,763,610, while in the whole State the total increase was $4,563,821. Cook County not only furnished this, but had it not been for her the whole State would have fallen off just the difference between those sums, or $5,199,789. Thirty-eight counties in the State increased their assessment in 1882 over the assessment of 1881, including Cook; while fifty-four counties fell off and ten counties were the same. The State Board of Equalization increased the assessment in 1882 over that of 1881 in forty-two counties, including Cook, and reduced the assessment in fifty-nine counties.

It would seem to me, in view of these figures, that Cook County has certainly not been assessed out of proportion as compared with other counties, but the assessments have been decidedly in her favor.

Undoubtedly there has been an increase in values since 1872, for much of the city has since then been rebuilt, while stocks of goods and bank assets are larger, but when we consider how towns outside of Cook have grown, in many cases doubling their population, and the further fact that the stock interest of the country is worth 100 or 200 per cent more, while farm-lands in many counties have nearly doubled in value, it cannot be said that Cook County is not assessed lower than her proportion as compared with other counties. Just so long as there are counties and towns there will be a rivalry. The entire system must be changed, and the temptations must be removed. Human wisdom has not yet devised any way to avoid the inequalities of the burden of taxation. The fact is public sentiment never has been in favor of a high assessment, for the temptation to levy taxes is too great to be resisted by the average public official.

The people imposed upon themselves these limitations, and under them the indebtedness of the State, municipal and county, has been paid off; and in no State in the Union is the credit of counties and municipalities better than in Illinois. The people have been compelled to learn municipal economy, and a few years more of it will be beneficial.

JAMES P. ROOT.

THE STREETS.

IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED BY COUNCIL, THE ASSESSMENTS FOR WHICH HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED BY THE COURTS.

The following is a list of the streets ordered improved by the Council, the assessments for which have been confirmed by the courts:

NORTH DIVISION.

Division, from Rush to Lake Shore Drive, asphalt.
Franklin, from Kinzie to Illinois, cedar.
Goethe, from North State to Lake Shore Drive, curb and filling.
Huron, from North Clark to North State, cedar.
Indiana, from North Clark to St. Clair, cedar.
Lane place from Centre street to Garfield avenue, cedar.
Locust, from La Salle to North Wells, cedar.
Ohio, from Clark to North Market, cedar.
North Park avenue, from Menominee to Centre, asphalt.
State, from Division street to North avenue, asphalt.
Schiller, from North State to Dearborn avenue, cedar.
Willow, from Larrabee to Sheffield avenue, cedar.
Racine avenue, from Clybourn avenue to Centre street, cedar.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Bonfield, from Lyman to Archer avenue, filling.
Bryant avenue, from Vincennes to Stanton, asphalt.
Calumet avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-first street, cedar.
Conch place, from Franklin to Market, cedar.
Clark, from Jackson to Chicago River, granit.
Dearborn, from Adams to Monroe, granit.
Forest avenue, from Douglas to Thirty-eighth, macadam.
Groveland avenue, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third, cedar.
Hanover, from Archer avenue to Twenty-ninth, wall and fill.
Haddock place, from State to Fifth avenue, Medina.
Haddock place, from State to Wabash avenue, Medina.
Harmon court, from State to Michigan avenue, cedar.
Hanover, from Archer avenue to Twenty-ninth, cedar.
Johnson place, from Thirty-eighth to Egan avenue, macadam.
Lyman, from Archer avenue to Main, filling.
Main, from Stearns to Lot 8, Block 4, filling.
Madison, from Wabash avenue to State, granit.
Madison, from Clark to South Branch river, granit.
Marble place, from La Salle to Fifth avenue, Medina.
Oak avenue, from Vincennes to Stanton, street asphalt.
Prairie avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first, asphalt blocks.
Prairie avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth, asphalt blocks.
Quincy, from La Salle to Franklin, granit.
Randolph, from Clark to Wabash avenue, granit.
State, from Chicago River to Jackson, granit.
Twenty-sixth, from State to Cottage Grove avenue, cedar.
Twenty-fifth, from Wabash avenue to Prairie avenue, cedar.
Thirtieth, from South Park avenue to Lake Park avenue, cedar.
Twenty-third, from State to Indiana avenue, ceder.
Thirty-seventh, from Vincennes avenue to Grand boulevard, cedar.
Twelfth, from Clark to South Branch River, Medina.
Twenty-second, from State to Cottage Grove avenue, asphalt.
Twenty-first, from State to Michigan avenue, cedar.
Thirty-second, from State to South Park avenue, cedar.
Twenty-eighth, from State to Wabash avenue, asphalt.
Vincennes avenue, from Douglas avenue to Egan, macadam.
Wentworth avenue, from Eighteenth to Twenty-second, cedar.
Water, from State to Michigan avenue, granit.
Washington, from Wabash avenue to Dearborn, granit.
Wabash avenue, from Madison to Rush street bridge, granit.

WEST DIVISION.

Ashland avenue, from West Chicago to Milwaukee, macadam.
Adams, from Oakley avenue to Western, cedar.
Ann, from West Washington to West Randolph, cedar.
Ashland avenue, from West Madison to West Lake, cedar.
Adams, from Halsted to Hoyne avenue, cedar.
Bunker, from Canal street to Halsted, curb and fill.
Centre avenue, from West Van Buren to West Taylor, cedar.
Centre avenue, from West Twelfth to Blue Island, cedar.
Congress, from Hoyne avenue to Leavitt, curb and fill.
Carroll avenue, from Ada to Ashland, cedar.
Curtis, from Madison to Fulton, cedar.
Canal, from Lake to Kinzie, Medina.
Division, from Milwaukee avenue to Lincoln, cedar.
DeKoven, from Canal to Jefferson, cedar.
Elston avenue, from West Division to Armitage Road, cedar.
Forquer, from Halsted to Blue Island avenue, cedar.
Halsted, from viaduct to Canalport avenue, cedar.
Indiana, from Hoyne avenue to Western, cedar.
Lincoln, from West Chicago avenue to Milwaukee, macadam.
Monroe, from Throop to Halsted, cedar.
Maxwell, from Canal to Halsted, cedar.
Macallister place, from Centre avenue to Loomis, curb and fill.
Marshfield avenue, from Jackson to Harrison, macadam.
Noble, from Milwaukee avenue to North avenue, cedar.
Noble, from Indiana to Milwaukee, cedar.
North avenue, from Milwaukee to Western avenue, curb and fill.
Oakley avenue, from West Monroe to West Adams, cedar.
O'Brien, from Halsted to Jefferson, cedar.
Oakley avenue, from Madison to Lake, macadam.
Page, from Madison to Lake, cedar.
St. John's place, from Lake to Carroll avenue, cedar.
Taylor, from Throop to Ashland avenue, cedar.
Throop, from viaduct to Twenty-second street, cedar.
Twelfth, from Canal to Lumber, Medina.
Van Buren, from Loomis to Ashland avenue, cedar.
Wood, from West Lake to Indiana, cedar.
Winchester avenue, from Madison to Jackson, cedar.
Wood, from Division to Milwaukee avenue, cedar.
Walnut, from Ashland avenue to Leavitt, curb and fill.

The total portion of the city's expense for making the improvements, including $37,561.62 advanced by property-owners last year, amounts to $250,607.02, but, as the Council only appropriated $160,523.08, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Mayor, and the Fire-Marshal will recommend that the following streets be stricken from the list of streets to be improved. Thus the expense of improvements will be brought within the amount appropriated:

STREETS STRICKEN OUT.

Goethe, from State to lake shore.
Huron, from Clark to State.
Indiana, from Clark to St. Clair.
Racine avenue, from Centre to Clybourn avenue.
Willow, from Larrabee to Sheffield avenue.
Calumet avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-first.
Twenty-sixth, from State to Cottage Grove avenue.
Thirtieth, from South Park avenue to Lake Park avenue.
Twenty-first, from State to Michigan avenue.
Vincennes avenue, from Dayton to Egan avenue.
Carroll avenue, from Ada to Ashland avenue.
Curtis, from West Madison to Fulton.
West Division, from Milwaukee avenue to Lincoln.
Halsted, from viaduct to Canalport avenue.
West Indiana, from Hoyne avenue to Western avenue.
Lincoln, from West Chicago avenue to Milwaukee avenue.
Macallister, from Centre avenue to Loomis.
Page, from West Madison to West Lake.
Throop, from West Sixteenth to West Twenty-second.
Wood, from West Division to Milwaukee avenue.
Prairie avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth.
Prairie avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first.
Twenty-second, from State to Cottage Grove avenue.
Twenty-eighth, from State to Wabash avenue.
Clark, from Jackson to river.
Madison, from Clark to South Branch of river.
Randolph, from Clark to Wabash avenue.
State, from Jackson to river.
Canal, from West Lake to West Kinzie.
O'Brien, from Halsted to Jefferson.

HUSBAND OR FATHER.

THE FORMER THE ONE TO CONDUCT HIS WIFE'S FUNERAL.

In the matter of the claim of Thomas J. Waters that he is entitled to the body of his late wife, now in a vault at Calvary Cemetery, which claim had been contested by Justice Walsh, the father of the deceased, the court confirmed the finding in the case of a few days ago, and made the following order:

"This day comes T. D. Guinea, Superintendent of Calvary Cemetery, into open court under the citation issued herein to him, and it appears from his statement in court that he has in his custody as such Superintendent the dead body of Maria E. Waters, and also comes Thomas J. Waters, the surviving husband and administrator of the estate of said deceased, and it appearing to the court that it is the duty of said administrator to properly bury the body of said deceased, and that by law he is entitled to the custody of such dead body for that purpose, it is ordered that the said T. D. Guinea deliver the custody of the said body to said Thomas J. Waters on demand."

A citation had been issued for the appearance of Guinea, and his explanation of not having surrendered the body before was that it had been given into his care in the name of Justice Walsh rather than in the name of the husband of the deceased. Superintendent Guinea says he will obey the order and deliver the body whenever it is demanded, and Mr. Water announces that he will make the demand at such time as to enable him to bury the body Wednesday. Justice Walsh and all the friends of the deceased will be invited to the burying, but it is uncertain, in view of the feeling manifested so far, whether all of them will attend or not.

PURINTON'S PLEA.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY IN THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial for the trial of Capt. Purinton, of the First Regiment, for using language to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, reconvened last evening at the armory of Battery D. After an hour's deliberation by the court in private session it was decided to employ a stenographer and take down the proceedings, so that a good deal of time could be saved. Accordingly, C. H. Briod, an enlisted musician of the Second Regiment, was sworn to take notes and print them on a typewriter for reference.

Capt. Ulm resumed his testimony, commenced last Monday evening. He said he had a conversation with Capt. Purinton relative to Special Order No. 15. Capt. Purinton asked the witness if he had seen the order, and the witness said that he had not, but heard it published to one of the company. Capt. Purinton asked the witness how he signed his name officially, and the witness replied: "Capt. Ulm, First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, commanding Company F." Capt. Purinton said that that was incorrect. He would not sign his name in that manner, but "Capt. Purinton, Company A. First Infantry, Illinois National Guard." Capt. Purinton said he would sign documents in no other way. Sergt.-Maj. James M. Eddy Jr., an enlisted man, was present and heard part of the conversation. The conversation occurred at the armory of the First Regiment.

Capt. Eddy said he heard a part of the conversation between Capt. Purinton and Ulm. Capt. Purinton had in his hand at the time what looked like a special order, and remarked that he would not sign his name in accordance with the instructions. The witness said that Capt. Purinton remarked that the papers he had in his hand were a laughing-stock. The Captain also said that papers signed as he believed "would be acted on over your heads." The witness on cross-examination was not positive whether the Captain used head or heads.

The special order referred to was then about to be introduced in evidence, when Judge Wallace, of counsel for the accused, objected because the court had already decided that the order should not be used in the specifications, as it was not a part of the essence of the offense charged.

The room was cleared of all save the court, and after half an hour's delay the court decided to admit the order as a part of the res gestæ of the case. The order was then read and certified to by Capt. Eddy as being an official copy of Order No. 15.

The court then adjourned to this evening.

THE TOBIAS BROTHERS.

THEY SPECULATED IN STOCKS AND LOST THEIR OWN MONEY.

On the register of the Palmer House a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday noticed the names of W. and H. Tobias, New York. These gentlemen were recently the subject of much criticism throughout the country. These young men were the administrators of the estate of their father, who died some time ago, and left a large fortune, a portion of which fell to them and the rest to their mother and other members of the family. The Tobias' brothers were brokers on Wall street, and Washington was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. They fell into speculation, lost, anticipated their income, and suddenly left New York. It was reported that they had gone to Europe. This, however, is proved untrue by the fact that they have arrived in this city.

THE TRIBUNE reporter called at their room, No. 402, during the day. When he made himself known Mr. Henry Tobias said: "This thing was largely exaggerated in the papers by the reporters. We speculated in stocks and lost. If we had made money we would have been smart. We are only one out of many. We lost no one's money but our own. If any one has any claim against us they can find us. We simply anticipated our incomes, and that was all there was of it."

"Did you lose $200,000?" asked the reporter.

"If a man dies wealthy," said Mr. W. Tobias, "it is reported that he is worth three or four millions. And generally, when his estate is settled, it is found that he was not worth to exceed $150,000. Our matter is a private affair. It is nobody's business. We would rather that it would be kept out of the papers. We lost our own money, and that was all that there was of it."

"Are you going further West?"

"Yes," said Mr. H. Tobias, "we are not going to stay here. If I make a strike of a half-million or more and go back to New York I will have more friends than ever. We are going to make our living. We are provided with every comfort, plenty of baggage, and I don't think any one can point to anything against us, except that we speculated in stocks and lost our own money."

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The condition of the South Branch at Halsted and Thirty-ninth streets calls for the immediate action of the Board of Trustees. The refuse of a number of slaughtering-houses has lodged in the basin near the bridge, and the odors that issue from it are unbearable. Unless a force of men is soon employed to remove the offal and afford an outlet for the water that is accumulating, the prospects for contagious diseases in Lake during the summer are favorable.

Men are removing the offal that has accumulated in the pens of the Stock-Yards during the last winter. The refuse has been carted to the dump near the packing district and will assist materially in causing smells during the coming summer.

The Chicago Street Railway Company has laid its tracks on Halsted street as far south as Forty-sixth. When completed and cars put on the residents of Arnoldville will have cause to feel jubilant. Should it pay, the company will extend the line up Forty-seventh street to Ashland avenue.

About noon yesterday at Nelson Morris' slaughter-house an affray took place between Louis Bruders and Joe Dorking, which may prove fatal to the former.

POISONED.

A Virginia Brunet Sends Candy Containing Strychnine to Her Blonde Rival.

STAUNTON, Va., April 12.—[Special.]—This place has been thrown into the wildest excitement over the development of a remarkable poisoning case, in which two young and pretty ladies are the conspicuous figures. Miss Florence Meredith is a blonde of 18. Two days since a package of candy was sent her through the post-office. No name accompanied the gift, and she did not recognize the handwriting, but supposed that it was sent by one of her many admirers. She, together with her father and little sister and a lady friend, began to eat, and were at once made sick by it and fortunately stopped. A physician being hastily summoned found that the candy had been dosed with strychnine. The parties all suffered intensely and had convulsions, and for a time were in a critical condition. Further investigation resulted in the arrest of Miss Maggie Greaver, a handsome brunet, who, it seems, has for some time past been very jealous of Miss Meredith, because that young lady numbered among her admirers one claimed by the would-be murderess. The police traced the candy and the poison to Miss Greaver. She is held for trial, and is perfectly cool under the circumstances.

A BAD WRECK.

Collision Off Hatteras and Narrow Escape of Passengers.

NORFOLK, Va., April 12.—The steamer Merida, from Vera Cruz to New York, with 100 passengers and a general cargo of merchandise, ran into an unknown schooner off Hatteras yesterday. Her bow was carried away, and she put into Hampton Roads leaking. The Captain tried to reach Norfolk, but was forced to beach the steamer off Lambert's Point light last night, and she now lies half under water. The passengers were taken to Old Point without accident. Wreckers are now at work to raise her. The steamer is owned by F. Alexander & Son, of New York.

The schooner with which the Merida was in collision was badly damaged, and asked the steamer to lay by, but the latter was making water so fast that she was forced to bear away for Norfolk to save the ship and passengers.

MURDERER LYNCHED.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 12.—Early this morning about 100 disguised persons attacked the jail at Wytheville, forced the Sheriff to surrender the keys, took William M. Crockett from his cell, and hung him from a beam of a mill on the outskirts of the town. Crockett was awaiting trial for the murder of Joseph F. Hurt, in Wythe County. The murder was cold-blooded, and Crockett would have been lynched at the time had he not escaped. He was captured two months ago and brought back for trial. After hanging him the mob riddled his body with bullets to insure death. None of the lynchers were recognized. Intense excitement prevails at Wytheville.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

DENVER, Col., April 12.—The body of Fred Wagner, brother of the deceased palace-car man, a native of New York, and for whom extended search was made last fall, was found by emigrants last Sunday on the bank of a creek eight miles from Powers Station, on the Santa Fé Railroad. The body was terribly disfigured, and considerable money was found scattered about. A plain gold ring with the inscription, "A. B. to F. W., February 1, '81," was found near; also a business card, "Frederick Wagner, successor to J. Bumiller, New York." A bullet hole in the back of the neck proves conclusively that he was murdered for the large amount of money supposed to be carried on his person.

BEAUTIFUL ROSES.

The floral decorations which recently attracted attention at the establishment of the Parisian Suit Company were furnished by Mrs. F. H. Palmer, florist, of La Porte, Ind., and were the finest ever seen in this city. This is particularly true of the roses of the Jacqueminot, Marechal Neil, and other varieties, which were grown in Mrs. Palmer's conservatories at La Porte. Mrs. Palmer, who gives as reference the firm of Proby & Tuttle, is ready to furnish all decorations in the floral line, and orders sent to her at La Porte will receive prompt attention.

THOSE HANDSOME LACE CURTAINS

So much admired by all are found at the art paperhanging store of F. R. Hilger & Co., 207 Wabash avenue. You will be astonished at the small cost of some of the most elaborate patterns.

Over 250,000 Howe Scale have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago, Ill.

TEN LIVES LOST.

The Steamer Wylly Strikes a Bridge at Fort Gaines and Sinks Immediately, Drowning Ten Persons.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 12.—The steamer Wylly, of the Central Line of steamers, last night struck the bridge at Fort Gaines, carrying away her cabin, and, striking the pier, sunk immediately. The steamer had a miscellaneous cargo. Boat and cargo total loss. The names of the officers and crew drowned:

Purser H. L. Palmer.
Clerk W. J. Rivers.
Press Cummings.
Charles Nunn.
Tom Everett.
Dave Brooks.
Nelson McNay.
Lucien McClary.
Charles Pitts.
Green Singer.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Andrew H. Cruse, Chicago	33
Catharina Paulson, Chicago	31
Robert J. Dawes, Chicago	32
Lizzie E. Norton, Chicago	21
Columbus Pettecord, Chicago	28
Mary Carpenter, Chicago	19
Ira L. Dudley, Atlantic, Ia.	45
Maria Kimball, Atlantic, Ia.	41
William G. M. Arnold, Chicago	28
Emilie M. Fippinger, Chicago	24
Leon Biyak, Chicago	21
Franciska Troboska, Chicago	20
John Stolbrink, Lyons	24
Wilhelmina Klukus, Lyons	22
Timothy O'Mara, Chicago	23
Mary Noonan, Chicago	23
Patrick Gill, Chicago	23
Mary Kitrick, Chicago	24
William Thulis, Chicago	29
Annie A. Thompson, Chicago	29
Adolph Hermann, Chicago	22
Rachel Kirchner, Chicago	20
Thomas O'Brien, Chicago	32
Ellie Hogan, Chicago	32
Andrew Greenhold, Chicago	22
Lena Erickson, Chicago	19
Terrance Doolady, Chicago	26
Henrietta Smith, Chicago	24
Charles L. Frey, Chicago	28
Belle Underwood, Chicago	20
Abraham Mevilsky, Chicago	22
Dora Lewis, Chicago	21
Joseph L. Meloche, Chicago	21
Armenia Watler, Chicago	23
Ole Hanson, Chicago	34
Caroline Miller, Chicago	25
Patrick J. Mitchell, Chicago	28
Margaret A. Clark, Chicago	26
Carl Sturz, Chicago	55
Maria Dietz, Chicago	31
William A. Eddy, Chicago	25
Lottie L. Ball, Chicago	20
Peter Fox, Pullman	30
Jennie Johnson, Pullman	26
Joseph M. Ballard, Chicago	30
Emily A. Browne, Boston	25
August Golz, Chicago	28
Anna Wilmsen, Chicago	21
George D. Moody, Chicago	35
Annie G. Mitchell, Chicago	25
Henry Larsen, Chicago	23
Emma A. Hall, Chicago	23
George W. Clark, Chicago	27
Mary Roland, Chicago	24
John Horky, Chicago	22
Annie Zamezia, Chicago	19
Johan Muller, Lake	35
Sophie Ehrhardt, Lake	27
Andrew Riley, Chicago	27
Julia Burke, Chicago	23
Nich Wampach, Chicago	28
Elizabeth Walsfold, Chicago	30
Deel R. Wilder, Chicago	34
Josephine H. Parker, Chicago	40
Jakob Frosh, Chicago	52
Helena Hoff, Chicago	46
Hugh Jamieson, Chicago	23
Adeline Onemet, Chicago	20
Terence Flood, Lake	20
Rose Malloy, Chicago	27

BIRTHS.

RYALL—April 12, at 3308 Forest-av., the wife of George Ryall of a son.

DEATHS.

HARRISON—Thursday, April 12, at the residence of his grandfather, M. Pierce, 3451 Indiana-av., Frederick P., only child of Nellie S. and the late Percy Harrison, aged 5 months.

Funeral at the house, Saturday at 11 a. m. Friends invited.

DAY—April 11, Alice Buck, wife of Edwin C. Day, aged 22 years.

Funeral from residence, 3634 Groveland Park-av., Saturday April 14, at 2 p. m. Friends invited. No flowers.

PIERCE—Dora, April 12, the daughter of Thomas and Ellie Pierce, aged 2 years and 10 days.

Funeral from late residence, 24 Geothe-st., Saturday at 10 o'clock.

THORN—April 12, at her home, 770 West Washington-st., Chicago, of consumption, Mrs. J. S. Thorn, aged 24 years 7 months and 20 days.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AT AN OPEN MEETING OF GEORGE H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., to be held this evening at Grand Army Hall, Lieut. George Forrester, who served in the Confederate Army, will read a paper on his experiences as a soldier for the Lost Cause. All are invited.

MR. CHARLES M. MORTON WILL lead the noonday prayer-meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association, 148 Madison-st., today. Strangers are cordially invited.

MRS. BENJAMIN DOUGLASS, OF THE Presbyterian W. B. M. I. will address the ladies of the First Congregational Church at 3 o'clock today. Subject: "Forward."

MRS. DR. KENNARD WILL LEAD the Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today at 3 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A LITERARY AND musical entertainment in the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe-sts., this evening under the direction of Prof. F. B. Williams.

THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAVITT Street Congregational Church will hold a sociable Saturday evening and tender a farewell reception to the Rev. George H. Peake, who has for the last seven years so acceptably filled the position of pastor to the congregation.

THE LAST LECTURE IN THE COURSE being given at the Third Unitarian Church in aid of the Channing Club Rooms will be given by Dr H. W. Thomas this evening. Subject: "Uses and Abuses."

German Advertising.

For many years the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" has had the largest circulation among the German families in this city. But the connection of its publishers with rings and political corruption has destroyed the confidence of the public in that journal and caused many German families to drop it and to subscribe for the "Freie Presse."

The "Freie Presse" has now by far the largest circulation of any German daily in this city, and we have therefore been justified in publishing for some time the following statement on the head of our local columns:

☞ The "Freie Presse" has a larger circulation in Chicago than any other German daily, and (outside of the saloons) among the German families a larger circulation than the two other German dailies combined.

And in order to convince the business-men of Chicago that our statements is correct, we have deposited with the bank of the Hon. John Buehler the sum of

$1,000.00

as a special deposit.

We hereby challenge the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung" to deny our statement and to deposit the same sum of money under these conditions: Each paper is to appoint a representative, these two are to select a third gentleman, and these three, as a committee, are to investigate the books of both concerns, thus ascertaining in the interest of the Chicago business-men the comparative value of both papers as

ADVERTISING MEDIUMS.

The paper having the smallest daily circulation in Chicago is to lose the $1,000, so deposited, for the benefit of some

Charitable Institutions

to be named by the paper proving to have the largest daily circulation in Chicago.

The following certificate of Mr. Buehler shows that our $1,000 have been deposited.

German-American Publishing Co.,
John Holthausen, Business Manager.

* * *

The German-American Publishing Co., publishers of the Chicago "N. Freie Presse, have made today a special deposit of $1,000, to be paid to charitable institutions, if any other German daily should claim and prove a larger circulation in Chicago than the circulation of the daily "Freie Presse."

JOHN BUEHLER, Banker.

BIG SALE.

This Friday Morning, at 10 o'clock,
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

FURNITURE OF 20-ROOM HOUSE.

All First-class Goods.
Carpets, Ranges, Crockery, &c., &c.
ATTEND FOR BARGAINS.
POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THE

HASELTINE

COLLECTION OF

HIGH CLASS

OIL PAINTINGS,

Now on Free Exhibition, day and evening, until Monday, April 16, on which day they will be sold at Auction at the

Stevens Art Gallery,

22 & 24 Adams-st.

In this collection are represented some of the greatest MASTERS OF THE WORLD. Among others are the following:

Agrasot,	Hermann, Geo.,	Rougeron,
Alvarez,	Hernandez,	Sadler,
Bedini,	Isabey,	Savini,
Boldini,	Jaque,	Schreyer,
Rosa Bonheur,	Knaemmerer,	Simonetti,
Bonnat,	Lesrel,	Troyon,
Boulanger,	Levy,	Van Marcke,
Chavet,	Leys,	Van Schendel,
Corot,	Luminais,	Horace Vernet,
Cortazzo,	Mali,	Vibert,
De Cock,	Meissonier,	Villegas,
De Neuville,	Millet,	Vinea,
Detti,	Munkacsy,	Vollon,
G. Dore,	Palmaroli,	Wahlberg,
Escosura,	Pasini,	Wagner,
Faed,	Pascutti,	Weber, A.,
Fichel,	Pinchart,	Whiting,
Fortuny,	Ricci,	Worms,
Frere, E.,	Rossi,	Zemenowsky,
Gallait,	Richet,	Ziem,
Gerome,	Rico,	

And many others.

Mr. B. SCOTT, Jr., will conduct the sale.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 & 82 Randolph-st.

SATURDAY'S SALE,

(TOMORROW,)

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

AND

General Household Goods.
Also a Stock Pawnbroker's Goods.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

335 North Wells-st.,

Saturday Morning, April 14, at 10 o'clock,

Parlor Suit, Chamber Furniture,

THE

CARPETS

Of the house, all in good condition. DINING-ROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

225 RANDOLPH-ST.

Friday Morning, April 13, at 10 o'clock,

We sell the Furniture of above number.
Residence of Denis Hogan.

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room

FURNITURE,

Bedding, &c.

Also one BILLIARD TABLE complete.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

Entire Contents 3-story Dwelling.

225 Ontario-st.,

WILL BE SOLD

At Auction, Monday, April 16, at 10 a. m.

Particulars in Sunday papers.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

LAKE NAVIGATION OPEN.

Goodrich Trans. Co. Steamers

ON

West Shore Route.

Freight received and shipped for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Ludington, and Manistee, &c.

OFFICE AND DOCKS,
Foot Michigan-av.

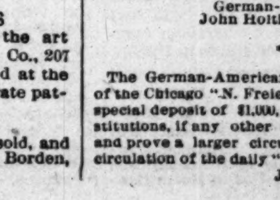
GUNTHER'S CANDY

Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for retail box, by express, (charges light) of the best Candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

Turkish

ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. D. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

G SALE.
Morning, at 10 o'clock,
EL MORTGAGE SALE
URNITURE
ROOM HOUSE.
rst-class Goods.
nges, Crockery, &c., &c.
FOR BARGAINS.
POMEROY, SON & CO.,
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ollowing:
Hermann, Geo., Rougeron, Hernandez, Sadler, Isabey, Savini, Jaque, Schreyer, Kaemmerer, Simonetti, Lesrel, Troyon, Levy, Van Marcke, Loys, Van Schendel, Luminais, Horace Vernet, Mail, Vibert, Meissonier, Villegas, Millet, Vinea, Munkacsy, Vollon, Palmaroli, Wahlberg, Pasini, Wagner, Pascutti, Weber, A., Pinchart, Whiting, Ricci, Worms, Rossi, Zemenowsky, Richet, Ziem, Rico,
And many others.
OTT, Jr., will conduct the
SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 & 82 Randolph-st.
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(TOMORROW,)
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AND
Household Goods.
Stock Pawnbroker's Goods.
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and 86 Randolph-st.
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and 86 Randolph-st.
RANDOLPH-ST.
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Furniture of above number.
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NITURE,
lding, &c.
LIARD TABLE complete.
LERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
Mortgage Sale.
tents 3-story Dwelling.
Ontario-st.,
ILL BE SOLD
, Monday, April
at 10 a. m.
day papers.
LISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.
IGATION OPEN.
ans. Co. Steamers
ON
hore Route.
d and shipped for Racine,
oygan, Manitowoc, Ke-
Ludington, and Manis-
AND DOCKS,
ichigan-av.
S Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st., Chicago.
CANDY
h ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. D. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Lahours 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
CALES
OF ALL KINDS.
RBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
eful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
ALDINE SQUARE—2-story and basement stone front; $10,000.
BRYANT-AV.—2-story and brick-basement frame; lot 50x156; $10,000.
DREXEL BOULEVARD—Near Fortieth-st., 2-story and basement brick, with mansard roof; $7,000.
ELLIS-AV.—Near Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick; $9,000.
ELLIS PARK—2-story and basement brown-stone front; $8,000.
ELLIS-AV.—Near Fortieth-st., 2-story and basement brick, $7,000.
ELLIS-AV.—Near Thirty-ninth-st., two-story stone front; $7,000.
ELLIS-AV.—At Oakland, elegant house and grounds; $24,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Near Twenty-seventh-st., 3-story and cellar brown stone front, with barn; $10,000.
LAKE-AV.—Near Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story and basement brick; $6,500.
LAKE-AV.—Near Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story and cellar brick; lot 34x160; $10,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Near Peck-court, 2-story and mansard house; $21,000.
RHODES-AV., NO. 3,529—2-story and basement stone-front; $5,000.
STATE-ST.—Near Forty-seventh, 2-story nine-room frame; $2,600.
WABASH-AV.—Near Fourteenth-st., 3-story and basement stone-front; $14,000.
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
JACKSON-ST.—Near Throop, 2-story and basement brick; $8,500.
JACKSON-ST.—Near Laflin, 2-story and basement brick; $12,000.
MONROE-ST.—Near Aberdeen, 2-story and cellar brick; 12 rooms; $12,500.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:
SOUTH SIDE.
27 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,500.
28 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,000.
Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., vacant lot 25 feet front by 165 feet deep.
WEST SIDE.
376 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
378 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
380 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
382 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
30 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,000.
18 Ogden-av., 3 story marble front, $8,500.
475 West Washington-st., 3-story marble front, $18,000.
43 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
45 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 2-story marble front, $7,250.
20 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, $7,500.
22 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, $7,500.
232 Park-av., 2-story marble-front, with brick barn, $8,500.
409 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
410 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
Stock farm of 500 acres near Lake Forest, $60 per acre.

FOR SALE—MAY-DAY HOMES—
29 NEW BRICK COTTAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST COTTAGES IN CHICAGO;
1½ STORIES HIGH AND BASEMENT.
LOCATED ON SOUTH, WEST, AND
NORTH SIDES OF CITY;
PRICE ONLY $1,500 AND $1,550 EACH.
EXTRAORDINARY EASY PAYMENTS,
SMALL CASH PAYMENT, BALANCE
$15 MONTHLY.
NO PERSON CAN AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT A HOME ON
THESE TERMS.
CALL FOR PLANS SHOWING COTTAGES AND WE WILL TAKE YOU TO SEE THEM.
S. E. GROSS & CO., S. E. GROSS & CO.,
69 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 2.
1,100 LOTS AND HOUSES SOLD IN 3 YEARS.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE stores in the best portion of the wholesale centre, which are paying from 7 to 9 per cent interest on the purchase, in amounts from $40,000 to $350,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
OUR APRIL LIST of city property is now prepared. Mailed postpaid on application.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—Large house with fine large grounds north of Twenty-second-st., a first-class place in every respect.
BRICK HOUSE—North of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-av.; reception-hall, parlor, library, family-room, and dining-room on main floor; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front house in very fine order; dining-room on parlor floor; interior finish and decoration can hardly be excelled; gas lighted by electricity; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome pressed-brick house, 25 feet wide; dining-room on parlor floor; beautifully finished in hardwood; brick barn; $22,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50-foot lot; $22,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50-foot lot; $21,000.
4 BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES in various locations on the avenues north and south of Twenty-second-st.; $40,000, $25,000, $15,000, $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New house with 35-foot lot; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $45,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—Handsome frame house in perfect order, with lot 28x200 feet to alley, $10,000.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS on Drexel-boulevard. We have for sale in lots of 50 feet (or more) some of the most desirable property on this unrivaled avenue. The lots are of unusual depth, ranging from 260 to 330 feet, are convenient to cable and steam cars, and can be bought on easy terms. For full information inquire of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, INDIana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.
Lot improved on Clark-st., near Twelfth.
House and lot on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth.
Valuable block on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth.
House and lot in Groveland Park, very desirable.
House and lot at Kenwood, choice location.
Choice corner building lot in Hyde Park.
Money in hand to loan at favorable rates.
SHORTALL & HELMER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
On Prairie-av., 46 feet south of Thirty-seventh-st., 50x124, west front, at $70 per foot.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Thirty-fifth-st., 52 feet. Wentworth-av., southwest corner of Bushnell-st., 75 feet, business lot, $6,500. WM. GARNETT, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., FURNISHed house, near Twenty-third-st., price $12,000; if not sold soon will be rented to private family. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
On Lake-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story and basement brick house: $6,500.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
On Stanton-av., near Bryant, lot 33 feet front; $65 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.:
Northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Fortieth-st.; one block of cable cars; must be sold.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OCTAGON brick houses, 10 rooms, grained, all conveniences, on Flournoy-st., half block west of Ogden-av.; possession May 1; $4,000.
Oakley-av.—10-room frame, lot 33x126; $4,000.
Polk-st.—Two-story brick, deep lot; $3,500.
Park-av.—No. 271, 25-foot lot; $4,000.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
On Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., lot 25x160; $150 per foot.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BROWN-stone front, with deep lot and fine 2-story barn, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-seventh-st.; house in good repair; only $10,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
On Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st., east front, lot 40x170; a 2-story frame house with stone foundation, mansard roof, and frame barn; price $21,000.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK STORE on Twenty-second-st.; corner; on leased ground; long lease; good investment. Inquire at 154 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP HOUSE, stone front, on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. Fine brick on Vernon-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., with large lot; bargain. Stone-front on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st. Several houses at Hyde Park and Kenwood. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.:
A fine residence on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., large grounds. Price $15,000.

FOR SALE—2339 MICHIGAN-AV., 50 feet, with improvements; $20,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. CORNER 27th-st., brick residence, modern improvements, for $7,500 if taken before lease is made for another year. E. A. CUMMINGS, south-east corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN STONE residence, location choice, on avenue south of Twenty-second-st.; 10 rooms, 2 with alcoves; great bargain if taken this week. Owner leaves city and wishes to realize. POTTER & PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: 2-story frame house No. 3215 Portland-av.; rents for $27 per month; price, $2,250.

FOR SALE—AT $15,000—40 LOTS, OVER four acres on Thirty-sixth-st., South Division; the adjoining five acres held at $30,000; will retail now at $400. Call and see the lots and I will convince you that they will soon be worth $40,000; or address EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS, No. 73 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—250 FEET FRONT BY 191 feet deep to a 24-foot alley on Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts., at a bargain; a splendid chance for a builder to make money. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BY HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.:
A magnificent brown stone-front house on Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st.; all modern improvements. Price $15,000.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., 2-story frame, brick basement, $3,500. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
On Vernon-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick octagon stone-front house, sub-cellar, mansard roof; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; $10,500.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON STONE-FRONT on Indiana-av., north of Eighteenth-st. Possession immediately. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
No. 22 Fortieth-st., 2-story frame, with brick basement; lot 28½x175; $4,000.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE southeast corner of State and Twenty-sixth-sts., 28 feet front by 146 feet to a 20-foot alley, with cheap improvements, now paying with the low rental from 8 to 9 per cent net income, after paying all expenses. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.
BARGAINS ON MICHIGAN-AV.,
Between Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth-sts., 50 feet and good dwelling, $35,000, east front; 50 feet vacant, east front, $25,000; 50 feet, west front, very choice, $22,500; 40 feet, east front, in best neighborhood, $600; 60 feet, vacant, $500; 35 feet, vacant, $450; 50 feet, vacant, $425.
Between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth-sts., 50 feet and good dwelling, $34,000; 25 feet, vacant, $400, east front; 50 feet, vacant, $325; 100 feet, vacant, $315; 50 feet, vacant, $275.

FOR SALE—
3918 Groveland Park-av., $7,500.
3,517 Grand boulevard, $7,500.
183 Drexel boulevard, $6,500.
45 Twenty-fourth-st., $6,500.
31 Thirty-seventh-st., $6,000.
37 Thirty-seventh-st., $5,500.
38 Fillmore-st., $3,000.
WILSON G. BAKER, 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.
Indiana, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., a large and complete dwelling, with 40-foot lot, east front; at a bargain if taken at once.

FOR SALE—BY HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.:
Wabash-av., No. 3302, 2-story attic and basement stone-front house, $7,000.

FOR SALE—1831 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story stone front, 25-foot lot; $21,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
WEST SIDE.
THE VERY BEST LOCATIONS FOR FLATS.
WEST SIDE.
Adams-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., lot 50 or 75 by 120 feet deep to 18-foot alley.
Adams-st., corner Winchester-av., lot 50x121 feet to 18-foot alley.
Adams-st., east of Honore, lot 41x125 feet to 16-foot alley.
West Jackson-st., corner Paulina, lot 132 feet front on Jackson by 142 feet on Paulina.
West Jackson-st., corner Lincoln, lot 63x125 feet to 16-foot alley.
Morgan-st., south of and near Madison, lot 50x125 feet; can't be beat at the price.
Seeley-av., between Madison and Monroe, lot 60 or 120x125 feet, with alley all round the lot.
Throop-st., fronting Jefferson Park; elegant; lot 75x150 feet to alley.
No money down, and owner will advance $10,000 to help improve. Price very cheap. Investigate this.
Warren-av., corner of Leavitt-st., lot 60x124 feet to alley. The cheapest corner in Chicago.
Warren-av., corner Ashland, fronting Union Park, lot 50x117 feet to 16-foot alley. An elegant lot for elegant flats.
Call at our office for prices; we can surprise you.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOMES—
606 West Adams-st., fine octagon stone-front, in A1 condition, with brick barn; $16,000.
717 West Adams-st., that beautiful brown stone; $9,000.
631 Washington-boulevard, octagon stone; $10,000.
553 Washington-boulevard, stone front, extra well built, lot 25x131, brick barn; a bargain if sold at once.
Monroe-st., northwest corner Winchester-av., large fine frame, all conveniences, lot 55x125, and barn; cheap.
Monroe-st., northwest corner of Leavitt, elegant brick, thoroughly built; $10,000.
Adams-st., northeast corner Honore, 50 feet and two frame houses, brick foundations; only $10,000.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGES—
PAYMENTS EQUAL A FAIR RENT.
SECURE A HOME AND STOP PAYING RENT.
Some of the brick cottages we are now building near the corner of Chicago-av. and Robey-st. will be finished by May 1 next. They will have 7 rooms, an attic, good cellar, and large closets, besides water and sewer; are well arranged and will be sold on payments amounting to a fair rent; plans can be seen at our office and alterations can now be made to suit purchasers. Parties who have been inquiring should apply early as two have already been sold; Chicago-av. cars pass the property. Apply to
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
West Madison-st., 40x125, only $125 per foot.
West Madison-st., 25x125, growing fast, $140 per foot.
West Madison-st., 44x125, very choice; opposite Post-Office; will join in building.
West Madison-st., 120x125, growing rapidly.
West Madison-st., 24x138, very choicest location, partly improved; $3,500.
West Madison-st., corners and inside improved and vacant, some of the choicest in market not advertised. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.:

Hubbard-st., corner store, with 9 rooms above, and barn, rent for $70 per month	$6,000
West Harrison-st., 2-story brick, 12 rooms	4,850
West Harrison-st., 2-story frame, 12 rooms	4,000
North-av., fine business corner	7,000
Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, 25x100 feet	2,500
834 West Indiana-st., 2-story frame	2,000
583 and 585 West Indiana-st., 2 buildings	5,500

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW BUSIness block; fine corner; pays 14 per cent; $40,000. Block of four octagon brick houses, half block west of Ogden-av.; $16,000.
Ogden-av.—All the bargains on the street, vacant and improved. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE WITH lot on West Ohio-st., near Ashland-av.; price, $2,000. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—175 FEET FRONT ON West Madison-st., corner Central Park. D. J. LIPE, Room 65, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—122 DE KALB-ST., 2-STORY and basement stone-front house, arranged in two flats; rented for $600 per year; price $4,500; excellent investment. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS—
Adams-st., desirable locality, 25x150, $100 per foot.
Monroe-st., southwest corner Loomis, 72x125; one of the choicest spots on the West Side.
Monroe-st., fine corner, 50x135, only $110 per foot.
Monroe-st., 25, 50, or 75x195, $110 per foot.
Washington-boulevard, 100x125, choice.
Warren-av., east of Robey-st., south front, 50x125, $110 per foot. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.:
A grand residence on Prairie-av., finished in first-class style, at an immense sacrifice; parties who are looking for gilt-edge property should investigate this. Price $25,000.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FAMILY RESidence, with immediate possession, 475 Washington-boulevard, three-story attic and basement, 14 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace, electric bells, newly painted and decorated; lot 22x125, with fine south front. Price $15,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE; PRICE $5,500—TWO-STORY and basement brick residence No. 117 Winchester-av., north of Van Buren, east front, 10 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace, bath, and all improvements; walls and ceilings elegantly papered and decorated. A charming home; everything in thorough order and repair. Rents for $600. Apply on premises or to owner, ROBSON WEDDELL, Room 5, No. 89 Randolph-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST LIST OF property ever offered. West Side to select from. Call and get one of our printed lists, giving price and location. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS PLEASE notice—West Madison-st., choice corner, brick and stone buildings; rents over $6,000; can be largely increased; will make it an inducement to sell soon. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, 701 WEST Monroe-st., an elegant 2-story and basement octagon stone-front, 10 rooms and bath-room; south front; in nice condition; all rooms of unusual depth, high studded and ample dimensions, with wide entrances; lot 22x125, with large barn; possession May 1. Call and see.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—INDIANA-av., fine stone front, 3 rooms deep, and brick barn, $12,000; easy terms; will sell furnished. Also have a nice pressed brick on West Monroe-st. for $4,600; $750 down and $60 per month. Apply at 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT WITH several hundred feet frontage on North Branch of Chicago River and railroad facilities suitable for large factory; coal yard, elevator, etc.; at a great bargain. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
On Western-av., near Monroe-st., 2-story-and-half, basement, stone front; living rooms on main floor; $5,500.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 738 to 748 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $7,500; $2,000 cash down, balance $1,000 yearly until paid.
These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money. Go and see them.
IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE HOUSES ON West Jackson-st., near Jefferson Park; both in beautiful order, occupied by their owners; perfect title and immediate possession; price of one, $9,000; price of the other, $12,000; all improvements, and choice neighborhood. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW TWO-STORY brick houses on Campbell-av., near Twelfth-st.; price $2,500 each. Also lots on Fairfield-av., near Douglas Park; price $400. JOHN N. YOUNG, Rooms 5 and 7, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
2 lots on Washington-boulevard, east of the railroad, south front; $60 per foot.

FOR SALE—3 VERY ELIGIBLE LOTS on Leavitt-st., near Harrison, 25x125 each; price $50 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON CONgress-st., just east of Laflin, 25x153; price $100 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—386 SOUTH OAKLEY-AV., two-story and basement octagon brick; 10 rooms; modern conveniences; lot 25½x126; occupied by owner, and is all in nice order; $4,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME BUILDing; stone front; 20x50; known as No. 218 West Twelfth-st.; parties desirous of purchasing address K 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—281 WALNUT-ST., HOUSE and lot, at a bargain. D. WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR OAKley, octagon brick house, modern improvements, cheap, at $5,000. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—226 CAMPBELL-AV., TWO-story octagon-front brick house; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; cheap. Apply at 137 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND basement octagon-front brick residence, No. 332 West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen; lot 20x125; is in good order, has all modern improvements, and rented until May 1. Price, $5,400. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE OF the premises described as Sublots 7 and 8 in Kargl's Sub. of Lot 5 in Sub. of Block 5, in C. T. Sub., in Sec. 33, 40, 14, being 48 feet by 100 feet on Belden-place to a 17-foot alley, on which is situated a double 2-story frame house, with basement, each part containing 10 rooms. In the rear is a cottage with 9 rooms. Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on the 21st day of February, 1881, in the case of R. J. Colburn et al. vs. the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of Chicago, I shall on Wednesday, the 18th day of April, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, No. 154 Lake-st., Chicago, sell the above described premises for the sum of four thousand dollars cash, unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted. SAMUEL D. WARD,
Receiver of the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank.
Chicago, April 10, 1883.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM COTTAGE WITH 44-foot lot, Burling-st., near Webster-av. cars, $3,200.
8-room cottage and lot 25x125, Mohawk-st., south of North-av., $2,850.
5-room cottage, very neat, and lot 25x125, on Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln-av., $1,800 cash; will give immediate possession. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.:
Walnut-st., No. 183, cottage, brick basement, lot 33 feet front. Price $4,000; $1,000 down.

FOR SALE—WEST OF LINCOLN PARK, a brick building in 3 six-room flats; rent $40; $762; $5,750.
Two-story store, 25-foot lot and barn: rent $40; $3,600. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM FRAME COTtage, No. 14 Belden-place; all in nice order; modern conveniences, including bath and gas-fixtures; possession May 1; offered this week at $3,750. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—TWO 2-story and basement frame dwellings, 10 rooms each, and a one-story and basement cottage, with lot 48x100 feet, on corner, near Lincoln Park; will net an income of about 15 per cent. S. D. WARD, Receiver, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000—147 THROOP-ST., splendid brick house, with large lot, at great bargain. Call on premises or on POTTER & PAYNE, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW BRICK HOUSES near Lincoln Park; new and modern; just leased for $600 per annum each; price $5,000 each, worth $6,000. Room 520 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—40 FEET on Ohio-st., near Dearborn, at $6,600 cash. Apply at once. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—DOCK 106X365, 280 feet south of Division-st. H. A. STREETER, 80 to 86 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, A NEW brick building, rented for 15 per cent on the price, $30,000; the best-paying piece of property that is now offered "for sale" in this city. Special reasons for selling. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST OF LINCOLN PARK, good neighborhood, an octagon brick, 10 rooms, $4,800; $1,600 down, balance 6 per cent. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO-ST., NEAR Pine, 25x100 feet, for $5,250. J. S. CLARK, Room 20, 153 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN—BEAUtifully improved home, 6 acres of ground, large, handsome brick residence, large barn and carriage-house, fruits of all kinds, flower and vegetable gardens, gravel walks, etc., etc. This place is choice, and should be owned by a gentleman of wealth and leisure, with whom only we care to talk. Call upon or write to us for further particulars. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46, Headquarters for Waukegan property.

FOR SALE—T. B. WISDOM, TILLOTson's Block, Englewood, has cottages and houses ranging in value from $1,500 to $5,000, located in the most desirable parts of this popular suburb for sale on monthly payments, or on terms to suit the purchaser. Vacant property for sale and houses to rent in all parts of the town. With healthful location, the best schools and society in the State, and with convenient and rapid means of communication with Chicago, no other suburb offers such inducements to those seeking a pleasant home.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN FINE, large suburban house; 25 rooms; 4 acres; artesian well, trees, shrubbery, etc. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT $400 CASH IF TAKEN immediately, lot 50x160, fronting east on Indiana-av., between 49th and 50th-sts. E. H. CUMMINGS, 73 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—HOUSES $1,800 to $5,500, pleasantly located; also residence lots, or will build a house to suit you; payments part cash, balance in monthly installments. C. J. WARD, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A 6-ROOM COTtage, newly painted and papered, in part payment for which I will take a horse and buggy, balance cash and monthly payments. Address T. B. WISDOM, Tillotson's Block, Englewood, Ill.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A splendid 10-room house, large lot, high ground, overlooking the lake; price $6,000. The improvements cost more than the price asked. ISAAC DRAKE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$500, LOTS AT HYDE Park; $250, lots 25x200, lake-shore; $550, lots 25x170, Woodlawn. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—DESIRAble residence property near the lake, convenient to street cars. Also several nice houses and lots in good localities. Also cheap lots on Diversy and Sheffield-avs. McCONNELL BROS., Room 20, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES and lots, from $1,500 to $25,000; most of them will be withdrawn May 1, and will be sold low if taken this month. Also building lots on all the principal streets. Mr. Lyons can be found daily at 407 Davis-st., Evanston. C. J. GILBERT & CO., Room 319 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms. Monthly payments will buy a home. Great inducements offered to those who will build. Free ride to see property. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st.; residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—AT EAST GROVE, CHICAgo's highest suburb, on C., B. & Q. R. R., lots 50x132 feet, with shade-trees and sidewalks, $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; beautiful rolling land; excellent water and drainage; numerous trains; several desirable homes almost ready and for sale on very easy terms; property shown free; abstract free. STREET & CO., owners, 177 La Salle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
On Ellis-av., near Forty-third-st., east front, 50 feet, very choice; $85 per foot.

FOR SALE—ON LONG TIME—5 ACRES, $1,500 per acre, corner Fiftieth-st. and Centre-av. H. T. CHACE, 25 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO-STORY frame house, eight rooms, just finished; 50 or 100 feet of ground; built in the most thorough manner; choice location, within three minutes' walk of the stone depot at LaGrange. Inquire of H. B. PARKER, with Marshall Field & Co.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
On Woodlawn-av., near Fifty-second-st., Hyde Park, lot 50x164, east front; $25 per foot.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE seven miles from Court-House, ten rooms, good cellar, greenhouse, good well, cistern, barn, shade-trees, evergreens, fruit-trees, a large lawn, all in good order and well underdrained; inclosed with picket fence; close to the depot; price $3,200; terms liberal. Inquire at Rooms 12 and 14, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,500 to $8,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET EAST front and 82 feet west front, on Michigan-av., in grove near Sixty-first-st.; cheap. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
On Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., 50x160, $60 per foot; east front.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE AT Oak Park. For particulars call at office of CUTLER & CO., 93 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 212 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW houses; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE—1156 MILLard-av., fine cottage, two lots, near depot. Possession May 1. Only $1,600. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD PROPerty—We have several desirable dwellings, with modern improvements, for sale at reasonable prices. Also lots well located for building at $15 to $30 per foot. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—$3,000—A new 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, with nice shrubbery and shade trees; lot 75x177 feet. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A BEAUTIful suburban home, with one-half block of ground, in Maywood. MRS. JOHN K. MERRILL.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—HOMES for salaried men; $1,750 will secure a new 6-room Queen Anne cottage with lot close to depot; small payment down and monthly payments like rent. Call for our spring list of bargains at Englewood. Have a few houses to rent. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts., $375 to $450 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR LALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS 4 miles from Court-House, $300 to $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE
OF NO. 1111 FORTY-FIRST-ST.
Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1883, in the case of Thomas B. Needles, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, against the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, I shall on Tuesday, the 17th day April, A. D. 1883, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, No. 170 Dearborn-st., northwest corner of Monroe, Chicago, sell the following-described premises, situated in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois—to-wit: The west twenty-five (25) feet of the east seventy-five (75) feet of Lot number ten (10), in Block number six (6), in Cleaverville Addition, being the north one-half (N ½) of the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of Section number three (3), lying east of the Vincennes road, in Township number thirty-eight (38) north, Range number fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian; otherwise known as No. 1111 Forty-first-st., in Hyde Park, for the sum of thirty-five hundred ($3,500) dollars, being seventeen hundred and fifty ($1,750) dollars cash and seventeen hundred and fifty ($1,750) dollars on or before two years from date of sale, with interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, secured by mortgage or trust deed upon the premises, unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.
Chicago, April 7, A. D. 1883.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Receiver of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company.
J. L. HIGH, Attorney.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—
DEMING-COURT—South front, 190 feet deep to alley; cheap.
CLARK-ST.—North of Diversy, 300 feet deep to alley; $50 a foot.
CENRE-ST.—Near Wellington, east front, 300 feet deep to alley; $30 a foot.
HALSTED-ST.—South of Diversy, east front to alley; $30 a foot.
FREDERICK-ST.—Southwest corner Larrabee, $70 a foot.
FULLERTON-AV.—West of Lincoln, east front, $55.
HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 57 and 59 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—HOUSES, lots, and acres. Can suit all classes. HENRY WHIPPLE & CO., 187 Madison-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A splendid property on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, situated at Biloxi, Miss., within 3 hours by rail from New Orleans. Well suited for a winter or summer residence or location for a hotel.
The beautiful residence of the late Mrs. E. Vance, fronting on the Gulf, with a frontage of 360 or 380 feet and running back to the Back Bay, about 40 arpents. Well wooded with fine liveoaks and pines. With a spacious mansion thereon containing 8 rooms and wide hall, surrounded by a 10-foot gallery and with convenient outbuildings; short distance from railroad depot; one of the most desirable locations on the Gulf-Shore. Apply to DAVIS & REQUA, 153 La Salle-st., or JAMES I. DAY, New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.: Farm of 610 acres, 6 miles west of Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois; 200 acres under plow; good houses; will exchange for city or suburban property; also, 1,080 acres, Lewis County, Missouri; 800 acres under fence, 300 plow; good houses and barn on the place; this farm is 28 miles west of Quincy.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS—
50,875 acres pine land in Wisconsin at $6.
50,000 acres hardwood in Arkansas; only 70 cents per acre; title perfect.
20,000 acres hardwood on White River, Desha County, Arkansas; $1 per acre. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE MINNESOTA farm adjoining railroad town, with first-class improvements, at a bargain, or will exchange for city property. C. H. BECKWITH, 125 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE; CITY UNimproved; about 150 feet square, with railroad facilities obtainable from either C. & N. W., C., R. I. & P., M. & St. P., C., B. & Q., or I. C. R. R. Companies; give full description and lowest cash price; must be cheap. Address K 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE AND lot that can be bought for $5,000 on the South Side, east of Wabash-av. and north of Thirty-first-st. Address K 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY 50 TO 100 FEET on corner, convenient to street-cars and suitable for dwelling-house flats. Address K 53, Tribune.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON THE NORTH Side, east of Clark-st.; will pay all cash, from $10,000 to $12,000. HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED AND UNIMproved property in all parts of the city. We have a constantly-increasing inquiry for houses and lots in the city and Hyde Park. Persons who wish to dispose of their property will do well to leave a description with us. The best of references if required. HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
POSSESSION MAY 1, 1883.
SOUTH SIDE.
276 Thirtieth-st., 2-story frame, with cellar; $45 per month.
1421 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement brick, stone-front, 14 rooms; $100.
3323 Vernon-av., 2-story brick octagon stone-front, 11 rooms, with barn.

TO RENT—TWO OF THOSE ELEGANT two-story and basement new brick houses at 3839 and 3841 Stanton-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, Partridges' dry-goods store, 114 State-st. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Twenty-second-st., parlor floor (3 rooms), basement, and 4 rooms on third floor. Owner and wife will board with parties taking the house. Best references given and required. Address O V 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3636 VERNON-AV., 1½-story 8-room cottage. Will put in thorough repair. $30. C. D. MARTIN, Abstract Office, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE NO. 3500 Michigan-av. Possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY RESIDENCE 3028 Prairie-av. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., NEAR Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, completely furnished; possession at once; rent $75. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3230 WABASH-AV.—A NEW 3-story brown-stone front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all modern improvements and first-class. Inquire at 3228 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH-east corner Twenty-fifth-st.—A large, fine house, fully furnished; brick barn. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE TENant, 1209 Wabash-av. W. R. WILSON, Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front dwelling on Bryant-av., between Vincennes and Stanton; $60 per month. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9, No. 2627 Indiana-av., 3-story and basement stone-front; good barn.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 2-story and basement brick, No. 569 Wabash-av.; all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Inquire Room 25, 118 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3517 GRAND-BOULEVARD, stone front; $50 per month. Call for permit. WILSON G. BAKER, 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—$27.50 A MONTH—6-ROOM house, 125 A Thirty-fifth-st.; open.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY marble-front house, at 4 Groveland Park; most desirable location in city; modern improvements. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, Partridges' Dry-Goods Store, 114 State-st. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—2513 INDIANA-AV., 12-ROOM house and barn; hot and cold water. S. DUNLOP, First National Building, Room 618.

TO RENT—3658 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY and basement octagon stone front, 11 rooms, every modern convenience; good brick barn. J. MAYER, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 8 rooms. Apply at Room 10, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH of Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement frame house, with 10 rooms, gas-fixtures, bath, etc., at $55 per month. Inquire at 2321 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment wood house; 14 rooms. 1533 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED private stone-front residence near Thirty-second-st., to strictly private family; only $125 per month. Address K 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2358 SOUTH PARK-AV., A two-story and basement detached brick house of 10 rooms, with every modern convenience; it is in complete repair, and is elegantly papered and grained. PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.
1615 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement brick house; 14 rooms; $1,000 per annum.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, lot 50x165, No. 3232 Wabash-av., $50 per month. J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.

TO RENT—27 AND 29 TWENTY-SIXTH-st., 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, $40; will sell with lease of ground cheaper than paying rent. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirteenth-st., frame house; 8 rooms; 5 rooms on first floor. Apply at 125 Clark-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIdence on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st. C. G. Wheeler, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A COUPLE OF THOSE ELEgant 9-room brick cottages at 18 and 19 Groveland-court; modern improvements; newly grained, painted, and calcimined. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—ONLY A COUPLE LEFT of those elegant two-story marble-front houses on Thirty-seventh-st., between Vincennes and Stanton-avs.; all modern improvements; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, Partridges' dry-goods store, 114 State-st. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—A NICE, COZY LITTLE home in perfect order, with good barn, lot 25x180, 7 rooms, 5 closets, east front, 4519 Evans-av. Rent low to right party. Apply at 3833 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 8 rooms deep, all modern improvements, good brick stable, lot 24x130, on Indiana-av., south of Thirty-eighth-st. Apply at 3833 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
HOUSES.
No. 19 Thirty-ninth-st., new 2-story and basement brick, very near horse and steam cars, from June 1, $65 a month.
8-room house northeast corner Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av., $25.
No. 3007 Wabash-av., octagon stone-front, 14 rooms, $65.
No. 3309 Wabash-av., stone front, 16 rooms, $75.
No. 3663 Wabash-av., octagon stone-front, 14 rooms, $65.
No. 3312 Vernon-av., cottage, $35.
No. 117 Drexel-boulevard, 2-story and basement, 10 rooms, $55.
STORES.
No. 3716 State-st., $35.
No. 579 State-st., with ell on Twelfth-st., and basement, $110 per month.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
SOUTH SIDE.
1604 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement brick, with stone-front, 16 rooms, brick barn.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 68 and 70 Thirteenth-st., newly calcimined and papered. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—3122 WABASH-AV., 4-STORY brown-stone dwelling, strictly first-class; will make price low to desirable party. D. H. KEYES, 79 Dearborn, Room 38.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT in Hoffman's new building, Ellis Park. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2949 INDIANA-AV., STONE-front, 10 rooms. Apply at Room 1, No. 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED DWELLings on Michigan and Indiana-avs. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—31 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., no basement, 8-room brick, all improvements; steam and street cars. WILSON G. BAKER, 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE HOUSES.
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—Near Ada-st., two-story, basement, and mansard roof house, with modern conveniences.
Also, a very handsome pressed brick house on same street, between Page and Wood; has dining-room, parlor, and kitchen on main floor.
FULTON-ST.—Near Sheldon, 2-story frame house containing 9 rooms; will put in good order; good barn; $37.50 per month.
LAWNDALE—Two 2-story frame houses, with 8 or 9 rooms each; will put them in good order and rent at $20 per month each.
WARREN-AV.—No. 553, 5-room frame cottage; will be put in good order; $20 per month.
TAYLOR-ST.—Just west of Halsted, 10-room brick house; $40 per month. Also a frame cottage, 8 rooms $30 a month.
WEST MADISON-ST.—Nos. 1154 and 1158 West Madison-st., 6-room frame cottages; $20 per month each.
WEST NINETEENTH-ST.—Between Johnson and Brown, Nos. 67 and 83, containing 7 and 9 rooms respectively, at $24 and $26.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
POSSESSION MAY 1, 1883.
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
778 Walnut-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; $30 per month.
1457 Fulton-st., 2-story brick, bath, etc., kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor, 9 rooms.
86 Seeley-av., 2-story frame cottage, 9 rooms, $30.
99 Winchester-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; $45 per month.
585 Fulton-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms; $30 per month.
81 North Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 10 rooms.
62 Union Park-place, 2-story and basement brick, with store front, dwelling; $40.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES—LIKE 234 Park-av., 46 and 48 Loomis-st., 115 Loomis-st., 410 Warren-av., three new bricks on Washington near Hoyne-st., $1,000 each; 679 West Adams-st., and a large list of others. We are daily receiving something new in houses and flats. Call and look over our rent board. We have flats $8 to $50 per month to select from. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM ATtic brick cottage at 990 West Polk-st.; modern improvements; large yard in front and rear; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, Partridges' dry-goods store, 114 State-st. Also 5-room brick cottage at 652 West Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
443 South Leavitt-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms.
100 Walnut-st., cor. Wood, frame cottage, 6 rooms, $28.
776 West Madison-st., 2-story frame, 9 rooms, $35.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., an elegant stone-front residence; 14 rooms, brick carriage-house, and rooms for hired man; put in nice order. SAM'L FOLKEY, 112 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FAMILY OF THREE adults wish to join in renting a house between Madison, Van Buren, Ashland-av. and Morgan with a family who will furnish board. Address K 52, Tribune.

TO RENT—522 AND 526 CARROLL-AV., 10-room stone front, all modern improvements. J. C. McCORD, 144 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms, modern improvements, in pleasant location, on Jackson-st., near Jefferson Park. Will rent to strictly responsible parties for 5 months. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.:
HOUSES.
Two-story frame house on Genesee-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., in Lawndale; $25.
Two-story frame house on St. Louis-av., in Lawndale, 7 rooms; $20.
First-floor flat, 7 rooms, at No. 151 Hoyne-av.; $20.

TO RENT—587 WASHINGTON BOULEvard, elegant stone-front house, 3 rooms deep; built for a home; stands alone. A. H. PARSONS, 148 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—122 AND 124 DE KALB-ST., 7 rooms each, $30 per month. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—597 HUBBARD-ST., LARGE fine frame and barn, $40. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TO man and wife without children; 3 adults to board. EDWIN HANCOCK, 440 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY 10-ROOM HOUSE on Monroe-st., near Aberdeen; $80 per month; furniture for sale. E. W. WESTFALL, Room 40, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—553 WASHINGTON-BOUlevard, 2-story and basement stone. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—865 WEST MONROE-ST., northwest corner Leavitt, elegant brick, $60. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—17 LAFLIN-ST., FURnished, 3-story brick house, to strictly private family only. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 564 WASHINGTON-boulevard—New and elegant house, 11 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

TO RENT—427 WARREN-AV., 9-ROOM brick house, south front. Inquire at 433 Warren-av.

TO RENT—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9, 421 Carrol-av., 2-story and basement stone-front. A1 location.

TO RENT—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEment stone-fronts, 14 rooms, with brick barns, living rooms above, Nos. 40 and 44 Laflin-st. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—846 ADAMS-ST.—9 ROOMS, marble-front, 2-story and basement, furnace, bath, all modern improvements. A. TAYLOR, Room 6, 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT DOUBLE OCTAgon brick house, corner of Hoyne and Flournoy-sts.; all conveniences; furnace; cheap to right party. WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—First floor flat, 6 rooms, large corner lot, $35. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

TO RENT—820 WEST ADAMS-ST., 2-story brick, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; 9 rooms; $40. W. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
FURNISHED HOUSES.
Fullerton-av., within 1½ blocks from Clark-st. cars; completely furnished 2-story brick house, ample cellar, large barn; everything in first-class order; 12-rooms; 80 feet of ground. Will be rented low to a good tenant.
Pine-st., completely furnished 3-story and basement brick house, stone front, $125 per month.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, one block from Lincoln Park, $45 per month. 2-story brick house on corner, one block from Lincoln Park, $40 per month. HAUGAN & LINDGRAN, 59 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—110 LINCOLN-AV., 2-STORY brick house, basement and attic. E. S. LANE, Room 10, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone front, 385 Ontario-st.; a first-class residence, with good brick stable; will be put in perfect order, and leased for three years if desired. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—407 AND 409 DAYTON-ST., 2-story and basement brick houses, 10 rooms; modern improvements. From 12 to 2, Room 9, 149 La Salle-st. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—400 SUPERIOR-ST., TWO-story and basement house; 10 rooms; modern conveniences; good view of the lake. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE 297 OAK-ST., OPposite Union Club, after May 1; 3-story, basement, and sub-cellar; $90 per month. Apply to ERNEST F. SMITH, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 343 Dearborn-av., from May 1 to Sept. 15. Will be rented only to responsible private family willing to pay an adequate rent for an elegant summer home. Address H 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—496 BELDEN-AV., NEAR Lincoln Park, 2-story and basement brick, ten rooms; all modern conveniences; $55. W. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—320 LA SALLE-AV., BROWN-stone front, double house, with large stable; house has all modern improvements, and is one of the most desirable houses on the avenue. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—211 AND 217 NORTH STATE-st.; all modern improvements. C. E. ANTHONY, Rooms 43 and 45, 81 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—PRIVATE residence, 13 rooms; 429 Oak-st. Apply at Room 14, 78 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
417 North State-st., 3-story and basement brick house about 14 rooms, in good order.
400 North State-st., elegant 3-story and cellar pressed brick house, with dining-room, parlor, and library on main story; modern conveniences.
North of Division-st., east of State, two 3-story and basement, green stone front houses, 10 rooms each. Hot and cold water, finished in first-class style, all modern improvements; will be rented low to private families only.
330 Ohio-st., 3-story and basement stone-front, 10 rooms.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK DWELLing, Orchard-st., north of Center; $40. 7-room flat, 2d floor, bath, closet, etc.; $25. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS.
SOUTH SIDE.
2942 Prairie-av., 14-room house.
3016 and 3018 Archer-av., several flats.
WEST SIDE.
101 Winchester-av., near Jackson, brick house, $50 per month.
1461, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1475, 1477 Fulton-st., near Albany-av., good neighborhood, 9-room brick houses, only $30 per month each.
736 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, two 8-room flats.
478½ West Lake-st., corner Sheldon, two flats, $17 and $18 per month.
NORTH SIDE.
Bissell-st., between Webster and Garfield, new buildings, all modern improvements:
Main floor and basement, 11 rooms, $35 per month.
Second floor, 7 rooms, $25 per month.
211 and 231 Tremont-st., 8-room brick houses, $33.33 per month each.
ENGLEWOOD.
Cedar-st., near School-st., houses and cottages in good neighborhood, modern improvements, $30 and $22.50 per month.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 16, 90 La Salle-st.
3309 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement stone front; barn, etc.
2353 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement stone front.
3364 Forest-av., 2-story and basement brick.
3141 Wabash-av., frame; brick basement.
Groveland court, 2-story and basement brick.
WEST SIDE.
298 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick.
Four 2-story bricks on Ogden-av., near Adams.
273 and 275 South Oakley-av., 2-story and basement bricks.
31 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick.
NORTH SIDE.
314 Orchard-st., three nice flats.
306 North Wells-st., two nice flats.
328 Chicago-av., third and fourth floors.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT, 14 ROOMS, La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park. Also an elegant furnished residence on Superior-st., near lake, for six months. Great sacrifice, 20 rooms, lake front; also of 19 rooms, Indiana-av., easy terms. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 118 Adams-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
POSSESSION MAY 1, 1883.
SUBURBAN.
Ridgeland, between Austin and Oak Park, 2-story frame dwelling, 10 rooms, with large barn, half-acre lot, near depot, plenty of trees, shrubbery, etc.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—IN HYDE Park, at Kenwood—A 2-story and basement brick dwelling, good grounds, for 1 year or more.
One large frame dwelling, with barn and large grounds, for the summer.
At Fifty-seventh-st. or South Park Station—One 2-story frame dwelling, with good grounds, for the summer. OSWELL A. BOGUE, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4-ROOM FLAT CLOSE to depot at Woodlawn; $15; May 1. A 10-room plain cottage, with barn, at Hyde Park; $25. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—PLEASANT HOUSE AT Evanston, in good repair; $30 per month. H. H. C. MILLER, 517 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, THE RESIdence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat, on the lake shore. Apply to C. F. GREY, Hyde & Leather National Bank, or A. C. DUCAT, 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES AT Winnetka from $20 to $35. Will sell at low prices. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT Wilmette; one of the finest places in the village. Rent $40 per month. Owner and wife wish to remain as boarders. E. T. PAUL, 164 La Salle-st., Room 37.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A FIRST-class brick house, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences, and fine location; barn. SMITH & ELLIOT, 93 Fifth-av., Room 4.

TO RETT—AUSTIN—7-ROOM HOUSE on Central-av. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building, Room 618.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—TEN-ROOM house, barn, and grounds; $50. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building, Room 618.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, in Madison Park, Kenwood, five minutes' walk from Fiftieth-st. station. Inquire from 10 to 12 at southwest corner of State and South Water-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, A few good houses $15 to $35. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
New and elegant flats, containing five rooms each, with ample closets and all conveniences, well lighted and ventilated, private halls, etc., in the block now being completed on State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh; east front.
Ready by May 1.
Rent to respectable tenants only,
$25 and $22.50.
SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLATS, $32.50 and $30 per month; large closets, and bath-room, hot and cold water, ash shoot; best of plumbing and sewerage; first-class building, 90 feet south of intersection of Drexel and Oakwood boulevards, near Cottage Grove-av. cable cars and to Thirty-ninth-st. station on Illinois Central Railroad, 48 trains daily, 17 minutes from Van Buren-st.; windows overlook Drexel boulevard; building open and flats can be seen. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
SOUTH SIDE.
Corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., handsome flats of six rooms on second and third floors; bath, hot and cold water, etc.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY CHOICE flats in Seaverns Buildings, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at Room 6, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLAT IN NEW BLOCK CORner Prairie-av. and Thirty-first-st. All modern conveniences. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
421 South State-st., 7-room flat, second story, in good condition; $45 a month.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 4 ROOMS EACH, Nos. 1235 and 1259 State-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT "Euclid" flats, 3030-3032 Michigan-boulevard. 7 rooms and bath, gas-fixtures, hot-water, etc.; will be newly papered; only $55, including water-rent, lighting halls, janitor, etc. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEW FLATS, 3420 South Park-av., modern improvements, at $40 and $45 per month; open for examination. CHAS. E. MORRISON, 125 Clark-st., Room 54.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FLATS, 4 TO 6 rooms each, suitable for small families, in Lombard Building, 16, 18, 20 Third-av.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—3 ROOMS; NOW OR from May 1. State-st., near Thirty-fifth. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLAT NORTHEAST CORner Wabash-av. and Thirty-first-st. Apply at 2314 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.:
Flats at No. 20 Grant-st. Furniture in first flat for sale at a bargain.
Flats at 583 Wells-st.
Flat over store No. 208 North Clark-st.; physician preferred.
RESIDENCES.
Nos. 142, 144, 146, and 150 Lincoln-av.
No. 44 Bellevue-place, near Lake-Shore Drive.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
NORTH SIDE FLATS.
Illinois-st., first-class flat near Cass-st., containing 7 rooms, and will be put in perfect order.
236½ North Clark-st., 5-roomed flat on second floor.
108 Schiller-st., 5 rooms on second story; $15 per month. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
FLATS—NORTH SIDE.
330 Mohawk-st.—Two new flats, 6 rooms each; $30.
209 and 211 East Erie-st.—Four good 7-room flats; will rent separate or together.
386 Webster-av.—6-room flat; $30.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS OF 8 rooms; all modern improvements; service of janitor, etc.; within fifteen minutes' walk of Court-House; on either first or second floor of new building. Will rent to the right party for $50 a month. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock to S. B. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE ELEGANT marble-front apartment houses 482 and 484 and 518 North Clark-st. A. F. STEVENSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR 7-ROOM apartment, No. 15 Wisconsin-st., handsomely papered and in first-class order, with screens and window curtains; immediate possession; janitor will show premises. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3, 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS OF 6, 7, and 8 rooms. All modern improvements. 443 and 445 Belden-av., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEW FLATS, 6 and 8 rooms, 148 and 150 La Salle-av., and 186 and 188 Erie-st.; mantels, laundry, etc.; occupancy May 1. Also flat of 6 rooms, 235 Franklin-st. Inquire of D. G. GALLERY, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
NORTH SIDE.
Flat in elegant apartment building, 7 rooms; steam heat, etc.; to family without children only.
Apartments in hotels Charlevoix and Marquette; corner of Rush and Ohio-sts.; just completed.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $15 TO $25, 1 Hammond-st. Inquire at Room 27, or J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONTARIO FLATS—APARTment consisting of ten large rooms and bath-room; hardwood floors, ranges, gas-fixtures, telephone, steam heat, two elevators, all modern conveniences; also two large rooms. Apply between 10 and 1 to S. B. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS—608 LA Salle-av., 9 light rooms, every convenience. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE CALUMET flats will be vacant May 1. All rooms light; elegant flats; location good; price moderate. Call on L. W. YAGGY, 73 Ashland Block, corner Randolph and Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
FLATS—WEST SIDE.
93 Laflin-st., 6 rooms, second floor, $40.
168, 170, and 174 West Washington-st., corner Halsted, 3 nice flats, 6 rooms each.
96 South Halsted-st., 10 rooms.
46 and 59 South Halsted-st., two 6-room flats.
735 West Jackson-st., two 6-room flats and barn, $30 and $25.
351 West Adams-st., 7-room flat.
And a large list of others, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1883:
$25—Two-story brick house, 25 Grenshaw-st.
$25—Two-story brick house, 31 Grenshaw-st.
$9—One flat, 15 Grenshaw-st.
$15—One flat, 505 Western-av.
$17—One flat, 503 Western-av.
$15—One flat, 24 Fillmore-st.
$12—One flat, 35 Fillmore-st.
$12—One flat, 37 Fillmore-st.
$17—One flat, 1161 West Taylor-st.
$17—One flat, 3 Harvard-st.
$13—One flat, 38 Harvard-st.
$30—Three-story brick house, 10 rooms, 40 Harvard-st. Inquire at 503 Western-av.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
POSSESSION MAY 1, 1883.
FLATS AND ROOMS—WEST SIDE.
Flat in elegant apartment building, 5 rooms; to family without children only.
992 West Madison-st., flat of 4 rooms third story; $18 per month.
996 West Madison-st., flat of 6 rooms, third story.
526 West Madison-st., flat of 4 rooms in a 3-story and basement brick, with stone front building.
683 West Chicago-av., second story, 4 rooms.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
Halsted-st., in marble-front block, northwest corner Taylor-st., second and third stories, 7-room flats, in good order, at from $26 to $31 per month each.
West Madison-st., Nos. 1146 and 1148 West Madison-st., 6-room flats, $14 and $16 each.
Centre-av., between Harrison and Congress-sts., 6-room flat, hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc., $28 per month.
West Madison-st., No. 668, second story flat, 7 rooms, $30.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
FLATS AND ROOMS—WEST SIDE.
511 West Madison-st., suite of two rooms; $17 per month.
998 West Madison-st., second floor, 6 rooms; $35.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; CLEAN, and new. 901 West Madison-st. $35. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NEW FLAT, ELEGANTLY papered, 498 West Van Buren-st.; possession at once; also 491A and 497 for May 1.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM, 3D FLAT, 112 South Peoria-st.; family without children; $38. Also desirable flat, 5 rooms, No. 632 West Madison-st. Inquire of L. BALDWIN, 280 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—16 CAMPBELL PARK, 1ST floor flat; brick building; modern improvements; $30.
507 Congress-st., second floor flat; stone building, 7 rooms; modern improvements; rent $35. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, WEST CONgress-st.; desirable. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building, Room 618.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON-SQUARE, 984 West Madison-st.—A suite of south front rooms on second floor; $23; also suite on third floor; $20; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, WITH bath-room, hot and cold water, laundry, tubs, etc. Southwest corner West Washington and Green-sts. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 3 OR 6 ROOMS, with bath, etc., in brick building, 541 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 ROOMS OVER drug store, suitable for light housekeeping or doctor's office, $18. Also suite of 4 rooms fronting on Eighteenth-st., third floor, $20. 1802 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of 60 Thirty-first-st., 10 rooms, all modern improvements; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, Partridges' Dry-Goods Store, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND floors of large, fine brick dwelling near Douglas monument; all modern conveniences; owner (adults) will occupy upper floor and take meals with tenant or not, as desired. K 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front alcove room, without board; bath; private family; also brick barn. 2704 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, near to business; board if desired; terms low. 11 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., en suite or single; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms. 243 Wabash-av., flat 5, third floor, front.

TO RENT—FOUR LARGE ROOMS ON parlor floor for housekeeping, all connecting, modern improvements. 1533 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1521 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE front room, furnished; one large room, second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also one small room; also barn. Private family.

TO RENT—ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, in suites of two or three, in Seaverns Buildings, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at Room 6, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED pleasant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—TWO LOWER FLOORS, SIX rooms, of stone front, 3018 Groveland Park-av. Steam and street cars. Call for permit on WILSON G. BAKER, 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—A FEW choice flats, 3 and 4 rooms each, northeast corner Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. References required. Inquire of janitor.

TO RENT—9 ROOMS ON SECOND floor of Baum's Pavilion, suitable for boarding-house, with restaurant privileges of the pavilion. Twenty-second-st., corner Cottage Grove and Indiana.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS SUITABLE for small family at 2534 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, PLEASant location, front alcove room and one or two other rooms, all newly furnished. None but good parties with first-class references need apply. Call at or address 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND floors together, with modern conveniences; barn if required. 556 Fulton-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE PARLOR, BEDROOM, and dressing-room, new and neatly furnished with all modern improvements—to young married couple or to gentleman. Inquire 459 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—234 ONTARIO-ST.—FURnished room; gentlemen only. References.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—ELEGANT flat or rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping or sleeping; good board near; location, etc., first-class. References. Address D 3, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
POSSESSION MAY 1, 1883.
SOUTH SIDE.
118 Quincy-st., 3-story and basement brick building.
Corner Archer-av. and Butterfield-st., 3 stores in good building; will be thrown into one store for good tenant, and rented for a term of years.
184 and 186 Wabash-av., store adjoining A. S. Gage & Co., now occupied by J. Biersdorf.
120 Quincy-st., 3-story and basement brick building, with elevator, etc.
177 Jackson-st., 3-story and basement brick buildings, near Fifth-av.
34 and 36 Washington-st., second story.
218 and 220 State-st., offices on second floor.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 250 West Madison-st.:
638 West Lake-st., stone-front, store and basement, $50.
390 Blue Island-av., store, $50.
206 and 206½ West Lake-st., store, $45.
769 West Lake-st., brick store. $50.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, FINE store and rooms in rear for living 1006 West Madison-st.; $20, one flat 1035 West Madison-st.; $14, one flat 1095 West Madison-st. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE with rooms in rear, opposite new Board of Trade Building; A No. 1 location for sample-room. Inquire at Room 4 Times Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOMS above, 3913 Cottage Grove-av., occupied several years by dry goods; first-class location. SMITH BROS., 3916 Cottage Grove av.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.
POSSESSION MAY 1, 1883.
WEST SIDE.
13 and 15 North Canal-st., building for manufacturing purposes. Engine and boiler now in building; can be bought cheap if desired.
291 West Madison-st., very desirable store, corner Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—IN SEAVERNS BUILDings, Twenty-second-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st., two fine stores; full-sized plate-glass windows, etc.; also two fine basements, one corner Twenty-second and Wabash and one corner Twenty-second and State. Apply at Room 6, 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NOS. 93 AND 95 LAKE-ST., corner of Tremont House. W. H. WOOD, 43 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—2447 STATE-ST., STORE AND dwelling rooms above. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building, Room 618.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE NEW STORE on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.; one of the best retail locations in Chicago. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: Corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., fine store in new building. Good location for grocer. Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st., good brick store, 24x80 feet. 177 and 179 Monroe-st., fourth floor; 40x175; good light, etc. Elevator and steam power if desired. 186 and 188 State-st., third floor, 45x94, 6 windows on State-st., vault; three years' lease. 40 La Salle-st., second and third floors; good vaults. 163 and 165 Fifth-av., third floor, 40x80 feet.

TO RENT—STORES—696 South Halsted-st., corner Evans; fine location for drug-store or grocery; and a fine list of others, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-ST., NO. 130, fifty feet north of Madison. W. R. CONDICT, Room 15, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES 271 AND 273 WEST Randolph-st. S. D. WARD, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE IN GOOD location for dry goods; first-class tenement above. Apply to J. L. WEBSTER, 3904 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HALF OF A SOUTH WATER-st. commission store. Address K 27, Tribune.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF DOUBLE-front, well-lighted store on Wabash-av., near Jackson-st; very cheap. Inquire today at 232 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE—94 State-st. The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 110 to 128 Ontario-st. Inquire for M. C. ARMOUR.

TO RENT—A STORE ON CLARK-ST., near Monroe, from May 1. Inquire at or address 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORE—265 FIFTH-AV.—3 stories and basement; 40x90. From 12 to 2, Room 9, 149 La Salle-st. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—STORES UNDER LELALND Hotel.

TO RENT—STORES 1253, 1259 STATE-st., near Thirteenth. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—STORE—47 DEARBORN-ST. —From 1st of May. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—177 NORTH CLARK-ST., near Erie, store and basement. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—AT 168 AND 170 WASHINGton-st. Building is being made elegant and complete, with elevator, etc. Each office to have water and vault. Rents low. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICES, CORner rooms, corner State and Washington-sts. Room 14, 105 State-st.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE, FIRST floor, 96 Washington-st. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FEW SINGLE OFFICES in 99 and 101 Washington-st. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF OFFICE, 56 Dearborn-st.; ground floor.

TO RENT—PRINCIPAL PART OF first-class office, main floor, on Dearborn-st., near Monroe. Address K 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON FOURTH FLOOR No. 99 Madison-st. W. R. CONDICT.

TO RENT—3 SUITES OF FINE OFfices over drug-store, corner Washington and Halsted-sts. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN suite, with vaults, in fire-proof building, northwest corner La Salle and Madison-sts., known as the La Salle Block.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT OFFICE in one of the best new office blocks in the city; centrally located. MARTIN LEWIS, 90 Randolph-st., Room 6.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—FOR WHOLESALE PURposes, second, third, and fourth lofts of 130 Fifth-av. Apply to OTIS & LANE, Room 19, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—142 LAKE-ST., 3 LOFTS, together or separate; low rent. HAWKINS, 156 Lake-st.

TO RENT—LOFT (40X160) FOR STORage or light manufacturing, with or without power. 135 and 137 Lake-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.:

123 Eugenie-st., 3-story and basement stone-front, 10 rooms	$75
616 West Indiana-st., brick store, with five rooms above	55
1211 Wrightwood-av., 6-room flat	25
333 Hubbard-st., 6-room flat	20
220 Hubbard-st., large store and 2 rooms	25
89 North Centre-av., large 2-story 14-room house	50
104 North Elizabeth-st., store with 5 rooms above	25
130 Washtenaw-av., 4-room brick cottage	15
724 West Twelfth-st., corner store, with 5 rooms above	25
15 Cicero-court, 2-story 7-room frame house	25
380 West Adams-st., 2-story frame house	25
282 Park-av., 2-story frame	40
865 West Lake-st., 6-room frame cottage	30

TO RENT—second floor, 40x40 feet, over Stevens' new art-gallery, Nos. 22 and 24 Adams-st. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—38 AND 40 WEST MONROE-st., basement 40x100; good light for manufacturing, with or without power. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES. 167 and 169 Washington-st., several offices. STORES. 741 and 857 West Madison-st.; in good location for retail trade. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST STORY AND BASEment Nos. 22 and 24 South Jefferson-st., 40x80 feet, stone front; prefer party having their own boiler and engine. Will lease power and steam heating as part payment of rent. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—BARN FOR 5 OR 6 HORSES. 220 North Clark-st., near Chicago-av.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER, CORner Clinton and Monroe-sts. Apply to RUTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—159 STATE-ST., THIRD, fourth, and fifth floors; will divide. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STREET-MEN—2 OF THE best corners in the city for fruit, etc., on Madison-st., near State; rent $2 and $3 a day. Address K 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—2 FLOORS 50x70 each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR 68 AND 70 Wabash-av., 48x165, with steam-power and elevator. A. B. BARNES & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GOOD tenant, on the South Side, north of Twenty-second-st., a residence. Address K 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTtage or flat in Hyde Park or Englewood; reasonable rent. Address K 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 OR 9 rooms, on West Side, suitable for two families, near line of cars; $25 to $30. K 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURnished rooms for light housekeeping, South Side, respectable neighborhood, for wife and self. Address K 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG man, single room in private family on North or West Side; best of accommodations only. References exchanged. State terms, location, etc. Address L 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-built house with modern improvements, containing no less than 12 rooms; must be in first-class condition; location north of Twenty-sixth-st. and east of Wabash-av.; willing to pay one year's rent in advance if terms are suitable. Address L 4, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOMEly furnished medium-sized house, for gentleman and wife, willing to pay for good accommodations; prefer on Michigan-av., or in fine location North Side. Apply to A. J. BURBANK, Room 3 Tribune Building.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 to take charge of finances in manufacturing business; active demand for goods; covered by patents; will net him $10,000 yearly; particulars at interview. Address H 76, Tribune office.

AN ENERGETIC, ENTERPRISING young man willing to work, with from $7,000 to $10,000, can procure an interest in a business of which we have the exclusive control, and paying from 200 to 300 per cent profit; we believe the investment can be made the first year; can be fully investigated. Address K 20, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST IN MANUFACTURing business; large profits; business with the largest wholesale; failing health cause for taking partner. MARTIN & SMITH, 161 La Salle-st.

I WANT A PARTNER TO JOIN ME IN extending a business which has few rivals in the entire Northwest; with proper party can do over $100,000; safe business and sure returns. Address, with real name and amount of capital at command. Also references, or no notice will be taken. K 35, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st. Having erected a large and commodious building exclusively for storage purposes, are prepared to receive all kinds of household goods. Private compartments for storage. Advances made when desired. Established 1875. Reliable.

STORAGE—276 AND 278 EAST CHICAgo-av., near Clark-st. R. G. WEBSTER.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 258 and 160 West Monroe.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts., THIS WEEK

We will offer for sale the following second-hand instruments:

6-OCTAVE PIANOS At $20, $30, and $40 (will do for beginners). $5 cash and $5 per month.

7-OCTAVE PIANOS At $90, $100, and $120. $10 cash and $10 per month.

7⅓-OCTAVE PIANOS At $150, $160, and $175. $15 cash and $10 per month. Balance on twelfth month.

ALSO, SECOND-HAND ORGANS, $30, $40, and $50. On easy payments.

AT The warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL & CO., corner State and Adams-sts., can be found a full stock of the following well-known makes of instruments: Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos. Emerson Co.'s pianos. W. W. Kimball's pianos. W. W. Kimball's organs.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED. PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED, REPAIRED, AND POLISHED BY COMPETENT WORKMEN. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

A. REED & SONS PIANOS SOLD ONLY at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

AT THE FACTORY—BEST ORGANS and lowest prices, $25, $50, and up. NICHOLSON Organ Factory, 43 Crosby-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS is open for a position as cornetist in either a church or Sunday school, or both. Please address K 54, Tribune office.

BARGAINS—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, $100, $125, $175. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, NEARLY new, for sale at a bargain. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

CHICAGO PIANO STORAGE COMpany—We store pianos, buy, sell, and make liberal advances; best facilities; lowest rates. Chicago Piano Storage Company, 99 East Van Buren-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.' PIANOS, MANUFACTURED HERE, combine, with the HIGHEST EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, elastic touch, singing qualities, delicacy and power of tone. EASIEST TERMS and one years' rent allowed on purchase money. Second-hand Pianos, for want of space, at a sacrifice. Warerooms, 169 State-st.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851, VOSE & SON'S pianos, grand, uprights, and squares, fully equal to the best made; 15,000 now in use. Lowest prices; easiest payments. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR RENT—FAIR PIANOS FOR $3 AND $3.50 per month; fine ones for $4, $4.50, and $5; rent deducted if purchased. For Sale—New and second-hand pianos at low prices; cash or monthly payments. Established 1850. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR want of space, two very elegant square grand Decker & Son pianos; easy terms. ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS., 169 State-st., near Monroe.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR for want of space, half-dozen of the favorite square Kurtzman pianos; no better in the market. ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS., 169 State-st., near Monroe.

GABLER PIANOS—SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

HARDMAN PIANOS SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

KNABE PIANOS—SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW ORGANS, $55, $65, $75; FINE instruments; fully guaranteed. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

PIANOS TO LET—RENT-MONEY DEducted if purchased. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

REMOVAL! JULIUS BAUER. REMOVAL! JULIUS BAUER. REMOVAL! On May 1 we will occupy our new and elegant building, 156 and 158 Wabash-av., and offer for the next two weeks pianos and organs, new and second-hand, at factory prices. Do not neglect to avail yourself of this opportunity to get an instrument at a bargain. For Sale—A lot of piano boxes at low prices. JULIUS BAUER & CO., Manufacturers, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS, used universally in the conservatories of America and indorsed by the most eminent artists of the world, can be seen in great variety at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams-sts.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. ORGAN FACTORY, Corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts. Warerooms, Corner State and Adams-sts. Organs for church. Organs for parlor. Send for catalogue.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A FINE new or second-hand piano. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

$15 DOWN AND $10 MONTHLY WILL buy a first-class new piano at cash prices. Call at warerooms, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. A. SCHAAF & CO.

100 PIANOS FOR RENT—MONEY paid as rent allowed if purchased. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

200 NEW PIANOS FOR SALE—200 new organs for sale. Instruments on easy payments. A portion of rent money allowed on purchase. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. New upright pianos to rent. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS, FROM $25 TO $1,000, to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal at 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS—A bargain—12 acres on the southwest corner of State and Forty-seventh-st. This property has sidewalks, gas, water, sewerage, and street-cars, and can be subdivided in lots and retailed at a profit of $50,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON PERSONAL property without removal; low rates of interest; no commission. MARTIN & SMITH, 161 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 and upwards. HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn.

WANTED—$2,000 ON PERSONAL property worth $20,000, for two years. Apply to J. F. V., care Lord & Thomas, 8, 69 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$1,000—WANTED FOR ONE OR TWO years $1,000; undoubted security, with option of a large-paying investment. Only those having the funds need answer. K 65, Tribune office.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty; cash in hand: can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 83 Dearborn-st.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate: money ready. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CENTREBOARD CABIN sloop, 42 feet over all, 13½ feet beam, nearly new, everything complete; price $630. C. B. HALL, 4 Weed's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A PATENT ON A TYPEwriter, or partner wanted. Address H 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4, 6, AND 8 FEET silver-plated showcases, oval front, plate-glass, large molding. 3100 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business. Hours 9 to 5. Call, write.

MRS. H. NIX—CHICAGO'S MOST powerful magnetic healer. 451 West Madison.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN FOR notion and stove departments; they must know their business; others need not call. Bankrupt Store, 184 State-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND RE-liable bookkeeper and office man for a manufacturing business. Address K 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK AT OAK Park; registered. Address DR. O. PEAK, Oak Park.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLLAR cutter; steady employment for the right man. Apply by letter to Fox River Horse Collar Company, Dayton, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-class soap-boiler; one who thoroughly understands laundry soap; steady employment. Address, with references, Des Moines Soap Co., Des Moines, Ia.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A JOB printer who understands cylinder-press work to take charge of small office near Chicago; must be a thorough workman. Steady employment and good wages to the right man. Address K 56 Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DYER AND scourer. Big wages paid. Apply today at 185 Fifth-av.

WANTED—AN ANALYTICAL CHEMist of extensive experience and highest references. C. GILBERT WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—25 TRIMmers, corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN EVERY city and town for popular books, highly indorsed; liberal terms to good canvassers. Address T. H. EDWARDS, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—THREE WELL-EDUCATed boys about 16 years old in a wholesale dry-goods house. Address K 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELERS IN SPECIAL hardware. Call at Choate's Hotel, Room 52.

WANTED—MAN TO HELP AROUND store and go with wagon; only those who have had experience in handling furniture need apply, at 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TEA SALESMEN IN CITY and country, to sell to consumers. S. M. KENNEDY, jobber, 29, 87 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ONE who lives with his parents preferred. Address, giving age and full name, K 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLE FREE; $20 to $70 per week guaranteed energetic men with small capital introducing a specialty; sells itself; experience unnecessary; no talking; business permanent; exclusive territory. Send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN—WE WANT A few No. 1 city salesmen to solicit orders for the finest selling work in the market. This is a rare chance for the right men. JONES BROS. & CO., 76 and 78 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUtiful book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven." The work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly illustrated. Worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SMART BOY ABOUT (16) sixteen to work in stock, wholesale gents' furnishing goods house. Give references. Address L 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL needle packages and other fast-selling articles; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AT 187 THIRTY-SEVENTH-st., near Cottage Grove-av., German or French woman for general housework; private family; no moving.

WANTED—AT 187 THIRTY-SEVENTH-st., near Cottage Grove-av., German or French woman for general housework; private family; no moving.

WANTED—509 DEARBORN-AV.—A competent cook and laundress; Swede or German. References required.

WANTED—551 NORTH CLARK-ST.—A good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO competent second girls in a private boarding-house. Must be first-class waitresses. Apply at 71 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework. Good wages for good work. Apply at Room 2, 157 East Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERal housework; must understand plain cooking and to wash and iron. Apply at 64 Cass-st. for three days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in private family; Scandinavian or German. References. 48 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MEAT cook at St. Denis Hotel, corner of Desplaines and Madison-sts.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—TRIMMER FOR THIS SEAson. Send references also state experience and salary wanted. Address Mrs. C. B. CLARKE, Eldora, Ia.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY trimmer at HALL'S, 101 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRIMmers and bonnetmakers. EDWIN HINCHLIFFE, 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS old to take care of a baby and assist in second work. 1242 Indiana-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—150 GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL kinds of housework; good pay. Call today, Room 10 Haverly's Theatre. Take elevator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY bookkeeper for double-entry books. References required. Address K 55, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD BOOKKEEPER OR FINANcial man with limited capital would interest himself in good paying legitimate business. Am thoroughly conversant with wall-paper trade. First-class references furnished and required. Address H 59, Tribune office.

ALL KINDS PORTLAND CEMENT, paving, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and leaky roofs repaired, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BEECHER TELEPHONE COMPANY, 97 Clark-st., Room 21—Parties desiring to secure territory or other interest in this company are invited to call and investigate. Telephone in operation at office of company. Send for prospectus and descriptive circular.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, 151 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

IF YOU WANT TO EARN $5 DAILY AT home send for Russian and Roman art outfits for coloring photographs, engravings, etc. Sent by express with instructions for $2; send money by registered letter. Money must accompany orders. Address Original Russian Art Co., 3 Union Square, New York.

RICHARD OADES, OF NO. 314 WEST Monroe-st. (in rear) will remove ashes and rubbish of all description on reasonable terms. Contracts taken for cleaning blank alleys. Give us a call. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

REMOVAL OF STORE OR OFFICE-fixtures or any new office furniture neatly done up and promptly attended to by JOHN LANDSIEDEL, 335 South Canal-st.

TYPEWRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions done at Room 23, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESmen to carry line of lace and fancy dry goods in Wisconsin and Minnesota; also good city man. H 66, Tribune office.

1883—NEW UNITED STATES PRICE-List coins; new nickels, with or without cents. STEVENS & CO., 30 Tribune Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ENERGETIC agents and salesmen to collect orders in city and country for our standard books sold on installments. The Chicago Installment Book Co., 103 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEmale, to sell a new household necessity needed in every house; quick sales; big profits; big inducements to good general agents. W. N. MOORE, manager, 41 and 43 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE FOR SALE—THIS ENGINE is in good running order, and can be seen running until May 1; is 14x24-inch cylinder, Judson governor, 18-foot fly-wheel; all complete, and will be sold at a bargain. Address N. BOOTHBY, Warren, Ill.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldsmid's old-established (1865) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RUBBER BLANkets suitable for job or other presses. Apply at counting-room of the Tribune.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings; large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER CITY property—We have an elegant residence on one of the avenues in the South Division, north of Thirty-sixth-st.; finished in elegant style; with large lot; neighborhood good. HOOD & COOPER, 180 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper, correspondent, or expert accountant; 10 years' experience in banking circles, a good portion of the time as cashier. Best of references. Address H 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BUSINESSman of large experience for office work, or in credit department of wholesale house. Address H 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORThand writer; has had experience in office and court, and can give good references. Address P.-O. Box 262, Algona, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGrapher; law office preferred. Best references from former employer. Address K 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced double-entry bookkeeper. Address K 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced shipping clerk; grocery house preferred. Address K 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A REALestate office or collecting by a man of 10 years' experience. Unexceptionable references. Address L 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHOE MANUfacturers—By an expert drafter and pattern cutter on women's, misses', and children's fine shoes; will take a contract to run a fitting room in connection with pattern cutting. Address K 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENtleman from Baltimore, of good address, unquestionable references, as manager, agent, salesman, or clerk in some responsible house. Please address K 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper and accountant desires night work. Address K 79, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERchant tailors—A good practical cutter is open for engagement. First-class references from late employers. Address H 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD bread and cake baker in country town. CHARLES STILL, Joliet, Ill.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man as coachman or gardener. Best of references. Seven years' experience. K 58, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, Swede, as coachman in private family; willing to work around the house. Best of city references. K 27, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework or second work. Address H. G., 92 Bissell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young girl to do second and kitchen work. 18 Better-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl for second work or general housework in a private family. Address 3113 Hanover-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL to do light second work or take care of children. Apply at No. 3012 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A CAPAble, trusty German girl to do general housework for good wages. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl in a private family for general housework or second work and sewing. Please call for two days at 3635 Lake-av. Best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANAdian girl; cooking or general housework. References. K 46, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERican woman as seamstress or nurse; good reference. Address K 30, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AT DRESSmaking by a competent person. Address 42 Lakeside Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSmaker from New York to do sewing in families by the day. Address K 60, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG lady to write in office or store; can use type-writer; or would do anything respectable. Address K 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH INvalid or a lady wishing a companion to travel. Address K 44, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board. No moving.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT front room with board, also single room.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH nicely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen or ladies, with use of piano and bath, $5 to $8 per week.

WEST SIDE.

352 WEST MADISON-ST.—J. W. SMITH is desirous of offering you A1 table board at bottom prices. Call for bill of fare.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison; one hundred pleasant single rooms; 50 cents per night.

CLARENCE HOUSE—CORNER STATE and Harrison-sts.—Terms, $1.50 to $2.50 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—EUROpean plan, corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st.; rooms at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day; good restaurant connected. Try it.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day; table-boarders wanted; excellent table; central location.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., elegant rooms. No danger from fire. 75 cent and $1 per day.

THE BEST $2 PER DAY HOTEL IN Chicago is the Atlantic, side Lake Shore and Rock Island depot.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PERMANENT, BY A GENtleman and wife, large front room, unfurnished, or two rooms, near line of the Cottage Grove-av. cars. Terms not to exceed $50 per month. Address A 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A good-sized, pleasant, well-furnished room, with good board, in family where there are few or no other boarders; is willing to pay $9 or $10. Address K 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICE ROOM BY A GENtleman in a nice private family; North Side preferred. Please address K 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM BY a man in private family or small boarding-house in South Chicago or suburb convenient by rail; price $12.50 per week or thereabouts; and he wants all he can get in the way of nice surroundings. K 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY SINGLE young gentleman in private family in Hyde Park, Madison Park, or Kenwood. References. O R 75, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—10 HORSES FIT FOR all use; one week's trial given; warranted sound; one landau as good as new; a large assortment of all kinds carriages, top and open grocery-wagons, trucks, phaetons, buggies, road-wagons; all kinds harness, new and second-hand; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments. Come and see for yourself. The largest assortment of any house in Chicago and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT 1445 STATE-ST., ONE sorrel mare, young, sound, and safe for lady to drive and good under saddle; one coupe or family carriage horse, perfect in every way; one of the finest pairs of carriage or gentleman's matched horses in the city; one trotting horse; one fine stallion; one gentleman's saddle-horse; one pacing horse; also a large stock of new and second-hand phaetons, village-carts, road and dog carts, harness, robes, etc. Don't forget the place if you want bargains.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—I HAVE THREE coupe rockaways and several good second-hand business buggies; also fine new buggies of my own make. E. C. HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A THOMAS H. BROWN buggy, best make; will be sacrificed, as owner must leave town permanently. Can be seen at Webster's Livery Stable, 240 Chicago-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FIRST-CLASS single buggy harness; must be a good one and cheap for cash. Address H 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PARTY WHO has wagons to take a street-cleaning contract. Inquire of C. F. GUNTHER, 78 Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—PLUSH PARLOR SET, 3 pieces, nearly new; refrigerator, dining-table, and other articles. Must sell immediately—giving up housekeeping. Inquire evenings at 3302 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF FIVE rooms for housekeeping at a bargain. 3123 Prairie-av.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-hand furniture and carpets. Apply at 2818 State-st. H. HEYN.

$100,000 WORTH FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, crockery, and household goods at immense bargains. Largest stock, latest styles, and lowest prices. 25 per cent saved in buying from this stock. The Empire and the Andrews-Burr folding-beds in 30 styles, at $18, $25, $28, $35, and up. Don't miss this opportunity. Cash or easy payments to suit. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—MOUNT GREENWOOD farm; good buildings, gardens, fruits; healthy location, near city. C. H. BECHWITH, 125 Clark-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY. SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, 3419 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

838 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1009 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

136 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN. HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY MORNING, GOLDfinch bird. Liberal reward offered. Return to 430 La Salle-av.

LOST—FROM 1433 WABASH-AV., MY two (2) black-and-tan setter dogs. A suitable reward will be paid for their return.

WILL PAY $40 AND NO QUESTIONS asked for blanket and clothes taken from 79 Dearborn-st. Address K 34, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFfered for a low price to purchase an established and profitable specialty manufacturing business whose trade is confined to the jobbers and fancy grocers; $500 will cover machinery and fixtures; it will pay you to investigate. Address K 41, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—CITY DRUG-STORE worth $3,100 for $1,900 cash; must sell at once. Investigate at Room 68, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOAP FACTORY—S. W. McBRIDE & CO., Chicago, Ill., offer for sale their laundry and toilet soap business, together with their buildings and machinery of all kinds necessary for the manufacture of both. Also the good will and privilege of using their old and well-established brands goes with it. Trade well established, particularly in the West and Northwest. This is an opportunity seldom met with, and any one wishing to buy an established business should not fail to investigate. Price, part cash and balance on time, with approved security.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MEAT market; oldest stand on West Side, and doing large business; this is a fine opportunity. A 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, TOBACCO, NEWS stand, and confectionery store combined, in fine location; doing good business; established 10 years; have lease for store and 6-room flat at $30 per month. Address A 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; FIXTures belong to store; situated in one of the best suburban towns near Chicago; doing a business of $1,000 per week; established 9 years; clean stock. No better chance ever offered. Address A 88, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND FIXTURES, including 2 pool-tables, now doing a business of $25 per day; a good chance to step into an established business; price $1,200; the above is situate opposite the depot at Kensington, Ill. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THIS IS BUSINESS—Stock of stationery, fancy goods, and confectionery; 6 fine showcases full of fine goods; will invoice about $1,500; will sell for nearly one-half; with or without lease; must be closed out before the 15th; owner leaving the city. Apply on premises, 527 West Madison-st., or Room 2, 141 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A $2,000 NEWSPAPER AND job office located at a good point in Dakota. We think it is a nice opening for some one. $1,000 cash required; failing health reason for selling. Apply to MARDER LUSE & CO., 139 and 141 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AN OLD AND WELL ESTablished restaurant, centrally located, having a first-class trade; cheap; owner going West. Address D 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID OPPORTUNIty for candy man and caterer in a town of 10,000 inhabitants, three railroads; doing a good jobbing and fine retail; no competition; terms reasonable; other business taking my attention; this will bear close investigation. Address INDIANA, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR store in best location on North Clark-st.; good reason for leaving. Address K 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STOCK OF MERchandise, located in one of the best towns on C. & N. W. R. R. in Central Iowa; population, 4,000; stock will invoice $9,000, all in good and clean shape. Location of the store one of the best in the city; the business has been a profitable one for years. Correspondence and investigation solicited. Address H 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ELEGANT fitted up saloon in this city, doing fine business, with 5 years' lease. Requires $10,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH parties who understand the business of pickling and canning vegetables desirous of engaging in the business in a healthy and wide-awake town. Address S. A. CLARK, Warren, Ill.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS-MAN to take interest in a manufacturing business; must be energetic and active and possess capital of no less than $5,000. Business; don't answer out of curiosity. K 99, Tribune office.

5,000 SHARES AMERICAN SECTIONal Electric Underground stock for sale at 75 cents per share. Address K 57, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY OF UNIVERSITY education will give private instruction in any English branches, French, and German; pupils in public schools brought up to grades. K 33, Tribune.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st.; day and evening; typewriting without extra charge. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART—Mrs. CARRIE A. MORGAN is now prepared to receive pupils at Weber Music-Hall, Wabash-av. and Jackson-st., Room 15.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Select. Individual instruction; also by mail. Twenty years' practical shorthand experience the guarantee of our efficiency; no additional charge for type-writing; circulars available. Suite 412 First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

SHORT-HAND TAUGHT BY MAIL BY stenographer. 46 South Curtis-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Address I. G., 1710 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1860.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, AND private libraries and single volumes. Seasides and magazines. CHAPIN'S, cor. Madison & Dearborn.

THE MORMON CONFERENCE.

KIRTLAND, O., April 12.—The Mormon Conference continued today. The time was mostly devoted to religious services, during which a woman sang a song in foreign language while she claimed to be under the influence of the gift of tongues. A letter was received from Secretary-of-State Freilinghuysen in response to a request made to make a distinction between polygamous and monogamous Mormons. Secretary Frelinghuysen says: "It is contrary to the practice of this Government to give by circular, as is proposed, any sanction or indorsement of a specific form of belief. It is for the agents of any religion to make its character. Law-abiding emigrants are secure against interference."

SALE OF THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 12.—[Special.]—William T. Withers, owner of the Fairlaw stud, has sold the last three days the following 3-year-olds: Francisca, bay filly, by Almont, dam by Sentinel, to Albert Gridley, of Batavia, Ill., for $1,200; Maggie Medium, brown filly by Happy Medium, dam by by Cassius M. Clay, son of Mambrino Patchen, to S. C. Swartz, of Dayton, O., for $1,000; Don Castor, bay colt, by Happy Medium, dam by a son of Volunteer, for $1,500, to John Beckman, of Bucyrus, O.; Talisman, a black colt, by Mambrino Chief, to Charles E. Waters, of Minneapolis, Kas., for $800; Vermont, bay colt, by Almont, dam by Cassius M. Clay, to George A. Hogg, of Scottsdale, Pa., for $2,500; Norman Medium, gray colt, by Happy Medium, dam by Alexander's Norman, to Charles E. Waters, for $800.

A ball-player out at La Crosse
Got his arm in a twist by a toss,
Now to all he does tell,
St. Jacobs Oil made him well,
Of pa-incures he calls it "the boss."

PURE AIR.

The Further North One Goes in Chicago the Better It Is.

The Emanations from the Breweries Consume the Ozone of the Atmosphere.

The Condition of the Lake Water Not What It Should Be—Dr. Long's Experiments.

For some time past a series of remarkable experiments have been conducted by Dr. J. H. Long, chemist for the Chicago Medical College, to ascertain the purity of the air of Chicago and its relation to disease. It is well known that the amount of organic matter may be determined in water, but it is only recently that practical tests of the air we breathe have been made with success. It would follow from the experiments made by Dr. Long, and those who are acting as assistants, in twelve of the largest cities of the continent, that the healthy and the questionable portions of a city or country may be accurately determined.

Not long ago Dr. N. S. Davis, Dean of the College, caused the chemist to undertake these experiments in behalf of the American Medical Association. It was believed that by measuring the amount of nitrogenous matter in the air, and by physicians keeping track of the various diseases prevalent at the time, it would be possible to more readily arrive at the causes and prevention of given forms of sickness. How far success will attend Dr. Davis in his application of the data to disease is a problem of the future, but the knowledge already obtained is of the most vital import to residents of parts of the city and to those who may be stricken with disease.

EVIL INFLUENCE OF A BREWERY.

It has been generally urged by the brewers of Chicago, for instance, that the presence of a brewery in a locality was not an unhealthy feature. On the contrary, it has been and is maintained that the odors had no bearing on the health of the people in the proximity of the brewery, if indeed they were not beneficial. Experiments made time and again, and repeated yesterday before the representative of THE TRIBUNE, show how fatal this belief may be and has been. The Chicago Medical College is at the corner of Prairie avenue and Twenty-sixth street. In the near vicinity are the great brewing establishments of Bemis & McAvoy, Conrad Seipp, Keeley & Co., Gottfried, and others. Yesterday was a beautiful day and the purity of the air in general was above the average. Yet a little stream let into the laboratory through a small rubber tube passing through the window into the test tube bore all manner of disease and death with it, and yet that was five blocks away from the nearest brewery. Experiments showed the presence of 1-200 part of a milligram of nitrogenous matter (decayed animal matter) to 100 litres (twenty and a half gallons) of air. Although this measure to the finite mind would seem so small as to suggest infinity, yet small as it is it means a great deal in that amount of air. It means also that there is no ozone in the atmosphere, or that such material which is absolutely necessary to good health and breathing has been exhausted.

Dr. Long has tested also the air which floats in the stilly night from Bridgeport, and made the startling discovery that it contains ten times more decayed animal matter than the brewery air, or is ten times more dangerous than the air which barely absorbs the ozone.

GO TO THE NORTH SIDE FOR PURE AIR.

Further experiments in this direction show that the South Side of the city is continually exposed as a residence portion to a new and unseen danger from the manufactories, and that the purer air is found on the North Side. Evanston has ten times more pure air than the South Side of Chicago, and at Highland Park and north of there one experiences a comparative heaven of pure air. The city is shown to have the purest air when the wind blows from the lake and after a thunder-storm. Lightning seems to be a great creator of ozone. The lightning storms which cause people to draw down the curtains are consequently going on with the great work of purification.

Dr. Long's observations, sent in by experts, and in many cases verified by himself, make a peculiar showing for other localities. Las Vegas' hot springs, N. M., are shown to have the purest air on the continent. Strange to say, while the general atmosphere of New York shows a scarcely perceptible trace of ozone, Central Park has the relative purity of fresh country air, a condition which is believed to prevail among the parks of Chicago, which are consequently the place for children.

THE VILE AIR OF PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg is shown by experiment to have the vilest air on the continent, permeated with foul decayed animal matter, and Cincinnati shows but little trace of ozone except on the highlands.

Dr. Long describes ozone as a condensed form of oxygen. It is a very high disinfectant and the chief agent of purification of the atmosphere. It should exist all around us, and does except when exhausted by the impurities in the atmosphere. At the present time methods are in use to manufacture it for the sick-room, and a person living in a locality where it is exhausted, if taken sick, should be removed elsewhere unless ozone can be procured for the sick-room. It is used to disinfect and purify the air of the medical college, and is found especially potent in the dissection-room.

OZONE STATIONS.

Dr. Long states that stations for the observation of the prevalence of ozone have been established all over Michigan by the State, and periodical bulletins are issued, together with a mortality statement of classified diseases. On these bulletins will depend the determination of the relation of nitrogenous matter in the air, and the absence or presence of disease in the absence or presence of ozone. Just as the experiments are becoming vital to the advance of health in the State a Legislature of ignoramuses propose to drop the appropriation for experiments. This is alleged to be due to the fact that the country members do not understand the importance of the subject.

Dr. Long points with regret to the fact that the State Board of Health is not provided with a competent chemist with funds to carry on experiments extensively in this State. He further suggests that, owing to the poverty of the Chicago Government, the City Chemist is not paid enough to warrant his making such investigations in this direction and that of food adulteration as the good health of the city demands.

THE LAKE WATER.

In this connection Dr. Long has experimented to ascertain the amount of organic matter in the lake water. During the recent floods he found it absolutely dangerous. There was a prevalence of winter cholera, diarrhea, and like diseases, with an increase of the mortality rate. When the black volume poured the heaviest out of the river water drawn from the hydrant showed eight twenty-fifths of one part of albuminous ammonia in every million parts of water—a large amount. This decayed animal matter decreased March 1 to eight one-hundredths of one part, and at present, when it seems to be at its best stage, to one-twentieth of one part. Water taken from the Evanston hydrants is 25 per cent purer, and from Hyde Park 50 per cent worse. At the latter place microscopic examination is unnecessary to reveal the dangerous insects which infest the water, as they grow so fat as to be readily seen. Chicago water at its worst stage is better than London water at its best, but is still unhealthy. Indeed, the chemical analyses the year round show the prevalence of sewerage in the lake water and the necessity of going to Evanston with the crib.

That any one may easily commit suicide by drinking a little Chicago sewage is evident from Dr. Long's experiments, which show nine-tenths of one part of organic matter in one million parts of water. The poet who was inspired to make his remark about death lurking in every breeze and riding on every storm evidently had Chicago in his mind's eye.

PROMINENT BALTIMORE EXCURSIONISTS.

OMAHA, Neb., April 12.—[Special.]—General Freight Agent Diehl, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Ripley, of the Burlington Line, with the delegation of twenty members of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, who are on a trip through the West, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, and were met and entertained by representatives of the city and of the Board of Trade. All were greatly impressed with the material wealth of the country. Their reception closed with a dinner at the Paxton Hotel. The visitors made the trip upon invitation of the Baltimore & Ohio and the two foregoing roads, which it is understood are about to form a through freight line between Baltimore and the Missouri River. The party left this evening for Kansas City.

MATZOS.

The Unleavened Bread for the Jewish Easter, or the Feast of the Passover—How It Is Made and What It Symbolizes.

It may be interesting to know that at this season 150,000 pounds of matzos, or unleavened bread, are being baked in this city. The Jewish Easter, which is known as the Feast of the Passover, will be observed on April 23, and for eight succeeding days the children of Israel will eat their bread without yeast. It is not surprising, therefore, that three bakeries are running at the present time for their especial benefit.

NO TIME FOR BAKING.

In the feast of the Passover the Jews commemorate their deliverance from Egypt and the passage of the Red Sea. They were in such a hurry, so the legend runs, in getting away from their taskmasters that they had not time to bake bread, but carried the dough with them and heated it in the rays of the sun. Hence they commemorate the occasion by eating unleavened bread, and the anniversary of their deliverance is styled the "Feast of Liberty." This is the explanation given by the President of a West Side Hebrew congregation, but the Passover is believed to have its origin in greater antiquity. When Pharoah refused to let the Israelites go the Lord sent the tenth and final plague, and destroyed the first-born in all the land of Egypt. But in order that the Angel of Death might pass the children of Israel by unharmed the head of each household was instructed to slaughter a lamb and sprinkle the blood upon the doorposts. The paschal lamb is regarded by some Christian churches as a symbol of the Lamb of God, who was sacrificed for humanity on Calvary. Indeed, it is written that in ancient times children were sacrificed to Moloch. Subsequently children were spared, and a lamb was taken, as in the case of Isaac, mentioned in the Old Testament. This is the germ of the present Easter observances of the Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants. The unleavened bread of the Israelites, the sacrament of the Roman Church, and even the flowers of Protestant sects thus bear a subtle relation to one another, and may be traced to one common origin.

THE BAKERIES.

To return to the subject of matzos, the largest bakery in this city is conducted by M. Oesterreicher at No. 786 South Halsted street. "I shall use this season," said the proprietor, "nearly 1,000 barrels of flour, and shall turn out from 80,000 to 100,000 pounds of matzos."

"Will that be sold exclusively in Chicago?"

"No; I send boxes of the bread to Hebrews in Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Canada, Colorado, and Kansas. I sell in Chicago about 35,000 pounds. One of the largest bakeries in this country is at New Orleans, and is owned by a brother of Adolf Moses, of this city. Another large house is that of Simon Brothers, in Cincinnati, while there are quite a number of establishments in New York which do a large business."

"What others are there in Chicago?"

"There is one at the corner of Sixteenth and State streets, kept by Livingstone, which turns out about 40,000 pounds of bread, and another conducted by Polish Jews which produces about 10,000 pounds annually. The Poles claim that their method of baking is more strictly orthodox than any other. There are strict rules governing the manufacture of the bread, for it is laid down that the dough must not be allowed to rise beyond a certain point, and that it must be thoroughly baked."

HOW IT IS USED.

"Is it distributed in the synagogs?"

"No; the people buy it just as at other seasons they have bakers' bread. The night before the feast, however, a vigil is kept in each synagog, and the unleavened bread is blessed. In this country and in Europe the Jews, for the sake of variety, are accustomed to grind it into meal and make puddings which they call 'matzo kugel' and 'grimsel.'"

MAKING MATZOS.

A TRIBUNE reporter took a trip through Mr. Oesterreicher's matzos bakery, which is in the basement, and observed the curious process of concocting the pious nutriment. The first thing seen was a large trough in which the flour and water are mixed. The dough is then placed upon a table and a young man presses it by sitting on a sort of lever. He jumps on and off with great rapidity. The stuff is then passed through a rolling machine, and comes out in long white strips of the thickness of sole-leather, but a trifle more plastic. It is then cut into large square biscuits, which are quickly shoveled into an oven. There they remain three minutes, and the result is—matzos. The biscuits are crisp, and, although some might call them insipid, are certainly not unpleasant to the taste. They are shipped in white-wood boxes to the scattered tribes.

During the reporter's visit several dark-eyed children of Judea dropped in, and the uninitiated might suppose that there was something talismanic in the word which each pronounced—"matzos." During the week succeeding the feast it cannot be said of any young Israelite, no matter how accomplished, that "he takes the cake." He will have to be satisfied with the "matzos."

COLLIDED AT A CROSSING.

Two Trains Come Together—Fifteen Persons Injured.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 12.—A Lehigh Valley Railroad train collided with a train of the Philadelphia & Reading Road at the crossing of the former road with the Bound Brook Road to Philadelphia, this morning. The rear coach of the Philadelphia train was overturned, and at once caught fire and burned. All the passengers were extricated before the flames reached them, but thirteen received injuries. The badly wounded are: John W. Cray, fireman of the Lehigh Valley locomotive, dangerous cut in head and death likely result; unknown man, struck on the forehead, and contusion of brain probable. Some passengers declared that the locomotive and train raced all the way from Bound Brook to the crossing. The Lehigh Valley engine was ditched and smashed. The engineer of the Lehigh Valley locomotive claims to have been given the safety signal, and Agent Pickle, who was on the engine, corroborates him. He warned the engineer to look out when he saw the passenger train dashing ahead. The engineer replied that it was too late, but reversed the engine. Master-Machinist Paxon, who was in the cab of the Philadelphia & Reading engine, says they were shown a white signal until within twenty feet of the crossing, when the red was suddenly flashed in their faces. The passenger train was on schedule time and the locomotive running wild. The former had the right of way. All the injured were taken to their homes or the houses of friends in the vicinity of the disaster.

"BAD BILL."

The End of a North Carolina Desperado—Two Constables and a Woman Seriously Injured.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12.—[Special.]—Yesterday William Pritchard, known as "Bad Bill," was shot and killed near Bakersville, N. C. He was a notorious outlaw, and for five years had been operating in the wildest part of this State. He had shot seven men, killing one. Yesterday two brothers, James and Edward Burleson, both Constables, found Pritchard at the house of his brother-in-law, a notorious ruffian named Reese Blaleck. Pritchard, who was a powerful man and armed, made no attempt at resistance. He said that a woman in the house with whom he lived and for whom the officers also had a warrant, was too sick to be taken from the house, and asked Ed Burleson to go for a doctor who lived half a mile away. As Burleson left, Pritchard seized a gun and snapped it at James Burleson, who returned the fire, shooting "Bad Bill" in the breast. The noise of the firing brought back Ed Burleson, and both brothers opened fire upon Pritchard. He fought like a demon, attempting to club the Constables with a gun. The woman aided in the fight. Pritchard was shot twice in the head, twice in the breast, and died on the floor. Both Constables and the woman are painfully injured.

BUFFALO BOARD OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—[Special.]—The following gentlemen were today installed as officers of the Board of Trade for the ensuing year: President, J. F. Schoellkopf; Vice-President, H. G. Nolton; Treasurer, Charles A. Sweet; Secretary, George I. Thurstone. A resolution was adopted recommending that immediate steps be taken looking to a more thorough inspection of grain arriving at this port, both by boat and rail.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
130 La Salle-st., Chicago,
17 New-st., New York.
All securities dealt in at the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, bought and sold on commission, and carried on conservative margins.
Direct wire to New York.

MOHAVE MINING & MILLING CO.,
Office 78 La Salle-st.
The regular monthly dividend (No. 4) of 2 per cent on the par value of the stock will be paid April 25 to stockholders on record April 23, on which day transfer books will be closed and reopened April 26.
C. C. LANE, Treasurer.
E. W. RUSSELL, President.

VERY IMPORTANT.
To all Agents of Propeller Lines running to Buffalo and Lower Lake ports, including Montreal Lines, and all Vessel Interests and Owners running to Lower Lake ports: Meet me at No. 18 Board of Trade Building at 10 o'clock this morning. It is something for your mutual information and entirely for your own mutual vessel interests. Entirely business.
JNO. C. HARRIS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Upper Lake Region.

CHICAGO, April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In which lake region is Chicago? F.

1. McGarigle. 2. About 200.

CHICAGO, April 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform writer who had a majority in the city for Sheriff last fall, and how much. NEMO.

Robson.

CHICAGO, April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state in your next issue which of the two, Robson or Crane, has a naturally squeaking voice? M. SCHWARZMAN.

Yes.

CHICAGO, April 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To decide a question of opinion, will you through your paper kindly answer the following: In sending out circulars is it grammatical to say, "Before you shall have placed your orders," etc., or not? INQUIRER.

It Is—No Appropriation.

CHICAGO, April 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it according to law to number a voter's ballot before putting it in the box, or is it necessary to do so? What was the reason for the delay in paying the supervisors for the fall election, six months ago? A SUBSCRIBER.

No, Conditionally.

CUMMINGS, Ill., April 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Has a post-office official a legal right to read and refuse to deliver postal-cards addressed to other persons if the same contain slanderous or libelous matter? Yours respectfully, G. W. S.

[When requested to do so, a Postmaster can look at postal-cards and destroy them if they contain anything objectionable; that is, upon complaint, but not otherwise.]

Embolism.

CHICAGO, April 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform the public of what sickness Judge Lawrence died. I have seen it stated that he died of "embolism." The question is, What kind of disease is that? IGNORANT.

[Embolism is the obstruction of a blood-vessel by any body—*embolus* or plug—detached from the interior of the heart or some vessel, and borne along in the current of the circulation to the point of stoppage, which is generally the heart.]

A Chance for the Relief and Aid Society.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is a distressing case of destitution needing the investigation of the Relief and Aid Society or some charitable association. On the southeast corner of Fulton and Leavitt streets, in a dark garret, lies a woman who has been ill since last November, and has four small children. They have, I am reliably informed, had no food except such as has been furnished them by neighbors, and the sick woman not even a bed to lie on until a day or two ago, when a lady living opposite me gave her one.

ANDREW J. CARBERY,
892 Carroll avenue.

The Alderman of the Seventh.

CHICAGO, April 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The statement in THE TRIBUNE this morning that I handed a $20 bill election-day to the judges in the Ninth Precinct of the Seventh Ward, with the remark, "Boys, take a drink on this," is without foundation. I visited the polls twice, and both times simply asked at the window how many votes were cast. As to the alleged conduct of "Caney" Murphy and his "gang," the judges tell me that no ballots were "swept from the table"; that Murphy and Tobin came into the room while the counting was going on, but were at once ordered out, and went. The city count was all over at the time, and the ballots strung and in the box; and the town tickets, except the splits, were also counted. Respectfully, JOHN RIORDAN.

West Point Expenses.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Would you kindly inform me through your correspondents' column if I pass the intended examination for entrance to West Point what the expenses are, and how long I remain there before being appointed? WEST POINT.

[When a candidate passes the required examination at West Point his pay commences July 1 immediately succeeding his examination. His pay, which is $540 per annum, is ample for his support. It is better for him, however, to deposit from $150 to $200, if he can afford it, with the Treasurer of the academy when he commences his cadetship, to enable him to purchase his first uniform, books, etc., without going into debt for them. If he has no money he will be given credit. His appointment as a cadet, if he passes the examination, is made July 1.]

Live and Dead Rock.

CHICAGO, April 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you be kind enough to inform me through THE TRIBUNE if it is known to science (mineralogy) the difference between live and dead rock? W. C.

[THE TRIBUNE is not aware that the terms live and dead rock are recognized by experts in the science of mineralogy, or in the art of mining. Presuming, however, that the writer wishes for information in regard to the characteristics of gold-bearing rocks, as distinct from those which do not contain gold, we may say that there is no distinction that could be drawn within the usual limits of reply to correspondence. The character of gold-bearing rock varies widely in different parts of the globe. Properly speaking, all rocks are dead. The primitive rock was only a cinder or slag forming on the exterior of a molten mass—"dead as a door nail." The primitive rocks have been partly broken up, and from the débris other rocks formed which belong to the secondary class. The tertiary formation was the result of a similar disintegration, and is by no means the last in the series as known today. The remains of plants and animals are found in the later rocks, being imbedded during the process of rock formation, unless, as in the limestones and corals, the whole structure is a result of animated existence. The earlier rocks are called "azoic," because no remains of plants or animals have been found in them, but that fact does not prove the non-existence of organized beings on the earth's surface while those rocks were in process of formation.]

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: Burke, Walker & Co., 4 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 7 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 22 cases hosiery; Sanford Mfg. Co., 16 crates ink bottles; L. Strauss, 5 cases machinery; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Sutter Bros., 73 bales tobacco; Lehman & Kinsman, 9 cases toys; Julius Bauer & Co., 9 cases musical instruments; Morrison, Anderson & Butehart, 2 bales burlaps and 3 casks twine; Chas. Emmerich & Co., 100 bales feathers; Pitkin & Brooks, 18 packages earthenware; Stephen, Paddou & Co., 115 drums caustic soda; H. H. Rayden, 375 sacks salt; Frank Farish, 75 drums caustic soda; J. S. Kirk & Co., 32 drums caustic soda; Henry Denney & Son, 760 sacks salt; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 641 boxes tin-plate; L. A. Davis, 125 sacks salt; F. A. Fletcher & Co., 1 case suspenders; E. Hoffman, 4 cases cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 3 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 10 cases cigars; Louis Boerlin, 1 case optical goods; J. G. Hitchcock, 3 cases hosiery; Lyon & Healy, 4 cases musical instruments. Collections, $12,961.

FOR CHICAGO BEEF.

TROY, N. Y., April 12.—[Special.]—Western parties have purchased in Glens Falls a large piece of land upon which to erect a mammoth refrigerator for Chicago beef. The meat will be furnished the Lake George, Adirondack, Saranac Lake, and other summer resort hotels, and the consumption will be immense.

As a perfectly reliable remedy we cheerfully recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Steady—Exchange Firm.

A Fair Movement in Stocks—Opening Easy, but Closing Strong.

A Very Irregular Feeling in Produce—A Sharp Advance in Grain, and Equally Sharp Decline.

Large Trading by Big Operators—Provisions Tame and Uncertain — Hogs Easier.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market continues moderately active and steady. Borrowers are numerous and the offerings of loanable funds ample at 6@7 per cent. The shipment of currency to the country continues light.

Money was a little more plentiful on the street, and some lots were offered freely without being placed.

The total of Chicago bank clearings yesterday was $6,400,000, against $7,200,000 on Wednesday.

The Chicago Stock Exchange made fewer quotations yesterday than usual; but a moderate aggregate of business was transacted in a few lines.

Exchange on New York was rather strong yesterday at 60c premium per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. The offerings of bills were small. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 484 and 486½, with actual at 483½ and 486. English documentary, 481½@482. French documentary quoted at 523¾@524⅜, and German do at 94⅛ to 95¼. Bankers' marks at 94½ and 95¼, and bankers' francs at 521¼ and 517½.

A La Salle street house traded on the New York Exchange yesterday in 25,000 shares on Chicago orders. The most popular stocks at present with local operators are St. Paul, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Lackawanna. A considerable part of yesterday's buying of Northwestern and Omaha was on Chicago orders. It was stated on good authority that, at the time the Omaha Road was purchased, an agreement was made to some distribution of the surplus soon after the adjournment of the Legislatures.

The stockholders of Western Union will meet Thursday. It is expected they will take the action necessary to a legal authorization of the leasing of Mutual Union.

A combination headed by the younger Vanderbilts is said to be under Lake Shore. The earnings of the road continue large.

E. H. Green, formerly a high official of the Louisville & Nashville, says the outlook for the road is very favorable. The earnings are large, and rumor says the company will soon be able to resume the payment of dividends.

Burlington & Quincy gross earnings for March increased over $500,000. Net earnings for February increased $111,000, Central Pacific increased $52,000 in March. Richmond & Danville net earnings for the same month gained $61,000. Earnings of Lake Shore for first week in April reported to have increased $145,600.

Advices from London are to the effect that the negotiations between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific are progressing satisfactorily. The Ontario & Quebec Road now building will be worked in the joint interest of the two companies, and an agreement for the interchange of traffic from Manitoba and the Northwest Territory is said to be a foregone conclusion.

The foreign imports at New York during March amounted to $43,096,999, of which $3,732,716 were specie and bullion. The imports aggregate less than in either one of the previous three years.

The Osterberg system of clearing stocks has been approved of by a meeting of members of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Osterberg is to be offered $50,000, one-fifth cash, for the exclusive use of his system as copyrighted. Stock in the proposed Clearing-House Company amounting to $2,500 was subscribed for, and the books are open till tomorrow. The Governing Committee will get the plan into operation as soon as possible.

The *Wall Street News* says: It is reported that the St. Paul Company has placed $1,700,000 of 7 per cent collateral trust bonds secured by pledge of land notes and redeemable at 105 at the company's option within five years. It is not a very good sign that the St. Paul should pay so high a rate of interest for money, when a railroad bond with undoubted security sells at about par.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago National B'k	123	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103¾
Commercial Nat'l B'k	239	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100
†Continental Nat. B'k	130	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	106¼
First National Bank	190	N. Chi. Cy. Ry. 1m. 6s 1900	111
Hide & Leather N. B.	135	†N. Chi. Cy. Ry. 5.20 6s	104¼
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	125	W. Div. Ry. coup. 5.20 6s	104½
Home Nat. Bank	85	†W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	105
Illinois T. & Sav. B.	140	West Park 7s, 1890	110¼
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	195	West Town 5s, 1899	103
National B'k of Am'ca	135	Minn. State, 4½s, 1912	100¼
Nat. Bank of Illinois	145	Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1911	84⅛
N. W. Nat. Bank	300	†Inter-State In. Ex.	45
Traders' Bank	135	No. Chi. City Ry.	185
Union Nat. Bank	285		

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

5000 C & N W s f d 5s	100¼	5000 CM&StP CP&W 5s	93¼
1000 C M & St P R R	104¾	100 Chi City 4s	104
2000 WStL&PeC divs	80¾	100 C R I & P b 3	126¼
1000 C M & St P M Pt 5s	91¼	100 C M & St P b 3	104⅜
5000 CM&StP CP&W 5s	93	2000 CB & Q B & M 4s	80⅛
10 A T & S F RR	85⅞	5000 do	80⅛
100 C M & St P RR	104⅝	3000 do b 5	80⅛
100 do	104⅜	3000 WStL&PeC divs	81¼
5000 C B & Q Ia Div 4s	87		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special.]—The stock market was less active and rather feverish during the first hour and a half of business this forenoon, prices see-sawing up and down over a narrow range until about 11:30, after which buying increased and prices advanced to nearly the highest figure of yesterday. As far as can be discovered the market is not being influenced by the transactions of any one of the two, three, or four most prominent operators who are always suspected of doing so, but is moved entirely by the preponderance of trading of smaller dealers and smaller cliques. Later in the forenoon Lake Shore and St. Paul & Omaha were prominent features, and to some extent, also, among the specialties were East Tennessee, Rochester & Pittsburg, St. Paul & Manitoba, Oregon Railway & Navigation, and Richmond & West Point. Allegheny Central sold at 19, against 17 at the last previous sale. This road was recently consolidated with the Lackawanna & Pittsburg.

After 12:30 o'clock the stock market was lower, declining ⅛@⅜ per cent up to a little after 1 o'clock, after which it again became strong, and the entire market advanced ¼@1 per cent, the latter on Denver and Oregon Navigation. The features of the hour and a half were Lackawanna, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Denver, all of which were active. In the last hour a few stocks were ⅛@¼ per cent lower than at 2 o'clock. Insiders in the Northern Pacific and Villard stocks say that Oregon Transcontinental and Northern Pacific preferred should advance in sympathy with the market, but they do not expect any special movement until later in the season.

Green Bay securities were active this morning, and it is understood that considerably higher prices may be expected. The story this morning has been that the control of the Green Bay by the Sloan interest was lost some time ago, but has very recently been recovered through the purchase of a block of stock at private sale.

The *Herald's* money article says: Stocks opened this morning in a sleepy sort of way, and for the first hour were much more inclined to drowse than to waken up to activity. The result was that business dragged and prices drooped. Subsequent to this time matters grew wide-awake, upon the orders to buy which floated into the market, and in a short time the blood of speculation, that had been running sluggish, was once more coursing through the veins of the bull movement. The stock which started the pulse of the market and kept it beating was Delaware & Lackawanna; for, although the price did not advance more than 1 per cent, the dealings in it were enormous. A reason given for the active demand for this stock, and one which should be equally applicable to many other first-class properties, is that the Legislature will probably pass the bill now pending, which authorizes all trust companies to invest their funds in well-established dividend-paying securities. What with this boost from Albany and a further boost from the long-lost public—a public that is beginning to make itself felt in the market—prices were all inspirited after midday. This inspiration, however, was not weighty enough to create a boom or anything like it, but was quite sufficient to keep prices steady and strong, and in exceptional cases to advance them. Such was particularly the case with what may be called the cometary stocks—stocks which flash into prominence when the bullish sky is clear and vanish into obscurity when the bear clouds darken the horizon. Among those which burned the brightest today were Virginia Midland, which spurted to 30 bid; Allegheny Central, which, upon the sale of a single hundred shares, rose from 17 to 19; and East Tennessee preferred, which, upon exceptionally large transactions, advanced from 21½ to 23¼. The purchases of this stock are attributed to what is termed the Gould-Seney combination, which are said to have, within a week, acquired over 60,000 shares. It is reported that representatives of the Gould and Seney systems will shortly meet to decide upon some plan of coöperation that will be mutually advantageous. It is whispered also that some other projects looking to a grand combination of Southern and Southwestern railway interests are being worked up, and are expected to be consummated before Mr. Gould goes abroad. Giving it as a mere on dit, it is reported that a large block of the East Tennessee preferred stock has been purchased from the old holders at 25.

Today's market was more remarkable for the firmness with which it was held than for any particular advance. There is a growing outside interest, and were it not for the fear that the great holders may suddenly let go their grip and *douche* the market with stocks the faith in a permanent advance would be better established than it is. As matters look it would seem to be better policy for them to hold on than to sell, and under the belief that they accept this view of the situation the public is daily taking more interest in speculation. As for the bears, they are at present nowhere. The board-room cubs made at least half a dozen attacks at prices today, but, achieving no success, retired disconsolate.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last— Apl 12	Last— Apl 11
Alton & T. H.	200	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	71
do pfd	700	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	102¼
Am. Cable	400	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
B., C. R. & N.	43	81	81	81	81	
Can. Southern	4,450	68¾	69¾	68¾	69	69
Central Pacific	8,300	78¾	79¼	78¾	79⅜	79
C., C., C. & I.	800	79	79⅛	79	79	79
Chi., B. & Q.	2,000	127¾	128	127¾	128	127¾
C. & O. 1st pfd	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Col. Coal & Iron	500	36¼	36¼	36	36	36
Can. Pacific	1,000	60¾	61	60¾	60¾	
Cleve. & Pitts		138	138	138	138	138¾
Denver & Rio G.	23,700	49¼	49¾	48¾	49¾	49
Del. & Hudson	1,015	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	111¾
Del., L. & W.	96,140	129¼	130¾	129¼	130	129¼
Erie	39,900	38⅜	39	38⅜	38¾	38⅜
do pfd	200	80⅜	81	80⅜	81	
do seconds		98	98	98	98	98
East Tenn. & G.	2,600	10¾	11	10¾	11	10¾
do pfd	17,550	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22⅜	21⅜
G. B., W. & St. P.	1,700	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9½
H. & St. J. pfd	500	84	84⅜	84	84⅜	84⅜
Ft. Worth & Den	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Illinois Central	1,000	147	147	147	147	147¼
Jersey Central	6,000	75¼	75¾	75	75¾	75⅜
Kansas & Texas	5,000	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	33
L., N. A. & C.	100	55	55	55	55	
Lake Erie & W.	100	31¾	32¼	31¾	32¼	32
Lake Shore	87,950	112⅝	113¾	112⅝	113¾	112⅝
Long Island	1,000	65	65	65	65	65
Louis. & Nash	3,170	57⅛	57¾	57	57⅜	57⅛
Manhat. Beach	100	24	24	24	24	
Michigan Cen	4,350	95⅜	96¼	95¼	96¼	95¼
M., L. S. & W. pfd	100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
Minn. & St. L.	825	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	29⅜
Missouri Pacific	5,750	106⅛	106⅝	105¾	106⅛	106⅛
New York Cen	4,820	127⅜	127½	127⅜	127½	127⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	600	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Y. N., L. & W.	131	89⅝	89⅝	89	89	99
N. Y., N. H. & H.	10	176	176	176	176	
Nor. & W. pfd	200	43	43	42¾	43	42¼
Northern Pacific	6,700	52	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝
do pfd	4,110	88⅝	89	88⅜	88¾	88⅞
Northwestern	9,400	138⅝	139	138	138⅝	138⅝
do pfd	10	153	153	153	153	154
Ohio Central	1,125	13	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
Ohio & Miss	625	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	34¾
Ont. & Western	900	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
O. R'y & N. Co	2,500	142⅜	144⅜	142⅜	144⅜	142⅜
Or. Trans-Con	6,530	83⅞	84⅜	83⅞	84⅜	83⅞
Pacific Mail	2,000	43⅛	44⅛	43	43⅝	43⅞
Pullman P.-C. Co	100	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
Peoria, D. & E.	300	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	24
Pittsburg	100	38	38	38	38	136¾
Reading	3,500	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞	56	55⅞
Rich. & Danville	500	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58¾
do term	9,120	28⅜	30⅛	28⅜	29⅜	28⅜
Roch. & Pitts	300	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅜	21⅜
Rock Island	1,000	125¾	126	125¾	126	125¾
R. & Saratoga	100	142	142	142	142	
R. & A. stk. ctfs	10	13	13	13	13	13½
St. L. & S. F. pfd	500	52¾	53	52¾	53	52¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st p	200	96¾	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	96⅞
St. Paul	21,451	104⅛	104⅝	103⅞	104⅝	104⅛
do pfd	600	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121
St. Paul & O.	7,000	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	51
do pfd	4,500	108	108¾	107¾	108⅜	108
St. Paul, M. & M.	1,645	161⅛	164	161⅛	164	161⅛
Texas Pacific	5,450	42⅜	42⅜	42	42⅜	42⅜
Union Pacific	23,720	100⅜	101⅜	100⅜	101	101
Wabash	2,400	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	32⅜
do pfd	1,700	53	53	53	53	53
Western Union	6,150	83⅞	84¼	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	103⅝	4s	119¾
5s	101	Pacific 6s of 1895	127
4½s	113¼		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cent. Pac. 1st	114	Tex. Pac. R. G.	84
Erie seconds	98	Union Pacific 1st	114¾
L. & W. (old)	108	U. P. land grants	110
St. P. & C. 1st	110¼	U. P. s. f.	116⅝
Tex. Pac. land grants	68⅜		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	64¾	Tenn. 6s, new	40¼
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joseph	109⅛	Virginia 6s (con)	38¼
Tenn. 6s, old	43	Virginia 6s d'f'd	10

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	129	United States	60
American	90	Fargo	124

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

16000 No Caro spe tax	6	7000 Mo Pac 1st cons	106¾
3000 A & P inc	25	10000 do	106¼
2000 A D & I 5s	88¾	8000 N Y W S & B 1st	78¾
1000 A & T H inc	106	11000 do	79
10000 B & E new	121¾	44000 do	78⅞
1000 B C R & N 1st	101⅜	10000 N Y C & St L 1st	98¾
3000 B N Y & P 1st	101	5000 do	98¾
12000 C & O 1st ser B	93	10000 N Y L & W 1st	114¾
10000 Can So 1st	98¾	4000 No Pac 1st coup	105⅜
2000 Col Coal 1st 6s	84	10000 do	105
2000 C & A 1st	118¾	6000 N O Pac 1st	88¾
1000 C StPM&O cons	118	5000 N J Cent con as'd	113
10000 C P gold bonds	114⅛	1000 N W cons	132¼
1000 C P C & O b'ch	103	1000 Ore & T 1st	96
6000 G C & S F 1st	112⅜	3000 do	95¾
5000 I B & W cons inc	48	3000 Ore S L 6s	99
6000 Int'l coup 6s	87	1000 Ore R & N 1st	107¼
22000 do	87⅛	10000 R & D 1st	106¼
1000 K D M 1s	102¾	3000 St P M & M 1st	109
1000 L B & M 1st	103¾	1000 Tex Pac cons	93
5000 L N A & C 1st	102⅜	55000 Tex Pac inc l g	68⅜
3000 L E & W inc	66	5000 do	68⅛
12000 M K & T 2d	61⅛	20000 do	68
5000 do	61⅛	18000 do	68⅜
10000 M K & T gen 6s	83¾	12000 do	68⅛
5000 do	83⅞	15000 do	68⅞
5000 do	83⅛	3000 do	68⅜
2000 do	83⅜	5000 Tex Pac 1st Rio	88⅛
5000 do	83⅛	5000 U Pac s f	116⅛
5000 M K & T cons 7s	109	10000 Wab gen m 6s	84
35000 M & E 1st cons	121⅜	3000 do	83
3000 M U Tel 6s	83	40000 do	82⅞
10000 M&StPIC&PWD	94⅛	10000 WabStL&PHD	87
1000 do	94¾	3000 do	88
1000 M & L S & W 1st	100		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½ reg	113⅝	[illegible]	96¾
10000 C St P M & O con	108	5000 E T V & G inc	29
20000 C C & I C in reor	72¾	10000 E Tenn 5s	75⅝
5000 C & O 1sts ser B	98⅛	6000 Int & G N 1sts	111
3000 E Tenn 5s	75¾	3000 Kan P 1sts con	102¾
5000 M U Tel 6s	87⅝	15000 L M A & C 1sts	102
10000 M K & T gen 6s	83⅞	1000 L & N 1sts	113
10000 do	83¾	8000 M & St P S 1sts	132
10000 do	83⅝	1000 M & St P 1st SMD	108
1000 do	83¼	2000 C & Pac W D	94¾
15000 do	83⅜	1000 do	95¼
5000 do	83	2000 M K & T gen 6s	83⅞
3000 N Y S W & B 1sts	79	2000 M K & T con 7s	109
10000 do	78⅞	5000 N P con	[illegible]
10000 N Y L E & W n2d	98	5000 N Y Cent 6s 1883	102
10000 N Y L E & W n2d	97⅝	17000 N Y W S & B 1sts	78⅞
5000 R W & O ex 5s	79	5000 N Y L E & W n2c	98
1000 St L & I M 2ds	110¾	1000 N Pac 1sts coup	105⅞
20000 St L & I M 5s	79½	2000 Ogn S L 6s	99¾
30000 Tex Pac inc l g	68⅜	3000 O & Miss 1sts	95¾
40000 do	68⅛	1000 O Cent inc	30
2000 do	68⅜	5000 R & P inc	46
2000 do	68	13000 St L & S F g m	99¾
8000 Tex Pac dis	84	8000 St P M & M 2d	110
6000 Un Pac s f	116¾	6000 S P & S C 1sts	110¼
10000 Wab gen m 6s	84	1000 Tol & Wab 2d	102¾
10000 do	83¾	2000 U Pac 1sts	114⅝
3000 W St L & P C Div	83	10 Amer Express	92
10000 U S 4½ coup 1891	113¾	50 Wells Fargo	124
5000 Can So 1sts gtd	98¾	12 do	124¼

NEW YORK, April 12.—Money, 3@6; closed at 3@4; prime mercantile paper, 5½@6; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, quiet but steady at 483½; sterling exchange, demand, 483¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—Local rates for money still tend toward firmness, and that on a moderate demand outside of what the banks may want to borrow of each other. The clearing-house rates today were 7½@8 per cent, mostly the latter, against a majority of loans at the lower figure yesterday. New York funds still further declined to 45@50c discount, against 50@45 yesterday. Exchanges have been comparatively large all the week. Today they were $11,172,544; balances, $1,010,765.

Money is very quiet outside the banks, and actual rates are once more difficult to quote, but 6@8 per cent for call money will cover the range, and 6@7½ are about the extremes for good paper. More sells at 7 per cent probably than at any other rate, but the amount at this figure is limited. Today's stock market looked weary, and prices indicate a slackening of orders to buy, resulting in part, no doubt, from the general expectation that a reaction is to set in. Efforts at realization would also have the effect to make prices heavy, and, moreover, it is quite possible that there is lurking in the minds of a good many people a large-sized doubt whether the improvement in values now recorded will prove abiding. The course of values for the balance of the week will be watched with keen interest.

The local situation remains about as it has been, depending for its tone upon New York, but being more quiet. There is but little news or gossip on local stocks worth repeating. Mexican Central 7s are firm. A single block sold this morning at 90¾, registered, an advance of ¾ from yesterday's price. The stock was steady at 21⅛. It would not be strange if the festivities in honor of the distinguished Mexican guests in Boston had a favorable effect upon the value of Mexican railroad securities. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy continued to hold a strong position in the market, and it advanced ⅜ today. Union Pacific seems to be kept well in hand, and closed at a decline of ⅛ on the closing sale yesterday. Cedar Rapids, Fort Scott & Gulf preferred, Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and Atlantic & Pacific blocks and Connoton Valley were among the Western securities that declined.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Am. Bell	97	225	225	224	224
Am. Bell rights	105	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Atchison	278	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
B. L. Co.	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
A. & P. blocks	10	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Mex. Tel.	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
C. B. & Q.	150	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
Boston & Maine	10	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝
Eastern	160	47	47	47	47
Ft. S. & Gulf pfd	10	118	118	118	118
Mass. Central	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Mex. Central	120	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	30	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Union Pacific	100	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Cal. & Hecla mining	7	240	240	240	240
Catalpa mining	375	65	70	70	70
Franklin mining	277	11	11	11	11
Pewabic	20	4	4	4	4
Quincy mining	33	47⅛	47⅛	46¾	46¾
Second board.					
Am. Bell	46	224	225	225	225
Am. Bell rights	155	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
B. W. Power	75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Mex. Tel.	715	4	4	4	4
Tropical Tel.	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Atchison 7s	65	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
C. B. & Q.	100	128	128	128	128
Connoton Valley	100	2	2	2	2
C. R. & M. R.	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Tol., C. & St. L.	100	4	4	4	4
Union Pacific	50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
Wis. Cent.	250	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Catalpa mining	100	75	75	75	75
Crescent mining	300	25	25	25	25

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

5000 Atch 7s	119¾	2000 Mex Cen 7s	74¾
10000 do	120	10000 do	74¾
10000 A & P 6s	20¾	1000 do	75
4000 Sonora 1st 7s	103¾	10000 B H 7s	45¼
2000 Nor Pac 6s	103¾		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 B & Mo 7s	116¾	1000 Con Val 5s	20¾
8000 Mex Cen 7s	74¾	5000 Sonora 7s	103¾
10000 do	74¾	10000 Nor Pac 6s	104
2000 Oregon S L 6s	99		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—There have been further evidences of realizations in the market today, but it is held by so strong a power as to decline very slightly under the large sales supposed to have been made. In fact, it is more than probable that much of the impression concerning the sales claimed has been exaggerated in order to encourage the public in their belief that a reaction of some importance is at hand. Pennsylvania has been a little offish, and sold down from 64½ to 64¼, and Reading steady at about 28. The Northern Pacific firm and looking like higher prices. Lehigh has been the distinct feature, and on exceedingly good buying advanced from 43½ to 44¾. There was quite a good deal of activity in Buffalo during the afternoon at 16⅛.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—The market closed steady. Following were the closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	64⅛	64⅜
Reading	28	28⅛
Lehigh Valley	66	66⅛
Northern Pacific	51⅞	52
Northern Pacific preferred	88⅝	89
Lehigh Navigation	43⅝	44¼
B., N. Y. & P.	16⅜	16½
Comp mining	27⅝	32½

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 12—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 102 9-16; consols, account, 102¾. Illinois Central, 151⅝; Pennsylvania Central, 66¾; New York Central, 131⅝; Erie, 39⅝; do seconds, 101½; Reading, 128¾.

PARIS, April 12.—Rentes, 79f 77½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Sight exchange on New York steady and unchanged. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483¾.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mining stocks very dull. Sierra Grande, 190 and 195; Sonoro Consolidated, 98 to 110; Robinson Consolidated, 76 to 83, closing 81; Iron Silver, 285; Hall Anderson, 170 and 175; Bodie, 140 and 145; Horn Silver, 775 and 800; and Navajo, 340. Sales of the day, 32,275 shares. Pipe-Line certificates active and excited between 97⅝ and 95⅝, closing on call at 96⅜.

Homestake	15	Quicksilver	8¼
Little Pittsburg	1	Quicksilver pfd	42¼
Ontario	26⅛	Sutro	⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Silver Islet	2¼
Calumet & H.	240	Osceola	26¼
Catalpa	72¼	Huron	8⅞
Franklin	10¾	Pewabic	5
Quincy	46	Copper Falls	1

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¾	Northern Belle	9⅛
Alta	¼	Ophir	2¼
Belcher	13-16	Potosi	15-16
Best & Belcher	3⅜	Sierra Nevada	2⅜
Bodie	1⅝	Silver King	10⅞
California	3-16	Union Con.	3⅛
Con. Virginia	7-16	Wales	3-16
Crown Point	¾	Yellow Jacket	2⅜
Eureka Con.	4⅜	Navajo	3⅛
Exchequer	¼	Mount Diablo	3⅛
Grand Prize	⅜	Belle Isle	7-16
Hale & Norcross	3	N. Belle Isle	¼
Mexican	2⅜	Savajo	2

BUILDING-PERMITS.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday were the following:

R. Lindblom, two-story dwelling, 58x40 feet, No. 678 La Salle avenue, $20,000.

C. V. Waite, two-story dwelling, 39x50 feet, Nos. 2620 and 2622 State street.

Jonathan Clark, one-story addition, 50x119 feet, No. 2117 Wabash avenue, $1,500.

George Deig, basement, 20x59 feet, No. 336 Adams street, $1,000.

Jacob Stube, basement, 20x44 feet, No. 592 North avenue, $1,000.

Mary Whonley, two-story dwelling, 21x45 feet, No. 705 West Twenty-first street, $2,400.

Thomas Shea, one-story cottage, 20x46 feet, No. 736 Nineteenth street, $1,200.

A. O'Laughlin, two-story dwelling, 20x40 feet, No. 662 West Twentieth street, $2,800.

Charles Bernsten, one-story cottage, 20x46 feet, No. 680 Jefferson street, $1,500.

C. E. Watkins, two-story dwelling, 25x38 feet, No. 103 West Eighteenth street, $2,500.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and very irregular. Grain sold much higher, but lost the improvement, including that nominally gained the preceding afternoon, while provisions were relatively dull, but followed the lead of breadstuffs. There was some reason to suspect manipulation of both wheat and corn. The trading tended more than usual to heavy trading by a few men, though, of course, it was accompanied by a rattling fire of buying and selling on behalf of more cautious operators.

Provisions were tame and unsettled. The market for pork advanced 7½@10c per brl, but closed 2½c below the latest regular prices of Wednesday, at $18.10 asked for May and $18.45 asked for July. Lard sold up 5c, then declined 10c, and closed at a disadvantage of 2½c, at $11.32½ for May and $11.40 for July. Short ribs closed 5@7½c lower, at $9.87½ for May and $10.12½ for June. The local hog market was easier, being a little better supplied with material, and the natural tendency was to weakness in product. There was no outside demand to speak of, but prices had to advance in sympathy with the upspurt in grain, and at the improvement local longs fed the stuff out to the crowd at a rate which soon reproduced weakness. The selling effort seemed to be most marked in lard, though there was more pork offered than was wanted. It was remarked that our market is relatively high on product, which tends to keep down shipments to a low volume and to restrict buying orders from outside, making provisions to be a subsidiary market, taking its tone from the ups and downs in breadstuffs. On the afternoon call the market was steady.

Flour was moderately active, but in a quiet way, operators not caring to report sales. A lot of 2,000 sacks was sold for export yesterday and about 7,000 sacks on Wednesday, in addition to the sales reported by dealers. The market was nominally firm, but it is probable that the transactions above referred to were at shaded figures. The local trade was dull. Bran and other coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was active and unsettled. The market advanced 1½@1⅝c early, and then weakened, closing on 'Change ⅛c below the latest call prices of Wednesday, at $1.05⅝ for May and $1.07¼ for July. Public telegrams quoted an English decline of 6d per quarter on red winter, but private cables noted a decidedly firmer tone, which was supported by some buying orders here for flour. The changing sentiment in Europe was probably due to the reports of excitement here the previous afternoon, which was supposed to have arisen from reports of damage to our winter wheat crop. That excitement turned out to have been caused by an order to fill somt 2,000,000 bu shorts on the afternoon call, which was not done, and then the short broker tried to fill the order in the alley. With such an exposure of the hand the crowd naturally expected to see higher prices yesterday morning, and the air was thick at one time with yells from the representatives of scared buyers. But their demands were met by selling orders from New York longs, and the market subsided into weakness just after a lot of shorts had been closed out on exhausted margins. Our receipts were again very small. The news from the country covered a wide range. Michigan was represented as promising a full crop of winter waeat, but points in Southern Indiana reported that not more than half an average crop can be reasonably expected. Southern Illinois and some points in Kansas reported poorer prospects, the wheat showing up very badly under weather favorable to growing. On the afternoon call the market weakened ¼@½c, closing at $1.04⅞ for May and $1.06⅞ for June.

Corn was active and irregular. The market advanced 1⅝c, but closed a shade below the latest prices of Wednesday, at 54⅛c for May and 56⅝c for July. Liverpool reported an advance of ¼d per cental, and private cables called the English markets very strong, while our receipts showed a further falling off, the aggregate being only 152 car-loads. The visible supply is reported to have increased some during last week, but it is supposed to be now working the other way. The decrease in the movement from the country, added to the excitement in wheat the previous evening, caused a bidding up for corn yesterday morning, and one leading firm seemed to be an anxious purchaser till the market had gone up, when they turned in as sellers and unloaded a big line before the crowd woke up to it. Then the pressure was all the other way. A vast quantity of corn was unloaded on behalf of New York longs, and the Western operator was more thoroughly saturated with it than for many a day past. There was a good shipping demand, and the lower grades were strong, being in smaller supply than was wanted, but closed nominally easy, in sympathy with future. On the afternoon call the market weakened ¼@⅜c, closing tame at 54c for May.

Oats opened from and ⅜c higher, in sympathy with corn, and on active buying orders further advanced ½@⅝c. Subsequently weakness in the larger grain affected oats unfavorably, prices dropping ⅜@⅝c, and remaining steady to the close, marking an actual advance of ⅜@½c on the regular board. Gilt-edged No. 2 were nominally quotable at 41½c. Nothing was done in seller the year. Samples were active and higher. On the afternoon call the market was easier, May selling off ⅛@¼c.

Rye was quiet and firm, No. 2 spot gilt-edged selling at 57½c, and regular or seller the month at 54½c. May sold at 59½c, closing at 59c bid. June was quotable at 60½c, and for July there were sellers at 62c.

Barley was inactive for store lots, No. 3 regular and seller the month being quotable at 50c. Samples were in demand and strong at Wednesday's prices.

There was nothing new to be noted in connection with the dry-goods, millinery, clothing, and boot and shoe markets. Groceries are going out in a much more liberal way, and the general market is developing increased strength. Coffees have advanced ½c during the present week. Sirups are easier. The market for dairy products remains without much action, and prices have a declining tendency. Dried and canned fruits are more active and generally firmer. Fish are in good request and firm. Oils were moving more freely. High test carbons were ¼@½c higher.

Eggs were in liberal supply and easier, selling at 15@15½c per doz. Trade in green fruits continued good, with prices generally unchanged. There were a few Mississippi strawberries on the market, which sold at 40c per alleged quart box. Hides, grease, and tallow continue dull at quotations. Potatoes are in liberal supply and steady. Timothy seed was active and higher, at $1.65 for prime; clover seed firm at a sharp advance, selling at $8.40@8.80 for prime to choice, and flaxseed 1c higher, at $1.45. Hay quiet at about Wednesday's prices.

The receipts of corn in this city from the beginning of February to the middle of this week aggregated 21,839 car-loads, against 7,496 cars for the same time in 1882, and 6,539 cars for do in 1881. The movement of the present year thus far has been simply enormous.

Jacob Ewald, Esq., President of the St. Louis Exchange, was on the floor here yesterday. What is more, he bought a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, and it is understood that the price paid (private sale) is $3,350.

The felt-hat brigade was in clover yesterday at the same time that it was in corn. The number wearing this uniform is suggestive; it makes a big difference whether one calls it "nine" in English or "nein" in German.

An effort is to be made to stop the vicious practice of a few men on 'Change who try to influence the markets by bidding more or offering to sell for less than the current price. Certainly; it ought to be summarily squelched, if possible. The man who bids more or offers to sell for less than the actual market ought to be suspended. Either he does not understand his business, or he wants to cheat somebody, or he is a mere catspaw in the hands of some monkey who deserves punishment. And while the board is about the work of purification it would be well to look into the matter of commissions. There is reason to think that they are loose enough to invite inquiry.

There would seem to be a battle of the giants on 'Change. Two firms, each having a fat Eastern clientage, are ranged on opposit sides as bull and bear in grain, and each has a point of honor as well as of prospective profit in gaining the day. The smaller operators who are watching this scholinrestel struggle may perhaps feel as Esop tells us certain frogs did when witnessing a fight between two bovines. The little folks will suffer, whichever one of the big ones may get whipped.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.	Closed Thursday.
Spot	$18.00	$.......@.......	$17.92½
May	18.12½	18.07½@18.20	18.07½
June	18.30	18.25 @18.40	18.25
July	18.45	18.42½@18.60	18.42½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.	Closed Thursday.
Spot	$11.30	$.......@11.32½	$11.25
May	11.35	11.30 @11.40	11.32½
June	11.40	11.35 @11.47½	11.35
July	11.45	11.37½@11.50	11.37½

MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.	Closed Thursday.
S. ribs, p'rt cur'd	$ 9.87½	$.......@.......	$ 9.92½
Do May	9.92½	9.87½@ 9.97½	9.87½
Do June	10.07½	10.00 @10.12½	10.00
Do July	10.17½	10.12½@10.27½	10.12½

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.	Closed Thursday.
No. 2 red, spot	$1.05	$......@ 1.06	$1.06
No. 3 winter	90	......@ 90	90
No. 2 spring	1.00¼	......@ 1.03¼	*1.00¾
No. 3 spring	89	......@ 89	89
Regular April	1.00¼	1.00¾@ 1.02¾	*1.00¾
Regular May	1.05½	1.04¾@ 1.07⅛	1.04⅞
Regular June	1.07⅜	1.07 @ 1.08⅞	1.07
Regular July	1.07½	1.07⅛@ 1.09	1.07⅛

CORN.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.		Closed Thursday.
No. 2 spot	*49½	52¾@	53¾	*49¼
High mixed	53	53⅜@	53⅛	53⅛
Rejected	47½	....@	48	48
New mixed	49½	49½@	50⅛	50
April	*49¼	49⅜@	51¼	*49¼
May	54⅜	53¼@	55¾	[illegible]
June	55⅜	55 @	56¾	55
July	56⅝	56⅜@	57⅛	56⅝

OATS.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.		Closed Thursday.
No. 2 white	....	....@	....	....
No. 2 mixed	39	....@	....	39⅛
Rejected	....	....@	....	....
April	39	39¼@	39¾	39⅝
May	42⅝	42¾@	43¾	42¾
June	41⅞	42¼@	42⅞	42½
July	41	41⅛@	42	41½

RYE.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.		Closed Thursday.
No. 2	*56½	....@	....	*57½
Rejected	*48½	....@	....	*48½
April	*53⅜	....@	....	*54½
May	*59¼	59¼@	59½	*59¼

BARLEY.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.		Closed Thursday.
No. 2 spot	74	....@	....	74
No. 3 spot	50	....@	....	50
No. 3 April	50	....@	....	50
No. 3 May	55	....@	....	55

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 7.45	@ 7.50
Long clears, loose	9.70	@ 9.75
Short clears, loose	10.15	@10.20
Green hams (16@15 lbs)	11.00	@11.12½
Sweet-pickled hams (16@15 lbs)	11.25	@11.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.50	@10.75
Bacon, short clears	11.25	@11.50
Bacon, hams	12.75	@13.00
Mess beef	11.75	@12.00
Beef hams	20.75	@21.25
Winter flours	5.25	@ 5.75
Patents	6.75	@ 7.25
Minnesota bakers'	4.50	@ 5.50
Supers	2.25	@ 3.25
Buckwheat	4.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	3.25	@ 3.65

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	5,445	12,332	268	9,824
Wheat, bu	21,733	11,481	9,271	5,163
Corn, bu	255,004	43,185	82,939	134,971
Oats, bu	49,735	49,884	47,561	81,280
Rye, bu	4,988	991	1,799	990
Barley, bu	22,645	8,544	21,110	4,080
Grass seed, lbs	84,083	106,330	40,420	428,921
Flaxseed, lbs	191,650	46,090	....	975,517
Broom-corn, lbs	34,000	12,000	20,000	7,354
Cured meats, lbs	209,950	289,400	68,455	2,158,704
Canned meats, cases	....	....	434	....
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	13,374	....
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	17
Beef, brls	....	....	....	342
Pork, brls	160	....	155	108
Lard, lbs	24,000	105,393	43,395	280,910
Cheese, lbs	113,435	....	88,430	....
Butter, lbs	97,792	89,193	20,380	90,486
Dressed hogs, No	4	14	....	....
Live hogs, No	9,974	18,981	6,047	7,466
Cattle, No	5,004	4,016	3,310	2,730
Sheep, No	3,587	3,421	1,360	2,605
Hides, lbs	128,590	152,147	139,700	164,550
Wool, lbs	40,752	23,630	1,920	27,440
Coal, tons	2,680	6,240	1,230	627
Lumber, m feet	197	2,305	2,486	3,398
Shingles, m	100	....	278	588
Salt, brls	....	11,786	5,715	5,587

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars red wheat, 4 cars lower grades winter, 6 cars No. 2 spring, 8 cars other grades (22 wheat); 83 cars contract corn, 53 cars new mixed, 16 cars other grades (152 corn); 42 cars No. 2 oats, 25 cars lower grades (67 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 25 cars No. 3 barley, 18 cars No. 4 do. Total, 285 cars, or about 170,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,777 bu wheat, 71,566 bu corn, 1,530 bu oats, 887 bu barley.

The following table shows the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
April 7, 1883	22,349,968	18,223,008	4,057,698	998,230
March 31, 1883	22,631,645	17,788,249	4,320,782	1,489,978
April 8, 1882	14,732,326	8,912,418	1,529,799	933,233
April 9, 1881	20,722,000	13,467,000	2,948,000	1,766,000
April 10, 1880	23,838,000	15,877,000	2,253,000	1,099,000
April 12, 1879	18,187,000	12,088,000	2,129,000	2,306,000
April 13, 1878	6,428,000	8,310,000	2,122,000	2,086,000

Also 1,857,868 bu rye April 7, against 1,910,863 bu the week previous.

Rail rates were quoted steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs of grain and 35c on provisions to New York.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, and Toledo aggregated 69,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 52,000. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 9,000 bu.

The following are reported on ocean passage:

	April 7, 1883.	March 31, 1883.	April 8, 1882.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,450,000	2,475,000	2,675,000
Corn, qrs	310,000	360,000	190,000

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 75 brls and 2,000 sacks springs on p. t.; 140 brls winters on p. t.; 125 brls rye flour on p. t. Total about 1,750 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 7 cars bran at $13.50@13.75 on track and $13.75 free on board; 1 car middlings at $14.50 free on board; 2 cars wheat screenings at $7.00 on track and $15.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 1 car No. 2 red at $1.06; 2 cars No. 3 red at 98½@99c; 1 car No. 2 white at 99c; 2 cars by sample at 95c@$1.04 for No. 3 red on track; 2 cars do at 94c for rejected and $1.02 for No. 3 red free on board. Total about 4,000 bu.

Call sales: 25,000 bu seller May at $1.09.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 3 cars No. 2 gilt-edged at $1.03½; 1 car by sample at 90c for choice rejected on track; 1 car do at 73c for rejected free on board.

REGULAR WHEAT—On call, 340,000 bu seller May at $1.04⅞@1.05⅜; 525,000 bu seller June at $1.07@1.07¼; 410,000 bu seller July at $1.07⅛@1.07¼; 10,000 bu seller the year at $1.00⅛@1.00⅜.

CORN—On 'Change, 88 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 gilt-edged at 52⅞@53⅜c; 8 cars high mixed at 53⅜@53⅝c; 38 cars rejected at 48c; 163 cars and 53,000 bu new mixed at 49½@50½c; 33 cars new high mixed at 51@52c; 9 cars by sample at 49@51c for rejected on track; 23 cars do at 48½@51c for rejected, 51@52½c for new mixed, 53⅛c for new high mixed, and 47@49c for ears free on board. Total about 243,000 bu.

Call sales: 395,000 bu seller May at 53¾@54⅛c; 85,000 bu seller June at 55@55½c; 70,000 bu seller July at 56⅞@56⅝c; 10,000 bu seller August at 57⅜c.

OATS—On 'Change, 13 cars by sample at 42c for rejected, 45½c for rejected white, 43@45c for No. 2, and 45½@46½c for No. 2 white on track; 45 cars do at 35@40c for no grade, 42@44c for rejected, 43@45½c for rejected white, 43@44½c for No. 2, 45½@47c for No. 2 white, and 49c for barley oats. Total about 43,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller May at 42⅜c; 10,000 bu June at 42¼c; 5,000 bu seller July at 41⅜@41½c; 5,000 bu seller the year at 38½c.

RYE—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 2 fresh at 57½c; 3 cars by sample at 58½@58⅝c for No. 2 on track. Total about 3,000 bu.

Call sales: 20,000 bu seller March at 59¼@59½c; 10,000 bu seller June at 60½c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 24 cars by sample at 52c for No. 3, 52@55c for No. 4, and 56@62c for No. 3 on track; 2 cars do at 65c for No. 2 free on board; 1 car do at 60c for No. 3 delivered. Total about 17,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 16,750 brls seller May at $18.07½@18.20; 11,000 brls seller June at $18.25@18.40; 5,000 brls seller July at $18.42½@18.60; 5,000 brls seller the year at $16.60. Total, 37,750 brls.

Call sales: 1,000 brls seller May at $18.07½@18.10; 1,250 brls seller June at $18.25@18.27½; 250 brls seller July at $18.45; 2,000 brls seller the year at $16.57½@16.60.

LARD—On 'Change, 250 tcs spot at $11.32½; 7,250 tcs seller May at $11.30@11.40; 16,750 tcs seller June at $11.35@11.47½; 4,000 tcs seller July at $11.37½@11.50; 2,250 tcs seller August at $11.37½@11.45; 2,000 tcs seller September at $11.30@11.40. Total, 32,500 tcs.

Call sales: 500 tcs seller May at $11.32½; 1,750 tcs seller June at $11.37½; 500 tcs seller July at $11.37½; 1,000 tcs August at $11.30@11.37½; 250 tcs seller September at $11.32½.

MEATS—On 'Change, 850,000 lbs short ribs seller May at $9.90@9.97½; 400,000 lbs do seller June at $10.00@10.12½; 3,750,000 lbs do seller July at $10.12½@10.27½; 250,000 lbs do seller August at $10.30@10.35, all loose; 100 boxes light at $10.25; 50 boxes, 25 lbs average, at $11.00; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 50 boxes long cut hams (12 lbs) at 12¾c; 25,000 lbs green shoulders at 7¼c; 50 boxes Staffordshire sides at 11⅞c; 50 boxes Cumberland sides at 11¼c; 150 boxes Wiltshire sides for May, June, and July on p. t.

Call sales: 150,000 lbs short ribs seller September at $10.35.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair trade at steady prices:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7¼
Green, self-working	6 @6¾
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Interior and common	4 @5
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—The butter trade remains without much appearance of activity, and prices are on the down grade. The demand is strictly in accordance with current needs, buyers holding off for a further decline:

Creamery, fancy	28@30	Common grades	12@13
Do, fair to choice	23@26	Packing stock	10@11
Dairy, fancy	23@24	Inferior	8@ 9
Dairy, choice	18@20	Grease	6@ 7
Dairy, fair to good	15@17		

CHEESE—The new make skim cheese is coming forward freely and prices are tending lower. For full creams the market remains firm under light offerings:

Full cream, Cheddar	14½@15¼
Full cream, flat, two in a box	15 @15½
Flat, slightly skimmed	10 @12
Skim, common to fair	8 @ 9
Low grades	3 @ 6

EGGS—Were easier at 15@15½c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers report a good and increasing demand, with prices ruling firmer than at the beginning of the week:

FOREIGN.

Dates, light fard	$ 6¾@ 7
Prunes, Turkish, old	6¾@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7¼@ 7½
Raisins, layers	1.90 @2.00
Raisins, London, layers	2.25 @2.40
Raisins, Valencias	8¾@ 9
Raisins, loose Muscatel	1.90 @2.00
Zante currants	6 @ 6½
Citron	17 @ 17½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16½
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 10
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8¼@ 8½
Raspberries	38 @ 40
Blackberries	10 @ 10½
Pitted cherries	30

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 17½
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
California walnuts	13 @ 14
Pecans	7 @ 1

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5½@ 6
Virginia	5½@ 6
Red Tennessee	5½@ 6½

FISH—The demand for fish is now fairly active, and the market shows decided strength. Lake descriptions are very scarce:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.25
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.50
Trout, No. 1, per ½-brl	4.00
Mackrel—Extra No. 1 shore, ½-brl	16.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.50@ 7.00
Mackerel—Large family	6.00@ 6.50
Mackerel—Medium family	5.50
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs, new	7.00
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Dressed	9
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00@ 8.25
Herring—Fat split, brls	7.75
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	3c
Halibut, smoked	14
California salmon, brl	18.00
California salmon, ½-brl	9.50@10.00

FURS—There is a healthy trade, with liberal receipts:

	Northern and Northwestern.	Western.
Mink, No. 1	$ 60@ 80	$ 50@ 55
Mink, Nos. 2, 3, and 4	5@ 25	5@ 25
Muskrat, fall	9@ 10	10@ 15
Muskrat, winter	13@ 13	14@ 11
Muskrat, kittens	3	5
Opossum	10@ 15	10@ 1
Raccoon, No. 1	60@ 80	55@ 75
Raccoon, Nos. 2, 3, and 4	10@ 30	10@ 25
Skunk, black	90@ 1.00	75@ 90
Skunk, striped	10@ 50	10@ 40
Bear, black, No. 1	4.00@10.00	....
Bear, cub, No. 1	3.00@ 6.00	....
Bear, grizzly, No. 1	4.00@ 7.00	....
Beaver, prime per lb	1.50@ 2.00	2.00@2.25
Red fox, No. 1	1.25	1.25
Gray fox, No. 1	50@ 85	40@ 75
Cross fox, No. 1	2.50@ 5.00	1.50@2.00
Wild cat	20@ 30	20@ 25
Prairie wolf, No. 1	1.00	....
Mountain wolf, No. 1	3.00	2.75
Deer, per lb	15	18@ 25
Otter, No. 1	6.00@ 8.00	4.50@7.00
Lynx, No. 1	1.00@ 1.75	1.50@2.00
Fisher, No. 1	6.00@ 8.00	5.00@7.00
Wolverine, No. 1	2.50@ 3.00	2.50@3.00
Kid fox, No. 1	40	
Marten, No. 1	1.25	75@1.05
Badger, No. 1	50	60

GREEN FRUITS—There was a good demand for all kinds at quotations:

Oranges, Messina and Valencia, per box	$ 3.50@ 7.00
Oranges, Florida	3.00
Lemons, per box	2.50@ 3.50
Apples, per brl	3.00@ 4.00
Cranberries, per brl	10.00@12.00
Bananas, per bunch	2.00@ 2.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	3.50@ 4.00

GROCERIES—Coffees are much stronger, the market having advanced fully ½c since the beginning of the week, while in comparison with the lowest point there is an improvement of fully 1½c in Rio styles. Sugars remain steady. Sirups are lower. There was a fair general movement at the following quotations:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5¾@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	25 @26½
Maracaibo	11 @13½
Mexican, prime to choice	12½@13
Mexican, fair to good	10¾@11½
Rio, fancy	12 @12½
Rio, prime to choice	10½@11½
Rio, fair to good	9½@10
Rio, common	8½@ 9
Rio, roasting	7½@ 8¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9⅞
Powdered	9⅝
Granulated, standard	9⅜
Granulated, not standard	9
A standard	8¾
A No. 2	8½
C No. 1	8¼
C No. 2	8⅛
C No. 3	8
Yellow	7¼@ 7½
New Orleans, O K	7 @ 7½
New Orleans, clarified	7½

SIRUPS.

Corn	40 @42
Sugar	40 @50
Blackstrap	22 @23
New Orleans molasses	45 @65

HAY—Receipts moderate, and prices steady:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.00@11.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.00@10.50
Mixed	8.50@ 9.00
Upland prairie	9.50@10.00
No. 1 prairie	5.00@ 6.50

HIDES—Light demand and prices steady:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8
Green-cured, heavy	7½
Part cured	6
Damaged hides	6
Green salted, bulls	6
Calf, per lb	12
Dry salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts	25 @28

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Dealers report an active trade, with nails still in light supply:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.25
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	27@ 29
Bar-tin	29
Solder	14@ 18½
Bar-lead	5½
Lead-pipe	6
Copper-bottoms, per lb	31
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	28
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet-zinc	6.50@ 7.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.60
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	4.80
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.00
Common bar-iron rates	2.40@ 2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13½
American planished iron, "B"	9¼
American do, "A"	10
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12.00@16.00

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata and 32 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Steady at $3.25.

OILS—There was a ¼@½c decline in the highest carbons. Other oils remained steady. Trade was reported more active:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 19¾	Lard, No. 2	$ 67
Carbon, 175 test	14¼	Linseed, raw	55
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Linseed, boiled	58
Carbon, 110 test	10¾	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	13¾	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, Wis., W. W.	13¼	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	11	Neatsfoot, extra	82
Carbon, Mich., W. W.	16¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich., P. W.	12½	Bank	54
Lard, current make	88	Straits	56
Lard, No. 1	78	Turpentine	56
		Miners', white	59

POTATOES—Were steady, good to choice selling at 60@65c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes held at $3.00@3.25 per brl for the best. Bermudas held at $7.00 per brl, and Southern early at $1.50 per ½-bu box.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were steady, live turkeys selling at 19c per lb, and chickens at 14c. Live geese, $5.00@7.00 per doz; live ducks, $3.50@4.00 per doz; mallard ducks, $1.50 per doz; small ducks, 75c; canvas-backs, $5.00; teal, $1.25; wild geese, $5.60 per snipes, $1.00; wild ducks still abundant.

SALT—A fair trade is reported at the prices given below:

Fine salt, Saginaw, per brl	$ 1.10
New York, fine	1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@ 1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@ 2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.50
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.50
Ground alum	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	1.50

SEEDS—There was a good demand for clover-seed and higher prices were paid for the better grades, prime to choice being quotable at $8.40@8.80. Timothy seed was active and firmer, prime selling at $1.65, and April delivery at $1.63. Flaxseed was firm and 1c higher, selling at $1.45 on track. Sales were reported of 9 cars and 2,000 bags timothy seed at $1.57@1.70 spot and $1.63 seller April; 1 car and 22 bags clover-seed at $8.00@8.70; 3 cars and 50 bags flaxseed partly at $1.45 and the rest on private terms; 180 bags Hungarian at 75c.

TALLOW—Was steady at 8¼c for prime city, 7¾c for No. 1 country, and 7c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.18 for finished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,814	5,951	4,854
Tuesday	2,591	6,386	4,914
Wednesday	4,957	9,974	3,587
Thursday	8,000	10,800	3,300
Total	19,362	33,111	16,657
Same time last week	22,613	47,037	11,013
Shipments—			
Monday	2,026	2,946	2,247
Tuesday	1,639	2,659	2,904
Wednesday	3,289	6,047	1,300
Total	6,954	11,652	6,441

CATTLE—Although the day's sales ran up to pretty large proportions, it was generally accounted a dull market. Early in the day the movement was sluggish, buyers and sellers being unable to agree as to prices, but there was some show of activity further along, after prices had been dropped to the extent of 10@15c. Exporters are to all intents and purposes out of the market. Foreign markets continue bad, and there is not likely to be much demand for shipment abroad until prices here get down to a point where exporters can see a margin for profit, which they have not been able to do recently. There was a fair inquiry for light and medium steers to supply the Eastern markets, but the doubling up of the receipts made shippers timid, and they would only operate at a reduction of 10@15c. Such holders as were willing to part with their stock at that decline found buyers, and there was but little stuff carried over. Sales ranged from $5.50@5.60 for common rough lots to $6.50@6.70 for choice droves averaging from 1,375 to 1,600 lbs. The market closed firm at the decline.

Butchers' and canners' stuff was weaker, in sympathy with shipping grades, but the supply of suitable cattle was not so large as to cause any perceptible break in prices. Aside from a few odds and ends, which were peddled out to scalpers at $2.50@3.50, trading was principally at $4.00@5.00 for cows, at $3.75@5.25 for bulls, and at $5.00@5.50 for steers. Stockers continued in fair demand, and sold at steady prices. Not many were offered, and sales were limited to about 300 head, at $4.00@4.75.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.80@ 6.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6.50@ 6.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	6.15@ 6.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.75@ 6.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@ 5.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.75
Milch cows	30.00@65.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
30	1,596	$6.70	26	1,056	$5.85
62	1,412	6.65	18	1,000	5.80
60	1,434	6.50	20	1,132	5.80
17	1,451	6.55	40	1,094	5.75
16	1,405	6.55	34	1,119	5.75
20	1,511	6.55	18	1,104	5.70
16	1,377	6.50	13	990	5.60
20	1,408	6.50	14	924	5.60
20	1,375	6.45	15	1,073	5.60
36	1,410	6.40	17	1,049	5.55
33	1,281	6.40	23 feeders	942	5.15
20	1,176	6.37½	25	943	5.40
64	1,400	6.35	23	1,107	5.30
20	1,283	6.35	15	945	5.30
36	1,280	6.35	10	1,095	5.10
113	1,290	6.30	22	977	5.00
54	1,209	6.25	15 bulls	1,668	4.80
18	1,212	6.20	14	1,104	4.75
49	1,129	6.20	18 stillers	1,260	4.75
36	1,104	6.15	21 stockers	738	4.50
31	1,202	6.15	10 bulls	1,528	4.65
18	1,140	6.10	24 stockers	836	4.55
13	1,134	6.10	17 cows	988	4.50
32	1,202	6.12½	22 cows	888	4.35
31	1,235	6.12½	29 stockers	800	4.40
18	1,000	6.05	11 cows	928	4.00
19	1,080	6.00	23 stockers	763	4.40
36	1,192	6.00	13 cows	744	3.75
113	1,124	6.00	13 cows	890	3.50
51	1,061	5.90	14 cows	752	3.25

HOGS—There was a further softening of prices yesterday, the day's sales showing an average decline from Wednesday's quotations of 5c, or a decline for the two days of a plump 10c. Four or five of the local packers had buyers on the market, but they took only a few hundred head each, the total of their purchases not reaching 5,000 head. Shippers were the principal buyers. Sales were at $7.20@7.65 for poor to best light, at $7.15@7.50 for inferior to good mixed, and at $7.55@7.90 for common to prime heavy. Skips and culls went at $5.75@7.10.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	287	$7.90	69	187	$7.55	42	220	$7.35
52	285	7.85	119	239	7.55	43	251	7.30
38	264	7.85	43	268	7.55	34	161	7.30
43	274	7.80	74	181	7.50	67	158	7.30
42	277	7.80	63	179	7.50	42	230	7.35
46	281	7.75	144	234	7.50	36	181	7.25
102	268	7.75	57	261	7.50	54	158	7.25
38	258	7.70	68	232	7.50	33	261	7.2[illegible]
68	241	7.70	41	189	7.45	69	238	7.25
43	246	7.70	42	176	7.45	61	147	7.20
52	206	7.65	47	241	7.45	64	158	7.20
77	186	7.65	63	238	7.45	39	165	7.15
51	280	7.65	41	278	7.45	62	154	7.10
43	264	7.65	42	185	7.40	27	182	7.10
38	202	7.60	69	167	7.40	34	238	7.15
59	183	7.60	41	188	7.40	64	213	7.10
69	198	7.60	62	238	7.40	38	141	7.00
39	268	7.60	42	178	7.35	21	134	6.85
62	281	7.60	67	167	7.35	64	173	6.80
58	182	7.55	42	252	7.35	44	143	6.80

SHEEP—Trade was slow at rather easier prices. The decline since Monday amounts to 15@25c on poor to fair grades. Choice qualities show but slight change, as not enough of that class have offered. Sales were on a basis of $4.00@6.75 for poor to extra.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
1,044	83	$4.35	153	110	$5.62½	189	112	$6.05
72	104	6.00	152	107	5.[illegible]	102	100	6.25
234	98	5.75	87	90	5.00	84	122	6.25
164	101	6.00	194	106	6.00	191	102	6.40
151	101	5.75	77	87	5.50	166	107	5.50

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—HOGS—Weak; lower; light to good shipping, $7.30@7.45; mixed packing, $7.00@7.50; butchers' to extra, $7.45@7.70; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 900.

CATTLE—Supply large; prices weak and declining; market slow; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 600; offerings liberal; prices lower and weak on all grades; exports, $6.50@6.80; good to choice, $6.00@6.50; light, $5.50@6.00; common, $5.00@5.25; good to choice cows and heifers, $4.50@5.25; common, $3.75@4.25; stockers and feeders, $4.25@5.25; corn-fed Texans, $4.75@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 900; firm for best grades; common, $3.75@4.75; medium to fair, $5.00@5.75; good to fancy, $6.00@6.80.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 20 head; nominally steady; $6.30@7.75 per cwt poor to choice steers; dressed beef dull; 10@11c city; 9½@10½c western. Exports 230 head of live cattle; 1,780 quarters beef; 380 head of live sheep; 450 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,800 head; opened firm, closed easier; common to choice unshorn, $6.25@8.00 cwt; 2 car-loads premium do, $8.24; yearlings ordinary to choice, $7.20@8.55.

HOGS—Receipts, 800 head; none offered alive; nominally steady.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700 head; slow and lower; good to choice steers, $5.60@6.35; stockers and feeders, $4.00@4.75; cows, $3.50@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; light to medium, $7.10@7.30; good to extra, $7.30@7.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; steady; natives, from 86 to 105 lbs, $5.00@5.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 570; market fair, at about yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,380; market firm; Philadelphias, $8.00@8.25; Yorkers, $7.60@7.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; market fair at yesterday's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $6.25@7.65; packing and butchers', $7.15@8.00; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR, 11@11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 3d; No. 2 California, 8s 11d@9s 2d; No. 1 do, 9s 3d@9s 6d; spring, 8s 6d@9s. Corn, 5s 5d for new, 6s 9d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 88s. Lard, 57s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western dull at 57s 6d.

GRAIN—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 6d; old mixed steady at 5s 9d. Wheat—New No. 2 spring steady at 8s 5d; No. 1 white steady at 8s 9d; new Western winter steady at 8s 10d.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—Evening.—COTTON—In good demand at 5⅝@5 11-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,100.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 6½d.

LONDON, April 12—5 p. m.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅞@6¾d.

LINSEED OIL—21s 5d@21s.

ANTWERP, April 12.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, April 12—12 m.—Wheat in fair demand and firm. Corn, strong at 5s 6d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat, steady; corn, unchanged. To arrive—Wheat, quiet but steady; red winter declined 6d. Corn, quiet but steady. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent in moderate demand; corn, in fair demand. Pork, 88s; lard, 57s 9d; Bacon—L. C., 53s 6d; S. C., 55s. Tallow, 44s. Cheese, 71s. Beef, 125s.

LONDON, April 12.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat, firm; corn, strong at 5s 6d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat, steady; fair average California, 44s. Corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn, quiet but steady. Arrivals off coast on sale—Wheat, less than 5.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 12.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Wide and frequent changes occurred in the speculative line in grain, attended by much excitement, on very free dealings here in No. 2 red wheat and No. 2 corn, and a fair business in No. 2 oats on the option-list. Less of an export call is noted for wheat and corn, partly because of the higher range of quotations on graded stock for prompt delivery. Extraordinarily liberal dealings are reported here today in No. 2 red wheat; on the option-list, however, an unusually disturbed, excited, and variable market. Little help or encouragement was derived by the long side of the speculative account from the demand for winter wheat for prompt delivery, which, in contrast to the comparative activity of yesterday, relapsed to very obvious dullness, the export interest exhibiting more or less of indifference and hesitancy, partly owing to the scant offerings of ocean freight-room by the steam lines for early use, but also in good part to the advance of ½@1c a bu claimed on forwarded red wheat, of which the very moderate amount placed for shipment was again chiefly store stock, either in the free-on-board or delivered form; No. 1 red

closing at $1.26 bid; No. 2 red, $1.19¾@1.20¾, mostly at $1.20 delivered from elevator, and $1.18¾@1.19 in elevator, closing at $1.18⅞ in elevator; No. 3 red, $1.16½ delivered from elevator, and $1.15@1.15¼ in elevator; No. 1 white, $1.10½@1.11, closing at $1.11 asked in elevator; No. 2 white, $1.01; No. 2 red, futures: April, $1.16¾@1.17¾, closing at $1.16¾; May, $1.17⅜@1.19, closing at $1.17⅞; June, $1.19⅛@1.20¾, closing at $1.18¾; July, $1.19@1.20, closing at $1.19¼; August, $1.19@1.19¾, closing at $1.19; September, $1.19⅜@1.19¾, closing at $1.19⅜. Corn—Speculation in No. 2 corn was quite animated, and at the outset at an advance of about ⅛@⅜c per bu, reacting, however, through the afternoon as much as ¾@1⅛c per bu on increased and urgent offerings, reflecting in the unusual sharp changes the fluctuations at the interior, leaving off more firmly. Less demand is noted for stock for prompt delivery, partly as checked by the comparatively divided supply available and the further advance claimed of about ½@⅝c per bu. No. 2, embracing new crop, regular inspection, at 66@66½c, in elevator, closing at 66c asked, and afloat at 67c, and delivered from elevator 66¾@67½c, closing at 66¾c bid. No. 2 futures: April, 65¾@66¼c, closing at 65¾c; May, 65½@66c, closing at 65½c; June, 64¾@66⅛c, closing a 65¼c; July, 66¼@67⅛c, closing at 66⅛c; August 67⅛@68⅛c, closing at 67½c. Oats—In less request for prompt delivery, but ruled about steady. No. 1 white, new rule, 56½c; No. 2 white, new rule, 54⅞@55c, closing at 55c; No. 3 white, 53½@53c, closing at 51½c; No. 3, 50c, closing at 50c asked; No. 2 futures: April, 51@51½c, closing at 51c; May, 50¾@51⅛c, closing at 50¾c; June, 50⅝@51¼c, closing at 50¾c; July, 50¼@51c, closing at 50⅝c. Rye held more firmly, on lighter offerings, with a moderate call noted on exported account. Western reported at 73c. Barley weak and dull; ungraded Canada, 85@89c; No. 1 Canada bright, 98c@$1.00; No. 1 Canada, 93@95c; No. 2 do, 88@90c. Barley malt inactive, but held to about previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Hog products unsettled; Western steam lard, in the option-line, on a comparatively fair movement, fluctuating considerable and leaving off weak, in sympathy with the changes at the interior. In other interests the inquiry—apart from a fair call for lard—has been limited and indicative of little further alterations in values. Western mess pork is in moderate request for early delivery, leaving off at $19.12½@19.50 for new packing for ordinary to choice. Other kinds are attracting rather more attention, with city family mess quoted at $20.00@21.00, and extra prime at $15.75@16.00 and prime mess at $18.50. Cut meats are in request in a jobbing way, including pickled shoulders in bulk, at 9¼@9½c; pickled hams, 12¾@13c; smoked hams, 14@14½c; smoked shoulders, 10¼@10½c; pickled bellies, 10½@11½c. Bacon ruled quiet, including long clear quoted at 10⅝c. Western steam lard attracted more attention, partly for shipment, leaving off at $11.47½@11.50 bid for contract grades. Futures: April, $11.47@11.50, closing at $11.47 asked; May, $11.47@11.54, closing at $11.47 asked; June, $11.49@11.59, closing at $11.49 bid; July, $11.52@11.61, closing at $11.52 bid; August, $11.53@11.57, closing at $11.53 bid; September, closing at $11.55; year, $10.80@10.81, closing at $10.80 asked. Tallow steady on a moderate inquiry.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; 7@7½c for fair to good refining; refined somewhat steadier and more sought after.

FREIGHTS—The general movement is moderate, and, as a rule, at essentially unaltered figures. Less call was noted from the grain interests. From Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam flour at 1s 3d@1s 9d, as to routes; local at 1s 6d @1s 9d; grain, 5d; provisions, through and local, at 12s 6d@20s; local at 15@20s.

NEW YORK, April 12.—COTTON—Steady at 10⅛@10⅜c; futures steady: April, 10.07c; May, 10.16c; June, 10.31c; July, 10.45c; August, 10.54c; September, 10.32c; October, 10.05c; November, 9.91c; December, 9.93c; January, 10.03c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 10,000 brls; exports, 665 brls; super State Western, $3.40@3.95; common to good extra, $3.90@4.50; good to choice, $4.60@7.00; extra Ohio, $3.85@7.25; St. Louis, $3.85@7.25; Minnesota patent process, $5.60@7.60.

HAY—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee higher; Rio No. 7, $8.25. Molasses dull and weak; 50 test, 31½c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 96¾c; refined, 8¾@8⅞c.

RESIN—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 48½c.

EGGS—Western fresh higher and firm at 20½c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

LEAD—Quiet but steady.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn was in light demand today, but holders' views were more strong, and an advance of 1c was asked on all grades. No grade has been selling quite freely at low prices, and holders today were less anxious to sell, and were holding for more money. Steamer mixed, 69c; steamer yellow, 70@71c; No. 2 mixed, 70c; high mixed, nominal at 72c; no grade, 63@66c, according to quality and color. Oats were higher today, prices being ½c up. The demand was moderate. No. 1 white, 60c; No. 2 white, 57½c; No. 3 white, 55¼@56c; No. 1 mixed, 56c; No. 2 mixed, 54@55c. At the call there were no sales. The closing bids were as follows: Cash No. 2 white oats, 57¼c; April do, 57¼c; May do, 57½c; June do, 57½c; cash No. 3 white oats, 55½c; May do, 55½c; June, 55½c; April No. 2 mixed oats, 54c; May do, 54c; June do, 54c. Export No. 2 mixed corn, cash, 68½c; April, 68½c; May, 68¼c; June, 68¼c; July, 68c; export steamer corn, cash, 68¼c; April, 68¼c; May, 69c; June, 68¼c; July, 69c.

FLOUR—Trade is dull and there is little business doing. Prices are nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork—No change in prices, while trade is moderate; mess $19.00@19.25; prime mess, $18.00@19.00; extra prime, $16.50. Lard steady and unchanged, at $11.37½@11.50. Hams, 12@12½c. Live hogs, $8.00@8.25; dressed hogs, $9.50. Beef is steady, with fair trade; extra mess, $13.00@13.50; extra plate, $15.00@15.50. Fresh beef dull and easy: steers, $9.00@10.25; hinds, $11.00@12.50; fores, $6.50@7.50.

BUTTER—Market dull on all but strictly choice flavored goods. Extra fresh creamery, nominal, 25@27c; second quality do, 23@25c; fresh dairy, 20@23c; fresh ladle, 15@17c; old butter, 15@21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,527 brls; corn, 22,525 bu; oats, 16,225 bu; wheat, 13,150 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and opened higher, became unsettled and excited, closed lower, with free sellers; No. 2 red, $1.09@1.09½ cash; $1.09⅞@1.10¾, May; $1.09¾@1.11⅛, June; $1.07½@1.08⅝, July; $1.06⅞, August; $1.04¾@1.06 year—closing at inside figures. Corn—Same condition as wheat; 47⅞@47¾c cash; 48@49½c, May; 50¾@52c, June; 52¾@54⅛c, July; 45c, year; closing at inside prices. Oats opened firm, closed weak and slow; 42¼@42¾c cash; 43½c closing; 42⅝c bid May; 42⅛c, June; 39⅜@40⅛c, July. Rye slow at 54c. Barley quiet at 55@65c.

LEAD—Quiet and unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $2.50.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Slow and unchanged; only small job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat higher; $1.09¾, May; $1.10¾, June; $1.07¾, July; $1 ½, year. Corn firmer; 48½c bid May; 50⅝c, June; 51⅜c, July; 42½c bid year. Oats irregular; 42½c bid May; 39⅝@39⅞c July.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 12.—FLOUR—Dull and lower; high grades, $4.75@5.60.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak; mixed and white, 58c; yellow, 60c. Oats quiet and weak at 51@52c.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer; $2.55.

HAY—Dull and lower; common, $10.00@12.00; prime, $15.00@16.00; choice, $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $18.87½@19.00. Lard steady; tierce, 11¼c; keg, 11¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, packed, easier, 7½c; sides, higher, 10¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders, $8.50; long clear, $10.87½; clear rib, $11.00. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet but firm; choice canvased, 12½@13c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand good and tending upward; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7¾@11¼c. Sugar dull; common to good common, 6⅛@6⅝c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7c; prime to choice, 7⅛@7⅜c; yellow clarified lower, 7¾@7⅞c; choice and white clarified, 8¼c. Molasses steady, with a good demand; centrifugal in demand at 25@30c. Rice quiet, but steady; Louisiana, ordinary to prime, 5@6½c.

BRAN—Dull and lower at 87½@90c.

COTTONSEED-OIL—Prime crude, 38c; do summer yellow refined, 48c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—FLOUR—Unchanged, firm, and active.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, irregular; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.18¾@1.19; May, $1.19⅝@1.19½; June, $1.20¾@1.20¾; July, $1.18⅝@1.18⅞. Corn—Western inactive, higher; mixed, spot, 65¼c asked; May, 64⅝@64¾c; June, 65⅜c; steamer, 60⅞@61c. Oats steady, firm; Western white, 52@53c; mixed, 49@51c. Rye quiet and steady at 67@70c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged but firm.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 17@23c; roll, 14@18c.

EGGS—Steady at 17c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¾@10c. Sugar steady; "A" soft, 8⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16½@1.17.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,581 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 443,000 bu; corn, 99,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat 1c better and active; No. 2 red, spot or April, $1.10½; May, $1.11¼; June, $1.12½; July, $1.11⅛; August, $1.10¾; September, $1.11; October, $1.11⅛; year, $1.08¼. Corn 1c higher, but dull; No. 2, spot, 55½c; May, 56½c; June, 57¼c; rejected, 54c; no grade, 51c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, spot, 48½c; May, 48c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Unchanged.

NOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red winter, spot and April, $1.10 bid; $1.10½ asked; May, $1.11¼; June, $1.12¼; August, $1.10; September $1.10¾; year, $1.08¼. Corn dull; No. 2, spot and April, 55¼c; May, 56c bid; 56½c asked. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 45½c. Closed—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter, spot and April held at $1.10; May, $1.10¾; June, $1.11¾; July, $1.10; August, $1.09; September, 1.10¾ bid; year, $1.07. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 55c bid; May, 55½c; June, 56½c bid. Oats quiet; No. 2, May, 44c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—FLOUR—Fair demand, and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat weak, lower, and active at the decline; No. 2 hard nominal; No. 2, $1.03; April, $1.00; May, $1.04⅝; June, $1.06⅝; July, nominal; No. 3, 83c; No. 4, 72c; rejected, 60c. Corn firmer; No. 2, in fair demand at 58½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, wanted 42c. Rye higher and scarce; No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 56c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, 70c bid; No. 3 spring, extra, 54c; No. 3 spring, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $18.10 cash and April; $18.25 May. Lard—Prime steam, $11.30 cash and April; $11.37 May.

HOGS—Lower; $7.00@7.55.

BUTTER—Dull.

CHEESE—Steady and firm.

EGGS—Firmer.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, none; barley, 8,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, $1.05@1.07. Corn steady; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 2 mixed, 53c. Oats steady and unchanged; No. 2, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm; new mess pork, $18.75. Bulk shoulders, $7.25. Bacon shoulders, $8.25; clear rib, $12.50. Lard quiet; choice kettle-rendered, $12.25.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; $1.13.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.18@1.18¾; No. 2 red, April, $1.17½@1.18½; May, $1.19¼@1.19¾; June, $1.20¾@1.20¾; July, $1.19@1.19¾. Corn—Options steady; car-lots strong; rejected white, 60c; steamer, 63¾@66c; sail mixed, 66c; sail mixed, April, 65¼@65¾c; May, 66@66½c; June, 65¾@66c; July, 67@67½c. Oats firm; rejected mixed, 51½c; white, 54¼@56½c.

PROVISIONS—Lard firm; steam, $11.50@11.63.

EGGS—Quiet; 18@18½c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 50,500 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 20,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—COTTON—Nominal at 9⅞c.

FLOUR—Strong; family, $4.60@5.10; fancy, $5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; $1.10. Corn stronger; 55@55½c spot; 56½c May. Oats quiet, but firm; 46@46½c. Rye in fair demand at 62½@63c. Barley in good demand; extra No 3 fall, 64@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—easier; $18.50. Lard—firm at $10.97½@11.00. Bulk meats quiet, and unchanged. Bacon steady, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.

BUTTER—Quiet, and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., April 12.—GRAIN—Corn—New firm and inactive; high mixed, 50@50½c; mixed, 49@50c. Oats firm and inactive; No. 2 white, 45@45½c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2, 57½c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 18,775 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 16,500 bu; oats, 21,575 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash April, $1.04; May, $1.05¼; June, $1.07⅛; July, $1.07⅜ bid; year, $1.03¼ bid; No. 2 white, 90@91c; receipts, 13,000 bu; shipments, 27,000 bu. Corn steady; No. 2, 54c; nominal. Oats firm; No. 2, 46c; No. 2 white, 49c.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu; higher; No. 2 red fall, 94¾c bid cash; 96⅛c bid May; 97⅜c June. Corn—Receipts, 29,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu; higher; slow at 41¾c bid cash; 43⅜c bid May; 45⅜c June. Oats—better; 35⅜c cash; 36c bid May.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, $1.07½. Corn firmer; mixed, 50c. Oats steady; mixed, 42½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 12.—GRAIN—Wheat dull. Corn steady.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 12.—PETROLEUM—Slightly weaker: opening and highest, 98c; lowest, 94⅞c; closing, 96⅛c. Total shipments Wednesday, 59,982 brls; charters, 66,349; clearances, 3,302,000 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 12.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 97c; highest, 97⅛c; lowest, 95⅛c; closed, 96⅛c; shipments, 59,981 brls; charters, 66,349; runs, 75,507.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 12.—PETROLEUM—The market opened this morning amid great excitement. The galleries were thronged with spectators, who, lured by yesterday's advance, were anxious to "catch on." Bidding opened at 97c, and immediately jumped to 97¼c. Small decline followed. Ten minutes after opening a strong "bull" movement commenced carrying prices to 97½c. Reports from Forest County then broke the market, which closed at 96⅛c. The Exchange adjourned at 2:30 in consequence of the death of R. A. Watson, one of the members.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates irregular, closed at 96⅛c; refined, 8¼@8⅝c. Philadelphia delivery.

AFTERNOON SESSION—Quiet; opened 95⅜c, advanced, closed steady at 96⅛c; sales, 3,660,000 brls.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 12.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; middling, 9⅝c; low middling, 9c; good ordinary, 8¼c; net receipts, 2,358 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,192½; sales, 163; stock, 68,370.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 12.—COTTON—Strong; middling, 9 9-16c; low middling, 8 15-16c; good ordinary, 8⅜c; net receipts, 1,745 bales; gross, 1,881; exports—coastwise, 3,687 bales; sales, 8,500; stock, 266,505.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.—COTTON—Demand fair and market firm; 9⅝c; receipts, 425 bales; shipments, 1,600; stock, 60,935; sales, 19,075.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—COTTON—Demand active; official quotations revised, middling, 9¾c; sales, 3,600 bales; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,600; stock, 67,300.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 12.—DRY GOODS—Demand light and selections confined to miscellaneous requirements for current wants; unfavorable weather and uniform quiet prevails.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 12.—TURPENTINE—Weak; 45c.

PATTI'S FAREWELL.

She Complains of Misrepresentation by the Press—Her Contract with Mapleson for Next Season.

[New York *Tribune*, April 11.]—Mme. Adelina Patti gave a private dinner party at the Windsor Hotel last evening to a few gentlemen friends, among others Signor Brignoli. The dinner was wholly informal. The prima donna had been invited to attend a dinner-party to have been given in her honor last evening by Mrs. Paran Stevens, but had been obliged to decline, she said, because she is to sing at the Academy of Music this evening.

"I was very sorry," said Mme. Patti to a *Tribune* reporter who called on her yesterday, "to be obliged to decline Mrs. Stevens' invitation, but where there are ladies at dinner one has to do so much talking that it tires me very much, and I always have to refuse such invitations when the dinner is so near the evening on which I sing. I'm afraid of getting tired and injuring my throat. At a little party like mine this evening, where the guests are all gentlemen, it is not so trying to me, for they usually entertain themselves, and I'm not obliged to talk so much as when I'm with ladies."

"But why is it," continued Mme. Patti, "that I'm so misrepresented in the newspapers? Why, I'm reported as saying things which I never said in the world, and sometimes never thought of. For instance, I was grieved to find myself reported the other day as having predicted a failure for Mr. Abbey's new opera-house. I never said anything like that, for I've no reason for knowing anything about it whatever. I simply said that the success of the cage will depend upon the birds put in it. And it was so unkind to misrepresent me! Why, I wouldn't say such a thing anyway, for I know Mme. Nilsson very well, indeed, and it would certainly be unkind of me to predict a failure for her in her performances in the new opera-house next season. Of course, Mme. Nilsson won't be able to sing there every night, and it will be necessary to have some one take her place on the 'off nights.' And what I say, then, is that the success of the cage will depend on the birds put in it. That's what I said, but is not what I was reported to have said."

"Is it true that you have not signed a contract with Mr. Mapleson for next season?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, it is quite true. The contract, however, is all drawn up and simply awaits my signature. I'm waiting until the close of my engagement before I sign it. I always do. One is better treated by the manager when the contract is open for the next season."

"Is there a possibility of your not signing a contract with Mr. Mapleson for next season?"

"Oh, I expect now to sing for him. I've been with Mr. Gye for twenty-three years, and it wouldn't be nice at all to leave him. Mr. Mapleson wants me to sing at his benefit at the close of the season this week, but I can't do it possibly. I'm sorry, too. You see I sail for Europe on the steamship Arizona on April 24, and his benefit will occur on the night before. I will have to sleep on the steamship that night, for she sails at 6 o'clock in the morning. So it will be quite impossible for me to sing."

"Do you expect to return to America next season?"

"I hope to do so. But if I do come it will be my farewell. When I say 'farewell' some of my friends think I'm going to leave the stage. And I do expect to do so eventually, but not right away; but still so far as America is concerned it would be my farewell. You see I've engagements to fill elsewhere that will take four seasons, so that I can't leave the stage until I've filled them all. And there's only one season in a year. I must sing in Spain, Italy, Russia, Germany and several other countries before my real farewell will occur. I'm getting very tired of knocking about in this way. I've been singing a long time, you know, and I think I ought to stop some time. Then this crossing the ocean is so uncomfortable to me. I'm always dreadfully sick, and I dread it. After we've been out two or three days I don't mind it so much. Then I usually feel well enough to go on deck."

"Can you prophesy anything in regard to your next season here, if you do come?"

"Well, yes, I can. This: If I do return I shall come with a new repertoire entirely. I shall sing in 'The Daughter of the Regiment,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Don Pasquale,' and many others.

"Friday is my last night here," Madame Patti continued as the reporter arose to go. "Then I shall go to Philadelphia and sing there on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. I hope the 'operatic war' will be over before I return from Europe. I don't believe that Madame Nilsson said all the things she is reported to have said. But this whole thing is too bad, and I hope it will be over."

"Yes," interrupted Signor Nicolini, who was present, "I hope so too. I don't want to come again until the newspapers outgrow their antipathy for me. If I come, however, I shall not come to sing. I'm coming over here to teach you how to play billiards—yes, billiards"—and Madame Patti and Signor Nicolini laughed heartily at the idea of Nicolini playing billiards.

THE BOTTOM DROPPED OUT.

[Panama *Star and Herald*.]—A remarkable occurrence took place in this city on the 6th inst. M. Leblanc has seven large wells on his Santa Rita farm, from which he obtains an abundant supply of water. During the night of the 5th one or two slight earthquake shocks were felt, doing no damage, but on the following morning all the wells were found to be dry. The phenomenon is a strange one, and causes a serious loss to M. Leblanc, who, in addition to the amount he sells, requires a plenteous supply of water for his large vegetable garden.

MARINE NEWS.

Vessels Donning Their Canvas Wings and Getting Ready to Sail the Unsalted Seas.

Owners So Confident of a Prosperous Season that They Hold Vessels and Rates High.

A Wide Difference of Opinion Between Them and the Shippers—No Grain Charters Reported.

New Life Along the Docks—Shippers and Carriers Apart on Rates—No Charters.

The shipping along the docks of the river is beginning to assume an active, business-like appearance, and the sound of the carpenters' hammer and the merry "yo-he-ho's" of the workmen betoken a general awakening from a season of lethargy and the winter's inactivity. The docks that have so long remained almost deserted have become scenes of bustle and industry. The vessels that have for five months been divested of their rigging, their decks covered with snow, are being rigged and cleaned.

The vessel-men are feeling greatly encouraged, and predict a season of unusual prosperity if they can only manage to keep the freights up to what they term a respectable rate. There were a number of parties who were circling around the market yesterday making offers for vessels with a view of purchasing them, but they found that in most instances the owners were unusually jubilant, having recovered from the feeling of depression that existed among them at the close of last season, and therefore set a high estimate on their property. The shippers and vessel-men are at loggerheads, however, over the rate on grain, and consequently there were no charters made yesterday. They have advanced to 4 cents on corn and 4¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo, and are very firm in their demands. They say there is an immense quantity of grain in the Chicago market, and the shippers had rather have it in the hold than to pay storage in the elevators until the ice is out of the Straits, and if the vesselmen will only manifest a spirit of firmness they will succeed in maintaining good prices, and before the end of the week rates will advance still higher.

There was no change in the rates of cargo insurance, the prices continuing at 20 cents to Buffalo, 40 cents to Montreal, and 15 cents to Sarnia.

Dock and Other Notes.

The steam-barge Hilton is at Manistee receiving her cargo.

The Allegheny is at the Rock Island elevator loading grain.

The tug D. P. Hull will go into commission at Frankfort next week.

Navigation at Muskegon has opened and the ferry-boats are all running.

The barge W. S. Wetmore is loading coal at Cleveland for the Chicago market.

The steamer Cook is now making regular trips between Sandusky and Put-in-Bay.

The schooner Republic is in the dry-dock at Cleveland undergoing extensive repairs.

Capt. W. D. Richards, of the barge Mary Richards, arrived yesterday from Milwaukee.

The steam-barge M. M. Drake will be under command of Capt. Frank Danger, of Port Huron, this season.

Mrs. Annie Johnson has bought the schooner Laura Johnson from John Davidson, for which she paid $650.

Saginaw Bay is now open, and communication by water between Bay City and East Saginaw fairly commenced.

The E. P. Royce, owned by Martin McNulty, is looking as bright as a new nickel from her fresh coat of paint.

The schooner A. Mosher was undergoing a thorough overhauling yesterday and receiving a new coat of paint.

The schooner Guido spread her sails yesterday and departed for Manistee, where she will be loaded with lumber.

The City of Detroit has commenced her season's work and is running regularly between Detroit and Cleveland.

Next Sunday the water will be drawn off from the Miami and Erie Canal, and the logs sunk during the flood removed.

The first arrivals of the year at Frankfort were the propellers George D. Sanford and Menominee, on Monday last.

The first sailing-vessel to leave Milwaukee this year was the Dunham, which departed for Bailey's Harbor yesterday for a cargo of posts.

The schooner S. B. Pomeroy has fitted up, received her canvas, and is ready for the lumber trade. She will bend sails for Muskegon today.

Capt. Gotham, after a winter's sojourn at Gotham, Wis., has thawed out and arrived in the city yesterday. He commands the barge S. J. Macey.

The schooner Gen. Worth has received a new coat of paint, and at the same time a change of name. She will hereafter be known as the John Raber.

The schooner David Dows is at Toledo and has just been treated to a new coat of paint. She will be under the command of Capt. Joseph Skeldon, as usual.

The workmen have succeeded in raising the old schooner Concord, that has been sunk in the river at Cleveland for some time, and she is now in the dry-dock being rebuilt.

Capt. Tom Foster was in the city yesterday and departed last evening on the Messenger for Monistique, where he is to take charge of a new tug owned by the Tonawando Lumber Company.

Capt. Gillerd and a force of men are making improvements on the schooner Lomie A. Burton, and touching up various portions with the paint-brush. The sailmakers will go to work tomorrow.

The propeller Toledo, of the Lake Superior Line, is this season commanded by Capt. Scott, and was yesterday tied up at the Galena elevator, where she will receive her first cargo of the season.

A bill has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament to provide for professional examination of masters and mates of both steam and sail vessels, and it is receiving a good deal of attention from vesselmen.

Capt. Carr, of the schooner Hartford; Capt. Robinson, of the schooner Samana; and Capt. Billy Richards, of the schooner Maria Scott, arrived in the city yesterday to assume command of their respective vessels.

Plathener's fleet of vessels from Milwaukee will this season be commanded as follows: Schooners M. L. Collins, Herman Oertling; Joseph Duval, Capt. Bennett; Odd-Fellow, Sam Larson; scow South Side, Harry Bennett.

The tow-barge May Richards was thought yesterday to be leaking badly and in a sinking condition, but after she was put in dry-docks and canted over it was discovered that the leakage came from a bursted pipe in the force-pump.

The wheat in store in the elevators at Hamilton, Ont., amounts to about 100,000 bushels, which will be moved when navigation opens. Shippers say they expect last year's rates for freight will prevail. Vessel men expect better rates.

The barge C. F. Curtis, of the Toledo & Saginaw Transportation Company, is being furnished with boilers and engine. The engine will be a compound with cylinders twenty-six and forty-eight inches, with a forty-two-inch stroke; the boiler is sixteen feet in length and sixty-two feet shell. Considerable work has also been put on her cabins.

The propeller Messenger, formerly engaged in the peach and general merchandise trade between Benton Harbor, St. Joe, and this port, has been generally overhauled, and now presents an attractive appearance. She will run during the season between Cheboygan, Mackinaw, and Point St. Ignace. She was among the clearances yesterday, bound for Manistique.

The Saginaw Transportation Company has made the following appointments: Propeller Saginaw Valley, Captain, Angus Keith; Clerk, William Baird; Steward, Henry O'Loughlin; Engineer, E. A. Black; Assistant Engineer, Thomas Welsh. Propeller Sanilac, Captain, William Roach; Clerk, no appointment; Engineer, William Harling; Assistant, John Harling.

On Nov. 23, 1882, the steamer Thompson Kingsford towed the schooner O. M. Bond from Belleville about half way across Lake Ontario. On Capt. Pappa's return to Belleville his boat was attached, and a fine of $400 imposed for violating the coasting law. Capt. Pappa paid the fine and entered a protest. Last week he received notice from the Canadian authorities that all but $25 of the fine had been remitted.

The schooner Midge, which has been lying in the Green Bay Canal during the winter season, narrowly escaped complete destruction on Tuesday morning. About 11 o'clock on that day the cabin caught fire from the cook stove, and the fire department was called out, which succeeded in getting the flames under control, though not until the vessel had been damaged to the extent of $250. The Midge is owned by Capt. John Clausen, who was severely burned while extinguishing the fire.

The order issued by the Canadian authorities that no vessel with fixed bowsprit should be allowed to pass through the Welland Canal has created an antagonistic feeling among vessel-owners, and an effort has been made to have the order repealed, but thus far without success. Superintendent Ellis, of the canal, says that the order is peremptory and must be strictly complied with, unless the petition applying for cancellation should succeed and the order be reversed.

The Government contractor who was at work last season dredging the mouth of the Saginaw River has complained to the officials at Washington that he was greatly embarrassed in the prosecution of his work, and suffered considerable loss of property last year by vessels running into his dredges. As the work will continue this summer, the Treasury Department has instructed the custom-house officials at different ports to inform all vesselmen to carefully guard against any interference of collision with the dredges in that locality that are doing Government work.

The docks of the Brazil & Chicago Coal Company on the North Pier are now illuminated with the celebrated London Bray light, the only one west of New York, and which makes their immense docks almost as light as day. This company has for twelve years made a specialty of coaling steamers and propellers, and this wonderful improvement which they have effected will be a great benefit to vessel-men in loading the supply of coal, as they will now be enabled to load as well at night as in the daytime. There are three of these lights, and they aggregate 380-candle-lights—more than equaling the powerful electric light.

News and Gossip from the Cream City.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—[Special.]—There was some demand for grain-carriers today, but shippers and vessel agents were a quarter of a cent apart on the rate of wheat to Buffalo. The former offered 4 cents while the latter asked 4¼ cents.

The schooner J. B. Merrill was chartered for 43,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo on private terms.

The first sail arrival and the first arrival of a lumber-carrier from an east-shore port at Milwaukee this year was today.

The three-masted scow F. H. Williams, from Horn's Pier with a large cargo of wood, and the steam-barge Nellie Torrent from Manistee with a cargo of lumber, arrived during this forenoon.

The scow Dunham, the first sail vessel out of this port this year, left for Bailey's Harbor this afternoon. There were six arrivals and seven clearances at this port today.

Several piers at various points on Lake Michigan were badly damaged by ice the fore part of the week. About 100 feet of the clay-banks pier owned by Swarty & Fallows at Foscora were carried away. Perry's Pier and Hopkin's Pier at Pierport were both considerably damaged.

Record was made today of the sale of one-half of the scow R. H. Becker by Hans Johnson to Andrew Nelson for $1,000, and of the scow Milton by C. Bressmeister to F. Rochert for $1,500.

The schooner Belle Laurie, which had been cut through by the ice and waterlogged, was docked today for new planking.

The barge Mike Carey was towed under the derrick to receive three new spars. The schooner H. M. Scove is receiving new decks and other repairs.

Toronto, Kingston, and the Welland Canal.

TORONTO, Ont., April 12.—[Special.]—Ice in the Welland Canal is beginning to break up and navigation is likely to open the first week in May. A dispatch from Kingston says: "It will be some time before navigation will be open. The ice in the lake has disappeared as far as Pigeon Island, but in the harbor it is yet quite thick and solid." The ice was driven out of Toronto Bay today and navigation may now be said to be open. One or two schooners are loading grain for Oswego. They leave tomorrow or the day after.

For Capt. Dahlke.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The steam pleasure boat J. W. Parmalee, built here by J. B. Martel for Capt. H. Dahlke, of Chicago, was launched this afternoon. She is one of the finest modeled boats constructed here this season, and is strongly built. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 66 feet; breadth of beam, 15½ feet; and depth of hold, 8 feet. She has a Bell engine 16x16 inches, and a steel boiler 5x10 feet. She is to be used by Capt. Dahlke as an excursion boat for Chicago.

Navigation Prospect at Erie.

ERIE, Pa., April 12.—[Special.]—It is expected that navigation at this port will open in a few days. The ice in the lake off Erie is well broken and was driven from sight a few days ago, but the recent northeast wind has sent large floes back.

Ice-Fields Near Mackinaw City.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 12.—[Special.]—The Algomah failed yesterday in her attempt to reach Mackinaw City. She found the ice twenty feet thick a mile and a half from shore, and returned. There was a heavy frost last night and considerable ice formed. This harbor for five miles above here is perfectly clear of ice.

Reduction of Wages.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—[Special.]—The Cleveland Seamen's Union held a meeting tonight and fixed wages at $1.50 per day for sail vessels and $1.25 on tow barges. This is a reduction of 25 cents on barges. President Lynch says wages will not be discussed again by the union unless there is a big jump in freights.

AN EFFECTIVE APPEAL.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—[Special.]—Ezra H. Heywood, the noted apostle of free love, who has been on trial in the United States Court for three days for sending obscene matter through the mails, was acquitted this afternoon after two hours' deliberation by the jury. He made an address of five hours, airing his peculiar doctrines, and was surrounded by a number of his admirers. Judge Nelson, in his charge, said that the testimony of Anthony Comstock was not to be considered as that of an accomplice, but if the jury found that he had practiced deception in obtaining evidence against the accused they might take it into consideration in estimating his credibility. Two counts in the indictment classing Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" and Heywood's book, "Cupid's Yokes," as obscene literature were quashed by order of the court.

A ROYAL TELEPHONIST.

[*Electrical Review*.]—Ajuda Palace, the town residence of his Majesty Dom Luis, King of Portugal, was early in March connected to the public telephone exchange in Lisbon—Dom Luis thus being the first European monarch who has had a telephone line to a public exchange. The majority of the Ministers are already connected to the exchange from their respective Cabinetes, as well as the Civil Governor, General Commander of the Military Division, and the Commander of the Municipal Guard, to which last his Majesty first spoke, in order to try the telephone, with which he expressed his complete satisfaction and surprise, as "the voice of the General seemed to come from inside the case." His Majesty honored the manager of the telephone company and the company's engineer with an interview on the occasion, during which the telephone and the way it is used were explained to him.

Two-Thirds of a Bottle Cures.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—DEAR SIR: I have been taking your "Favorite Prescription" for "female weakness." Before I had taken it two days I began to feel stronger. I have taken but two-thirds of a bottle and believe I am cured. Gratefully,

MRS. H. C. LOVETT, Watseka, Ill.

We Present No Pretended Miracle—"Truth Is Mighty and Must Prevail"—No Sophistry Can Withstand the Power of Its Honest Utterance.

Editor of Evening Press—

Dear Sir: Feeling deeply grateful for the great benefits which I have received from the use of a very valuable article which has its origin and home in our beautiful city, and hoping that others who are afflicted as I have been may find like relief from its use, I beg the indulgence of a few lines in your valuable paper for the privilege of communicating to you a brief statement of facts for the benefit of the multitude of sufferers to be met with on every side. Many of my friends well know that I have been very severely afflicted with heart disease for a number of years, and have suffered from it as only those can suffer who have that disease; it reduced my strength so low that I could scarcely walk across my room, and the least exertion rendered me so short-breathed that I dared scarcely move, and life seemed very burdensome. I was treated for my malady by the best physicians, and derived no benefit from their treatment or prescriptions, until I was advised by my family physician to use Hunt's Remedy, as my trouble was caused by inaction of my kidneys, which affected very seriously the action of my heart. I commenced taking it (having little faith in it or any other medicine), and it has helped me wonderfully, and I am now a great deal better, and have been ever since I began its use. In fact I have taken no medicine that has benefited me so greatly. My breathing is easy, and I have gained in strength so much that I am able to do my housework. I cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who may be afflicted as I have been, or who are suffering from general debility and nervous prostration. Respectfully,

MRS. A. O. ROCKWELL,
Pearl street, Providence, R. I.

A standard medicine for curing Bright's disease, dropsy, kidney, bladder, and glandular maladies is Hunt's Remedy. Female weakness, pain in the back and loins, gravel, diabetes, intemperance, excess, and prostration of the nervous system are cured by Hunt's Remedy. Hunt's Remedy imparts health and vigor to the constitution when it has become debilitated. Hunt's Remedy restores the invalid to health.

GRANULA. 1 pound packages..........$ .11 Per dozen do 1.30
HICKSON'S CASH CROCERY HOUSE, 113 East Madison street.

ST. JACOBS OIL
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Receiver's Sale.

OF NO. 1113 FORTY-FIRST-ST.

Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1883, in the case of Thomas D. Needles, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, against the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, I shall on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, A. D., 1883, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., at my office No. 170 Dearborn-st., northwest corner of Monroe, Chicago, sell the following described premises situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: The west twenty-five (25) feet of the east fifty (50) feet of the east seventy-five (75) feet of Lot No. ten (10) in Block No. six (6) in Cleaverville Addition, being the north one-half (n ½) of the northeast quarter (n e ¼) of Section No. three (3) lying east of Vincennes road, in Township thirty-eight (38) north, range No. fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, otherwise known as No. 1113 Forty-first-st., in Hyde Park, for the sum of thirty-five hundred (3,500) dollars, being seventeen hundred and fifty (1,750) dollars cash and seventeen hundred and fifty (1,750) dollars on or before two years from date of sale with interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, secured by mortgage or trust-deed upon the premises, unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted. GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Receiver of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company.
Chicago, April 7, A. D., 1883.
J. F. HIGH, Attorney.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, March 15, 1883.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Beef" (bids for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, April 24, 1883, for furnishing for the Indian service about 550,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 133,000 pounds Beans, 45,000 pounds Baking Powder, 220,000 pounds Corn, 370,000 pounds Coffee, 6,500,000 pounds Flour, 60,000 pounds Feed, 170,800 pounds Hard Bread, 33,000 pounds Hominy, 18,000 pounds Lard, 1,200 barrels Mess Pork, 83,000 pounds Rice, 6,000 pounds Tea, 15,000 pounds Tobacco, 170,000 pounds Salt, 150,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 735,000 pounds Sugar, and 100,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods (consisting in part of Ticking, 33,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 20,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 80,000 yards; Denims, 17,000 yards; Gingham, 50,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 28,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 20,000 yards; Cheviot, 5,200 yards; Brown Sheetings, 200,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 10,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 6,000 yards; Winsey, 3,000 yards; Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, School Books, etc., and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, etc., and for about 475 Wagons required for service in Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, and Wisconsin, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also, for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco.

Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or *Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York*; William H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Yankton; the Postmaster at Sioux City, and to the Postmasters at the following named places in Kansas: Arkansas City, Burlington, Caldwell, Dodge City, Emporia, Eureka, Great Bend, Howard, Hutchinson, Larned, McPherson, Marion, Medicine Lodge, Newton, Osage City, Sedan, Sterling, Topeka, Wellington, Wichita, and Winfield.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository for at least *five* per cent of the amount of the proposal:

H. PRICE, Commissioner.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT SNELLING, Minn., April 12, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of April, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for the transportation of military stores, etc., on the following described routes in the Department of Dakota, during the season of 1883:

WATER TRANSPORTATION on the Missouri River between Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and Benton, M. T., and posts or stations on the Missouri River between said places, from the 25th of April to the 31st of October, 1883, subject to the conditions contained in form of contract for that service.

Proposals should specify a rate per mile for each officer, enlisted man, employé, prisoner of war, and animal, and for one hundred pounds per 100 miles for stores for the whole route. No rates varying with the distance will be entertained.

Each proposal must be in triplicate, and accompanied by a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) executed strictly in accordance with the printed instructions and upon the blank form furnished under this advertisement, guaranteeing that the party making the proposal shall not withdraw the same within sixty days from the date announced for opening them; and that, if said proposal is accepted and a contract for the service bid for awarded thereunder, he will, within ten days after being notified of the award (provided such notification be made within the sixty days above mentioned), accept the same and furnish good and sufficient security in the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Bidders must submit a list of boats, giving name, tonnage, age, etc., with which they expect to perform the service.

Blank forms of proposals, bond, and contracts, also table of distances, together with statement of shipments made during the season of 1882, to be used as a basis in determining the lowest bid, may be had on application to this office, or to the office of the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Bismarck, D. T., or Helena, M. T.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Transportation on the Missouri River, between Fort A. Lincoln and Benton," and addressed to the undersigned. CHAS. BIRD.
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of office.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, February 27th, 1883.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Continental Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Continental National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

{Seal.} In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1883.
JNO. J. KNOX.
Comptroller of the Currency.
[No. 2894.]

Proposals for Tobacco.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1883.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco," will be received at this Bureau until May 15, 1883, at one o'clock P. M., for fifty thousand (50,000) pounds of Navy tobacco, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before the first day of November, 1883.

Specifications and forms of offer will be furnished by this Bureau upon application, and proposals must be made upon the forms so furnished and in accordance with the specifications. J. A. SMITH,
Paymaster General, U. S. N.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO., CHICAGO, March 17, 1883.

To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, April 25, 1883, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

Spencerian PENS
These famous Steel Pens combine the essential qualities of Elasticity, Durability, and real Swan Quill action, and are suited to all styles of writing. For sale everywhere.
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., N. Y.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE
KEEP THE SYSTEM regular with Tropic-Fruit Laxative, and you will always feel and look well. It is better than pills and the usual purgatives. Unlike them, it does not sicken or weaken the stomach. The dose is small, the taste delicious. Ladies and children like it. Try a 25 cent box, and you will be sure to adopt it as a family necessity. Sold by all Druggists.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles (Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $22 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.

Swift's Specific
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES SCROFULA.
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ULCERS.
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CATARRH.
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES SORES
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES BOILS
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ERUPTIONS
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ECZEMA.
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES RHEUMATISM.
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC REMOVES ALL TAINT.
SWIFT'S SPECIFIC IS THE Great Blood Remedy of the Age.
Write for full particulars to SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists. $1 to $1.75 per Bottle.
☞ Trade supplied by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special		4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Special—Sundays		2:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	§ 9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	* 10:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	* 10:45 a m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville (Daily)	5:40 p m	8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton, Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
	§12:05 p m	§ 2:15 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*b*Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*c*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:10 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. (Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

From Jan. 22, 1883, trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 7:57 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 7:30 a m	*b* 9:40 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	*b* 8:35 a m	*b* 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	*b*10:00 a m	*b* 2:10 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	*b*10:00 a m	*b* 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b*11:05 a m	*b* 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs Express	*b*12:15 p m	*b* 1:30 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	*a*12:45 p m	*b* 2:10 p m
Denver Fast Express	*a*12:45 p m	*a* 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	*a*12:45 p m	*a* 3:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	*a*12:15 p m	*b* 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 1:30 p m	*c* 7:10 p m
Aurora Passenger	*b* 3:20 p m	*b* 4:55 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 4:30 p m	*b* 7:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	*b* 4:45 p m	*b* 7:30 p m
St. Louis Express	*b* 4:45 p m	*b*10:45 a m
Rockford & Foreston Express	*b* 4:45 p m	*b*10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	*b* 5:30 p m	*b*10:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	*b* 6:20 p m	*b* 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*b* 9:30 p m	*b* 8:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express		*b* 6:35 a m
Southern Pacific Express	*c*10:00 p m	*d* 6:25 a m
Texas Express	*a*10:00 p m	*a* 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	*c*10:00 p m	*d* 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	*a*10:00 p m	*a* 6:55 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:10 p m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train.	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
	*b*11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.; City Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:25 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 8:50 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Day and Night Expresses	† 9:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	5:25 p m	* 8:25 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	*12:00 m	* 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:30 p m	‡10:20 a m

‡Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail.	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. *a*Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
*a*Night Express	*10:20 p m	* 6:30 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:00 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 8:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 7:20 p m	§ 7:40 a m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Depot corner Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Huntington Express	* 7:30 a m	* 1:55 p m

HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
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